

No Fight Against Platform Announce Roosevelt Leaders

GOV. BALDWIN SAYS COLONEL BRYAN'S ACTION IS UNWISE

Opposition of Latter to Alton B. Parker's Selection as Convention Chairman Is Not Viewed With Favor

POINT IS MINOR ONE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin sent the following despatch to William J. Bryan at Chicago today in answer to Mr. Bryan's message of yesterday concerning the selection of Alton B. Parker as temporary chairman of the Democratic national convention at Baltimore:

"Replying to your telegram it does not seem to me that the course you propose would promote harmony at Baltimore.

"The Republican party has been visibly destroying itself at Chicago. The storm center has been the action of its national committee in planning for the organization of its convention. I should regard it as unwise to agitate a similar course of difference, respecting the action of the Democratic national committee. The Democratic party of Connecticut stands for three things:

"1—Opposition to grants of special privileges to special interests.

"2—Opposition to centralization of power at Washington by encroachments on the rightful spheres of the states.

"3—Economy in public expenditures.

"All those who believe that these principles should be steadfastly maintained belong in the Democratic party. No party can expect to deserve success in the conduct of national affairs, which is not broad enough to comprehend many who differ widely in their views on minor points. It will have a right wing and a left wing and a center, all coordinate parts of one and the same political body.

"The Democratic party stands united on the cardinal points above stated. It has chosen a national committee with power to arrange for its national convention. I appeal to you as the great leader, for whom I have cast my vote in former presidential campaigns, as one agreeing with you on those points, though differing with you as some others, to use your commanding influence to secure harmony at Baltimore, not by opposing the choice of any particular individual as chairman of the convention, but rather in line of emphasizing points of agreement instead of points of difference.

"I am leaving the national committee to act on the recommendation of the subcommittee as they may think most wise. Let the Republicans enjoy the monopoly of preconvention personalities."

WASHINGTON—Speaker Clark and answered William J. Bryan's message as follows:

"Have consulted with committee having my interests in charge, and agree with them that the supreme consideration should be to prevent any discord in the convention. Friends of mine on the subcommittee of arrangements have already presented the name of Hon. Oliver James to the subcommittee. I believe that if all join in the interests of harmony in an appeal to the entire national committee to avoid controversies in matters of organization, the committee will so arrange as to leave the platform and nomination of candidates as the only real issues on which delegates need divide."

INDIANAPOLIS—Governor Marshall sent to Mr. Bryan a telegram asserting that he could not show preference for any one who might be chosen for temporary chairman of the national convention, especially Parker.

SEAGIRT, N. J.—Governor Wilson said that he had received Mr. Bryan's telegram asking him to join in a movement to prevent the election of Parker as temporary chairman of the Baltimore convention, but he declined to give

any intimation as to the tenor of his reply.

"I believe the Democratic party is so fully committed to progressive principles that the adoption of a progressive platform and nomination of progressive candidates are absolutely certain," said Governor Foss, replying to Mr. Bryan's message.

"I hope, therefore, that we shall subordinate all personal issues to these great questions of principle, in order that our party may not weaken the important advantage it now possesses.

"The tariff overshadows everything else and must be dominant note in convention and election.

"Therefore I sincerely hope to see all Democrats solidly united for downward tariff revision, first of all. We will win on that."

WILL NOT YIELD TO W. J. BRYAN SAYS ALTON B. PARKER

BALTIMORE—Alton B. Parker, named as temporary chairman of the Democratic national convention by a subcommittee of the national committee, will refuse to step aside in order to placate W. J. Bryan.

A statement to this effect came from Norman E. Mack, chairman of the national committee today. Through one of his secretaries Mr. Mack says that Mr. Parker is in the fight to stay, and will not withdraw.

James Guffy, national committeeman of Pennsylvania, a long time opponent of Mr. Bryan, added a written statement to the effect that, inasmuch as Mr. Parker had supported Mr. Bryan in all his campaigns, Mr. Bryan's opposition to Mr. Parker at this time is "both unfortunate and bad politics."

WEST END WOMEN ASKED TO EXTEND ANTI-MEAT PLAN

Attempt to extend to the West End of this city the campaign against the purchase of meat which the Hebrew women of Malden initiated a few days ago will be made this afternoon by inducing the women of that district to refuse to buy.

Some butchers have curtailed the usual Saturday night supply. Others are equally determined to keep their shops open.

A special conference of all the rabbis and wholesale dealers who supply the Hebrews of Greater Boston has been called for Monday evening by Isaac Heller of the Massachusetts Passport League.

MAYOR SIGNS SCHOOL ORDER

Mayor Fitzgerald signed today the contract for the construction of the addition to the Prince school at Exeter and Newbury streets at a cost of \$46,432 by John S. Griffin.

The mayor has delayed signing this contract until he heard from the school-house commission, as citizens in the neighborhood objected to the additional noise.

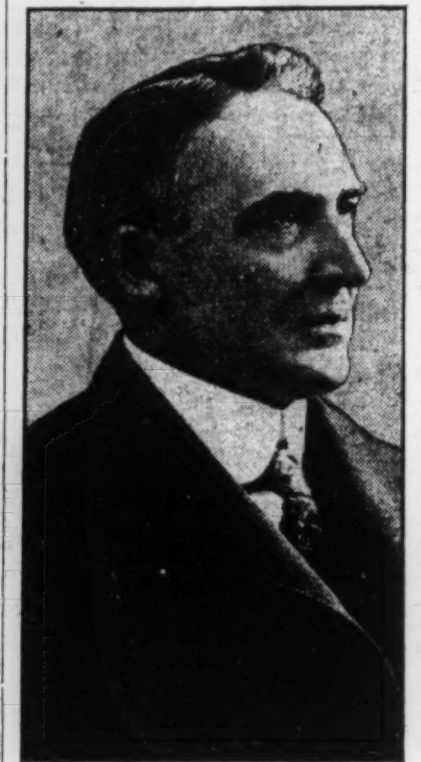
CONSIDERING BUILDING RULES

Members of the city council committee on ordinances now have under advisement proposed building ordinances discussed at a public hearing yesterday at city hall.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A POSITION, THE MONITOR OFFERS YOU A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT YOUR QUALIFICATIONS BEFORE A WORLD-WIDE AUDIENCE. NO CHARGE.

See Coupon on Page 2

Ohio Man Selected to Place Name of President Taft Before Convention



(Photo by Baker, Columbus, O.) WARREN G. HARDING

MAYOR MAY ASK FOR ARBITRATION IN CASE OF ELEVATED STRIKE

That he would act as a member of a committee of neutral business men now being formed in Greater Boston to arbitrate the question at issue between the Boston Elevated Railway Company and those of its employees now on strike was announced today by Mayor Fitzgerald after he heard the statement of the Elevated officials to the effect that the company's board of directors would consider the proposition of the union men next week, that it could not get enough members together to do so this forenoon, and that there was no apparent reason for a change in its attitude at present.

The mayor also said that he had instructed William A. Leahy, his secretary, that if the company and the union men fail to arbitrate the question during his trip to Baltimore he shall write a letter to Governor Foss asking him to order the state board of arbitration and conciliation to take up the matter.

A letter was read by the mayor from James T. Moriarty of South Boston, asking that the police enforce all laws both on citizens and on all others in the employ of the company.

The statement of the company says: "The mayor submitted to the president certain suggestions which he requested the president to place before the board of directors. This, of course, the president agreed to do, stating at the time that he not only had no authority to accept for action any such suggestions, but on the contrary was authorized very respectfully not to make any change in the attitude of the company.

"The president explained to the mayor that it was extremely unlikely that a meeting of the directors could be held on such a short notice and that in all likelihood the matter would come before the board during the coming week.

"The president stated to the mayor that the attitude of the company had been directed and approved by the board of directors which had held frequent meetings and that there was no reason to suppose that they would see their way clear to change their position which had been frankly stated to the public."

An Elevated official said today that he had notified the mayor that a meeting of the board of directors would be impossible this morning. He would see, however, that they would be brought to the board's attention the coming week.

QUINCY MAYOR BARS SQUANTUM SUNDAY FLYING

QUINCY, Mass.—Mayor Stone announced today that no Sunday exhibition flights would be permitted at the aviation meet in Squantum.

A committee of the Quincy Ministers Association, composed of the Rev. C. P. Marshall, Congregational church; the Rev. C. E. Armstrong, Christ church, and the Rev. C. D. Horst, Wollaston Unitarian church, have been urging the mayor to prohibit Sunday flying and they have the backing of the Y. M. C. A. and many private citizens.

The mayor announced his decision at a meeting of the committee with Mr. Willard, the aviation manager, and Chief of Police Burrill.

ROOSEVELT MEN IN BAY STATE GROUP AGREE NOT TO VOTE

Former President's Supporters Enter Last Session of Convention Determined to Take No Part in It

READY TO GO HOME

CHICAGO—Massachusetts' Roosevelt delegation of 18 went into the convention today with the agreement to refrain from voting after the contested delegates cases had been settled. It is the plan of the Roosevelt men not to vote when the nominating ballot for President and Vice-President is taken.

Massachusetts Roosevelt men said today that they believe the Taft leaders who have controlled the convention thus far should now be allowed to finish the work and nominate their candidate. Thus, they said, Mr. Taft would go before the country as the nominee, not of the delegates elected by the people in direct primaries, but of those selected by political machine method.

George L. Barnes, chairman of the Taft delegates from Massachusetts, said that he believed that the attitude of the Roosevelt men was drawing the line pretty fine. He inquired if they were not sent to the convention for the purpose of voting and if so if their plan was not putting them in a class with spectators.

Other Roosevelt delegations have signified their intention of taking the same attitude as that of the Massachusetts men. California, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and other delegations grouped near Massachusetts also were in their seats when the nominating roll was called.

Very few of the Roosevelt delegates from Massachusetts care to discuss the proposed "third party," conflicting rumors of which are filling the convention air today. They say that this is not the time to talk of a third party, implying by other remarks that while the subject is being thoroughly discussed the time to action has not arrived. It is expected that no assembly for forming a third party will be held until the Democratic candidate has been named.

At least one New England state was drawn into the political limelight as a result of the voting on contested delegates Friday. Vermont, which has been taking the Taft side of each roll call by a vote of 6 to 2 shifted on one of the late rolls and gave three votes to the side favoring the Roosevelt forces. The delegate to shift his position was William R. Vassner. He did so, it is understood, believing that in the specific case in question the Roosevelt protest was just. His allegiance to President Taft, it is said, remains unimpaired.

The Massachusetts members are among those who desire that the convention complete its work tonight. In such an event it would be possible for them to leave for home by special train Sunday. The belief is that if the convention is ready to go over to Monday it will continue well into the week.

STATE MILITIA HEAD AT WEST NEWBURY INSTRUCTION CAMP

NEWBURY, Mass.—Adj.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson, chief of staff of Governor Foss, is the official guest at the camp of instruction assembled here today and will remain throughout the tour of duty which ends Monday night.

Practically 500 militia officers and enlisted men are enrolled, the officers taking part in field instruction, while quartermasters and commissaries received instruction in the conduct of their departments.

Commenting on the location of the camp and the attendance of officers General Pearson said he was gratified and that a permanent instruction camp site may be established here.

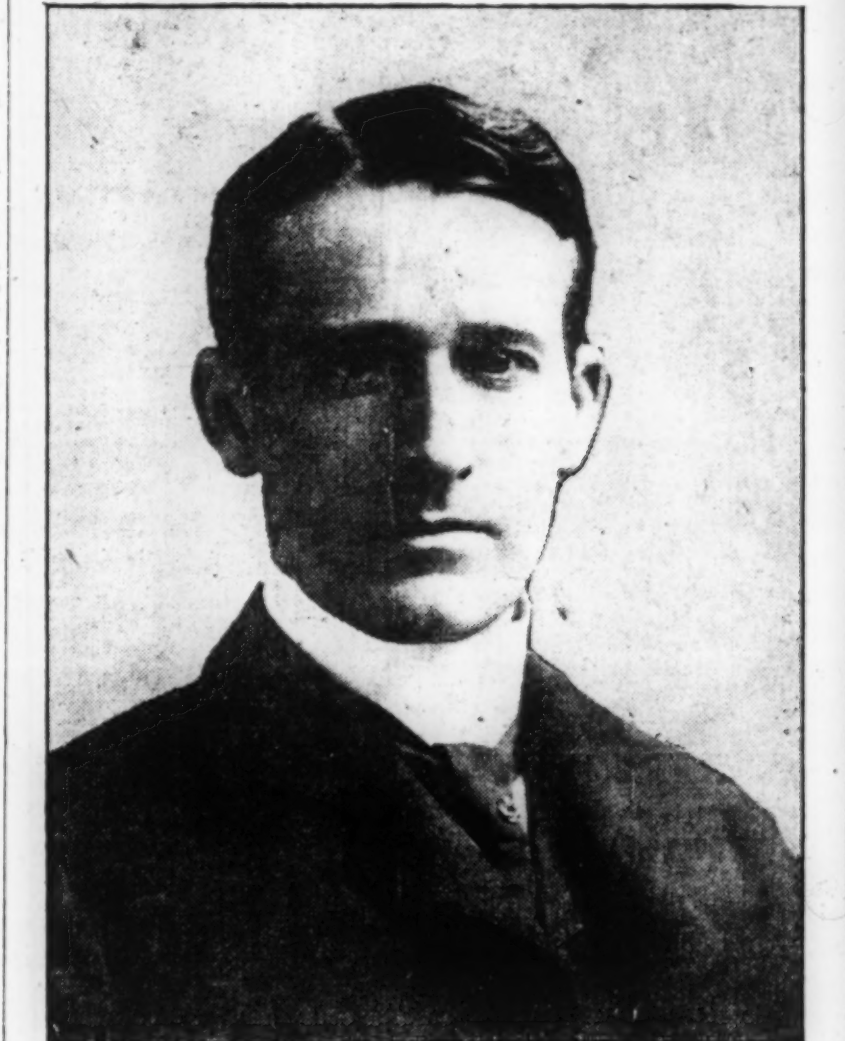
Gen. F. D. Pierce, commanding the second brigade, was the observer today. Tonight, at 8 o'clock, there will be a general assembly of all officers of the camp and lectures by the army instructors. Tomorrow will be occupied by another practical walk and a theoretical maneuver problem.

Regular army officers are instructors and inspectors.

On Monday they will be required to pass examinations in the topography of the surrounding country and to explain the duties that would be theirs in actual warfare.

LAST SESSION OFF WITH PRESIDENT'S SUPPORTERS HURRYING THROUGH WORK

MISSOURI GOVERNOR LOOMS LARGE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT



HERBERT S. HADLEY

FIRST BRITISH SHIP IN WITH 214 OF 2600 PASSENGERS COMING

Bringing 214 passengers, the advance guard of the procession of foreign steamers scheduled to arrive in the next four days with more than 2000 passengers, the British steamship Parisian, Captain Hains, reached her berth at Mystic wharf, Charlestown, today from Glasgow and Merville. She came direct to this port, omitting the call at Halifax, and is the first vessel of that line to do so this season. She was only 10 days on the trip.

The Celtic is expected to dock on Monday with 1989 passengers from Mediterranean ports; the Menominee from Antwerp with 70 is also due Monday. The Devonian with 50 from Liverpool will probably arrive Tuesday. Then the Arabic, also from Liverpool, is due on Wednesday with 500 passengers, making a total of 2600 due here without counting those that arrived today.

Of the 214 on the Parisian, 108 were second cabin and the rest steerage passengers. Among those in the cabin were: Mr. and Mrs. George Angus, Miss Mary Brogan, Miss Jennie S. Close, Miss Jeanie Cook, Miss Jeanie Cruickshank, Mrs. Duffus, Miss Kate Glass, Robert Grieve, Mrs. Knuck, George A. Midstard, George R. Oliphant and A. Stecher.

Another foreign arrival today that tied up at Mystic was the Dutch freighter Sommeldyk, Captain Byl, from Rotterdam.

SENATOR CUMMINS REFUSES TO ACCEPT THE VICE-PRESIDENCY

CHICAGO—The leaders of the Taft forces are having difficulty securing a vice presidential candidate. According to Congressman Sereno Payne a determined effort was made to have Senator Cummins accept the honor.

He was urged by telephone to agree but refused point blank. His colleague, Senator Kenyon, was also asked to run but refused.

Indiana delegates were booming for President Fairbanks and former Congressman Jim Watson.

The latter "as whip of the majority" had handled an extremely difficult problem in a mastery way and the delegates were singing his praises and urging that he be nominated.

PLANS OF NEW PARTY TO BE DISCUSSED AT ROOSEVELT MEETING

CHICAGO—Following a meeting with 80 Roosevelt "steam rolled" delegates at the Congress hotel, Colonel Roosevelt issued the following statement:

"A clear majority of the delegates honestly elected to this convention were chosen by the people to nominate me. Under the direction and with the encouragement of Mr. Taft the majority of the national committee by so-called 'steam-roller' methods, and with disregard of every principle of elementary honesty and decency, stole 80 or 90 delegates, putting on the temporary roll call a sufficient number of fraudulent delegates to defeat the legally expressed will of the people and to substitute a dishonest for an honest majority."

Colonel Roosevelt smiled today when he came from his apartments in the Congress hotel to his conference room. A large crowd had gathered on the eleventh floor to get a glimpse of the former President.

"Stick to 'em today!" shouted a man in the crowd. "Sure we'll stick to 'em," shouted the colonel, as he pushed his way through the hall. It was expected today that Colonel Roosevelt will remain in Chicago for a couple of days after the Republican national convention adjourns.

The plan according to friends of the colonel was to hold a meeting of all Roosevelt's followers who are in Chicago at the Coliseum or the Auditorium soon after the adjournment of the convention. At this mass meeting a temporary chairman and other temporary officers for the national progressive party will be chosen.

Governor Hadley of Missouri called on Colonel Roosevelt today. When he left the room he was surrounded by newspaper men and asked about his attitude toward the new party. He said:

"I shall remain in the convention, and whether I shall join any party other than the Republican party is a question."

"We are going to make them nominate President Taft," said Senator Dixon as he emerged from the Roosevelt conference room today. The newspaper men who pressed him to amplify these statements received no further statement and no satisfactory answers to their questions. A pledge written today and made public by Nelson McDowell, a Massachusetts supporter of Colonel Roosevelt, will be circulated over the country in an effort to enlist aid for the national progressive party by obtaining signatures of voters. The pledge says:

"We dedicate ourselves to progressive principles as maintained and advocated by Theodore Roosevelt, the next President of the United States."

No Vote Called for as Contested Delegates Are Seated in Accordance With Committee Report

DELEGATES NOISY

President's Nomination Sure, Say Leaders, as Colonel Roosevelt Gives Final Order Not to Use Name

Work of convention to be rushed with view of closing at midnight. Report of rules committee expected to lead to attack on southern states representation.

Nominations for President will follow platform action. President Taft's name will be presented by Warren G. Harding of Ohio. Names of Senators La Follette and Cummins also will be presented. Colonel Roosevelt's name will not be presented, say his supporters.

Credentialed committee's report on various contested delegations is received and adopted.

At 10:44 a. m. the convention was called to order by Chairman Root.

Governor Hadley, Vice-President Sherman, John W. Wadsworth and Governor Mend of Vermont are mentioned as vice-presidential possibilities.

Roosevelt men on platform committee decide not to present a minority report.

CHICAGO—With the determination to make it the last session of the Republican national convention Taft leaders started off business with a rush when Chairman Root called the delegates to order at 10:44 a. m.

It was announced by the Roosevelt supporters that they would not have a minority report presented to the convention on the platform. Governor Hadley announced that the committee had made a number of concessions and they would make no fight on the floor to have a minority report adopted. He said the only disappointment to the Roosevelt side was the defeat in the committee of the presidential preference primary blank, which was voted down by a majority of one. It was definitely stated that the LaFollette followers will make a fight for a progressive platform in the form of a minority report.

Within 10 minutes after the opening of the convention the credentials committee reports on the Mississippi cases had been accepted. All the leaders express their confidence that President Taft will be renominated on the first ballot and that final adjournment will be taken some time during the night.

Anticipating a long continuous session the delegates were late in arriving. Thirty minutes before the time set for the hour of convening there were only 15 delegates in their seats, by actual count. Even the galleries were slow in filling up. Meanwhile the biggest police detail that has yet been on hand at the hall lolled about in the delegates' chairs. Chairman Root did not arrive until several minutes after 10, the hour set for convening. At that time at least one-fourth of the delegates' seats were vacant. The delay was said to be due in most part to the failure of the resolutions committee to clean up the platform. The leaders wanted everything in shape so that the program could be got through on schedule, avoiding the delays that result in general disorder.

When Chairman Root called the convention to order he introduced as the chaplain of the day the Rev. John Wesley Hill of New York. Mr. Hill has been campaigning for President Taft and the Pennsylvania delegates laughed when he was announced.

The credentials committee immediately reported in favor of seating the Taft delegates-at-large from Mississippi. There was a minority report but the majority was adopted.

The Taft delegates were placed on permanent roll call by a viva voce vote in the second, fifth, sixth and seventh Mississippi districts. There was so much disorder when the votes were taken that Chairman Root could not be heard even by delegates in the front seats. The delegates were seemingly interested in having horseplay and there were hooting, howling, cat calls and jeers.

The committee was unanimous in continuing on the temporary roll the delegates seated by the national committee in the fourth North Carolina, third Oklahoma and second Tennessee districts and this action was approved by a viva voce vote. There was silence when the Washington state report was read seating the Taft delegates.

This was, with the exception of the fourth California, the most bitterly fought contest before the convention. Before the report Chairman Root asked that consideration be given to the reading clerk.

Delegate J. U. Howard of Mississippi arose and shouted, "I rise to a point of order. I claim the steam roller is exceeding the speed limit." A wild cheer went

(Continued on page four, column two)

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MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

CAN YOU GUESS?

What is it makes the country stir
From center to the sea; yes, sir!
And lots of curious things occur?
That's it! You've guessed it the first
time; it's a presidential election
campaign.

What is it makes men who, before,
Were good friends, not be any more
The same as what they were of yore?
Well, if you don't know, you might
ask any one of several of the nation's
most eminent citizens whose
names have been in the newspaper
headlines of late.

What is it makes men go about,
By night and day, and shout and shout,
To keep the other party out?
Do you mean to say that no one has
told you? Well, if you will prom-
ise not to say anything to any-
body about it, I'll let you into the
secret; it's politics!

It will be a grand time for the red,
white and blue, and likewise the gray,
when the 40,000 veterans of the north-
ern and southern armies meet in a
spirit of good fellowship at Gettysburg
in July, 1913, at the greatest encamp-
ment ever held. But as a matter of
course there will not be as big guns
present as there were when the two
armies met there in 1863.

PUSH AND PULL

It is said to be true,
Though it may sound funny;
A man with a "pull"
Isn't "pushed" for money.

It still remains for some philanthropic
statesman to invent a system of wire-
less wirepulling less obviously objec-
tionable than now employed.

OPPORTUNITY

Dame Fortune spurns the lazy man,
And when she deigns to knock,
She will not wait to rap again,
If they don't answer there and then,
Nor seek to pick the lock.

The German aviators are striking for
higher wages. Something more in keep-
ing with the character of their work, no
doubt.

It does not make a ball team's
chances for winning the pennant any
brighter for it to receive a whitewash-
ing now and then.

UPS AND DOWNS

"What goes up must come down,"
Let's hope there's no misgiving
Regarding the truth of the saying and
The present cost of living.

Congress appears to be disposed to
reject the motion to include two dread-
naughts in this year's appropriation bill.
The impression is growing that it is
unnecessary to be building so many
dreadnaughts when there is naught to
dread.

PRICE TAG

Men who cheapen themselves will find
out, for their labors,
They are sure to be, sometime, marked
down by their neighbors.

Schools devoted to the purpose of as-
sisting young persons desirous of achiev-
ing historic honors should endeavor to
make it clear to all that getting "stage-
struck" cannot be deemed a dramatic
"hit."

FOR SLOW FOLKS

Since there are traps for catching mice,
Won't some one please explain
Why we have not some cheap device
Wherewith to catch a train?

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

R. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Climax."
MAJESTIC—Morison stock company
TREMONT—"Little Miss Fix-It."

NEW YORK

CASINO—"Pirates of Penzance."
COLLIER'S—"Buddy Pulls the Strings."
GAIETY—"Officer 666."
GLOBE—"The Rose Maid."
LYRIC—"Patience."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Robin Hood."
THIRTY-NINTH—"Butterfly on Wheel."

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"The End of the Bridge."
CORT—"Ready Money."
GRAND—"Officer 666."
ILLINOIS—"The Quaker Girl."
STUDEBAKER—"Elsie Jans."

SIMPLE LIFE

"Yes, 'love in a cottage' will suit me
real well,"
Said she, "if the cottage in which I'm to
dwell
Is the ten-rooms-and-baths kind they
nowadays build—
And is set in a garden all splendidly
filled
With beauty to brighten our 'love's
young dream.'—
And electrically lighted and heated by
steam."

If the government were to enforce
an "information test" withholding the
ballot from all men who could not give
the full name and address of the na-
tion's Vice-President, how many care-
less citizens would thus be disfran-
chised?

OUT AND IN

"I'm out for a ride," the motorist cried
As he hurried away in glee;
Ten miles from town his car broke down
And "I'm in for a walk," sighed he.

No man should boast of his superior
Headgear simply because people assert
that he has lots of "wheels" in his
head.

POPULAR PUN

When to Mt. Washington's hotel
The Tip-Top house you take a trip,
Of course you'll go back home and tell
You gave the boy a tip-top tip.

If it shall prove true, as anticipated,
that torchlight processions are to be
made a feature of the forthcoming cam-
paign, they will at least add an ele-
ment of spectacular beauty to the po-
litical tournaments even if they do not
throw much clear light on the subject
under discussion.

NATURALLY

A seamstress was wooed by a teamster,
one time,
As each toward the other kept draw-
ing;
But before she'd been won, the fond
couple had done
A good deal of "hemming" and "haw-
ing."

Although the pawnbroker's business is
often spoken of rather lightly it still has
its redeeming features.

Can engagements brought about be-
tween young couples while motoring be
called automobile attachments?

INFORMATION

Of course, I know, and so do you,
That three feet make a yard, 'tis true,
While two unmake a garden when
They're fastened to a busy hen.

During the present era of high cost of
living, many a prudent business man is
confronted with the problem as to
whether he should use his sinking fund
to settle his floating debt.

It will not mend matters to have
the people of Vermont and New Hamp-
shire pine because their birch timber is
being made into paper pulp. If they
will spruce up and plant more they
may prosper all right. They butter-
nut neglect this matter.

A MISFIT

Perchance it may be said that he
Is not so smoothly placed,
Is the man with a street-car salary
And an automobile taste.

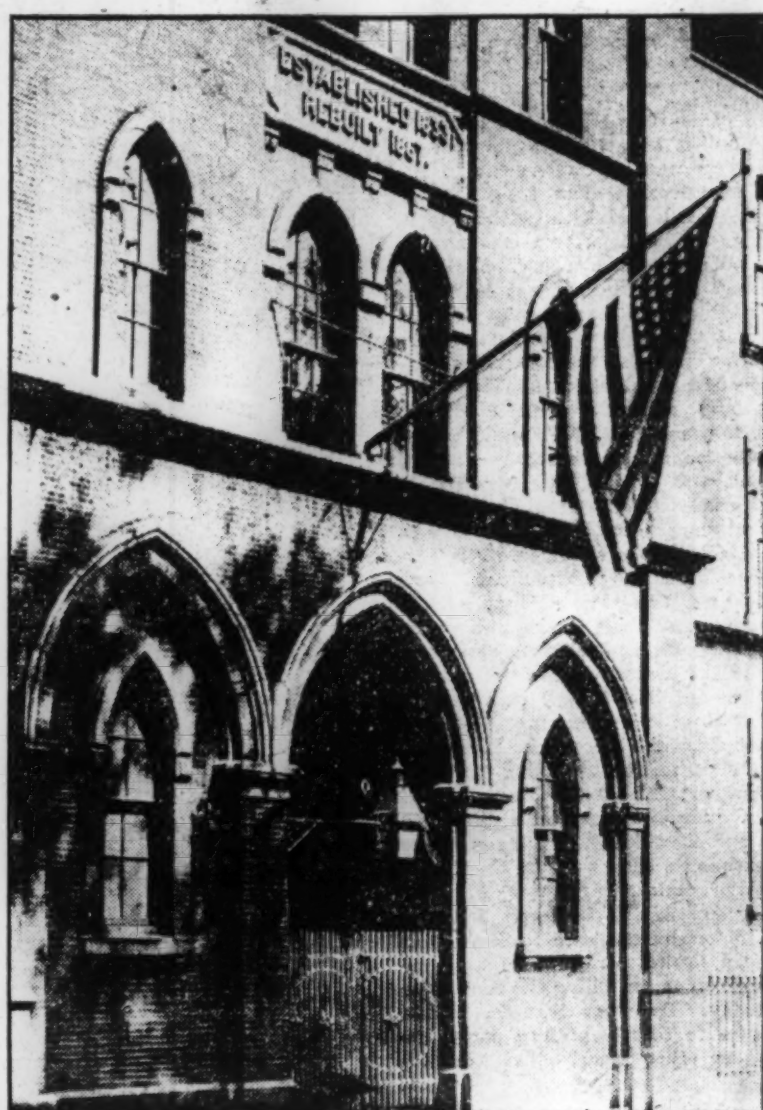
The author who during the passing of
this current leap year finds himself at
last happily caught in the matrimonial
net may well congratulate himself upon
having been lass-wooded.

"THYRSIS" STATUE FOR JOHANNESBURG

(Special to the Monitor)

JOHANNESBURG, S. Africa—Harvard
Thomas, the sculptor, has received a com-
mission from Max Michaelis to execute
in bronze his statue of "Thyrsis," the
wax model of which is at present ex-
hibited in the Royal Academy, London.
The statue will be presented to the
Johannesburg art gallery, of which Mr.
Michaelis is the liberal benefactor. As
the preparations for the casting cannot
be made before the closing of the Royal
Academy, it is not expected that the
figure will be ready before March.

DOORWAY OF THE WELLS SCHOOL



Entrance to Blossom street institution made attractive by unusual use of Gothic arch over portal and windows

Entrance to the Wells school on Blossom street makes use of the Gothic arch in a rather peculiar manner. The narrow windows on each side are framed by miniature Gothic arches within the larger ones.
The same idea is carried out in the windows above the entrance where the panels with the inscription of the dates of establishment and rebuilding is placed. The school was established in 1833 and rebuilt in 1897.

NEW GEORGIA POWER PLANT SET IN SCENE OF RUGGED BEAUTY

ATHENS, Ga.—The Athens Railway and Electric Company, W. T. Bryan president, is now using current from the fourth hydro-electric power plant operated by this corporation—the White power plant, at Barnett Shoals, being the last connected.

The company has a steam plant in Athens, a plant at Mitchell's bridge and another at Tallahassee Shoals—at the last two named points the capacity is now being increased.

About the new plant which is now in operation is some interesting data, says the Atlanta Constitution.
Just beyond the limits of Clarke county, about four miles below the junction of the Oconee and Middle Oconee rivers, 11 miles from Athens, the waters of the river from time immemorial have dropped over a rocky bed more than 50 feet in a mile, between precipitous banks of granite that seemed left by nature for the economical use of man.

Upon this site has been constructed a wonderful exponent of modern hydraulic and electrical engineering embodying in its design the latest work in machines, in buildings, and in river structures.

Beautifully located, the station is in harmony with its environments. Symmetrical and rugged in its lines, it forms an integral part of the great dam that spans the river and holds in check the tremendous forces that have long lain dormant, only indicating their power in the leaps of the rushing water over the rocks.

The beautiful lake above the dam varies in width from 300 to 800 feet, and covers an area of 100 acres. This large body of water, with the stretch of river from Barnett bridge to the forks just below White Hall, forms a delightful course for motor boats.

The power house is fireproof, a few doors and a small partition being the

only combustible material used in the construction. The window sash and the large entrance door are steel and the floor, walls and roof are concrete. From the bottom of the fall race to the highest point of the building is 71 feet.
A powerful crane, capable of handling any piece of machinery in the house, has a travel that enables it to pick up 25,000-pound weight in any part of the building and deposit it in any new position desired.

The feature of the installation that has perhaps excited more curiosity and comment than any other is the walkway under the crest of the dam, 30 feet above the river bed and back to the falling water that extends from the power house to the south bank of the river, 600 feet away.

In this station is generated current that is transmitted to Athens over an 11-mile line that required 115,000 pounds of copper in its construction, and there silently but effectively does its work of running cars, spinning and weaving cotton, building wagons, pumping water, crushing cotton seed, grinding corn, fashioning monuments, manufacturing fertilizers, ironing clothes, making shirts, fabricating iron and steel, producing motion pictures and furnishing the city lights.

VANCOUVER SEEKS CANAL TRAFFIC

OTTAWA, Ont.—H. H. Stevens, M. P., is now in Ottawa conferring with members of the government regarding a scheme to secure a big share of the Panama canal trade for Vancouver, and thereby ultimately to make a great world port of the coast city, says the Citizen.

Mr. Stevens said that to successfully compete for the Panama trade two things were necessary: first, adequate harbor facilities and dockage, together with a terminal elevator of large capacity, and second, the ability to provide return cargoes for the vessels coming to Vancouver.

In order to meet the first need a scheme is in contemplation by which it is intended to take advantage of every bit of harborage available, and already with this end in view. The operations, it is understood, will include the establishment of large docks on the north shore of Burrard inlet, on Deadman's island and on the Fraser river.

LARGE BRIDGE TO BE STARTED

KANSAS CITY—The construction of the Mill street viaduct, a 1,600-foot, reinforced concrete structure, which will span the Union Pacific and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad tracks on the Kansas side, will be started soon. The contract for the viaduct has been awarded to the American Bridge Com-

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—By direction of the President, Col. S. E. Blunt, ord. dept., is retired from active service, to take effect Sept. 1.

The resignation by First Lieut. M. T. Boerner, med. res. corps, has been accepted.

Leave of absence from July 1 to Aug. 28 is granted Capt. H. L. Morse, C. A. C. Leave of absence for 45 days is granted First Lieut. J. F. Walker, C. A. C.

Leave of absence from July 5 to Aug. 28 is granted Capt. G. B. G. Hanna, C. A. C.

A board of officers to consist of Capt. G. E. Houle, inf.; Capt. H. C. Pillsbury, med. corps; Capt. W. H. Peek, C. A. C.; Capt. J. B. Ellison, sixth infantry, and First Lieut. L. X. Strong, med. corps, is appointed to meet at Jefferson barracks, Mo., July 9.

Capt. C. C. Carson and First Lieut. T. F. McNeil, C. A. C., are relieved from duty at Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.

Navy Orders

Lieutenant Commander G. C. Sweet, three months leave on discharge naval hospital, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Commander C. J. Lang, orders June 10, 1912, revoked.

Lieut. Commander H. A. Pearson, orders June 10, 1912, modified; wait orders.

Ensign S. L. Henderson, to naval station, Samoa.

Medical Inspector G. B. Wilson, detached receiving ship at Boston, Mass.; to command naval hospital, Boston.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. R. Phelps, orders June 18, 1912, revoked.

Assistant Surgeon G. A. Riker, orders June 18, 1912, revoked.

Passed Assistant Paymaster F. P. Williams, to naval hospital, Las Animas, Col., as purchasing pay officer, etc.

Passed Assistant Paymaster G. P. Shamer, detached naval hospital, Las Animas, Col.; home, wait orders.

Boatswain E. F. Hosmer, to the Illinois.

Chief Machinist G. O. Littlefield, detached assistant to inspector of engineering material, Boston, Mass.; to the Virginia.

Chief Machinist G. C. Ellerton, detached the Virginia; home, wait orders.

Carpenter W. E. Winant, to Naval Hospital, New York, N. Y.

Carpenter T. H. Scharf, to the Oregon.

Lieut. Commander A. W. Marshall, detached the Saratoga; home, wait orders.

Lieut. J. J. Hannigan, to the Queros.

Lieut. J. W. Schoenfeld, detached the Queros; to the Saratoga.

Lieut. (junior grade) H. J. Abbott, detached the Helena, home, wait orders.

Ensigns E. S. Stone, M. C. Bowman and O. S. A. Botsford, to the Saratoga.

Ensign J. E. Iseman, detached the Saratoga, to the Queros.

Ensign B. V. McCandish, detached the Pompey, to the Saratoga.

Ensign G. H. Emerson, detached the Saratoga, to the Elcano.

Ensign G. C. Diehman, detached the Queros, to the Samar.

Ensign H. O. Roesech, to the Helena.

Ensign Philip Seymour, detached the Elcano, to the Pompey.

Ensign W. Le R. Hieber, detached the Rainbow, to the Calla.

Surgeon R. H. Lanning, detached the Elcano, to the Queros.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. H. Lane, detached the Villalobos, home, wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon J. J. O'Malley, detached the Queros, to the Elcano.

Boatswain Edward Sweeney, detached naval station, Olongapo, P. I., home, wait orders.

Navy Notes

The Fanning has been ordered placed in commission as soon as practicable after delivery by the contractors.

The F-1 was placed in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., on June 19, 1912.

A naval exhibit is being prepared to be shown at expositions and state fairs during the coming season. It will consist of seven models, each representing a different type of warship, from the small submarine to the largest battleship in commission, and an exhibit of

SOUTH AUSTRALIA MAKING ASSISTED PASSAGES EASIER

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The new regulations under the immigration act which were recently issued considerably liberalize the terms and conditions on which persons may be granted assisted passages to South Australia.

The commissioner of crown lands and immigration (Hon. F. W. Young, M. P.) announced a policy recently which will facilitate the working of the regulations, and at the same time safeguard the interests of those nominated for assisted passages.

In the course of a statement to the press the commissioner said that until other arrangements are made for the selection in the United Kingdom of persons required to supply the demand in occupations and trades in which there is a shortage of labor in the state, the immigration department will accept nominations from manufacturers and other employers for persons required by them without the names of the intended immigrants being supplied. Such nominations will, however, only be accepted subject to the following conditions:

1.—That the introduction of the persons nominated will not, in the opinion of the minister, cause congestion in any occupation or trade.

2.—That the intending employer undertakes to provide accommodation and employment for the immigrant at the current rates of wages on arrival.

3.—That the immigrants will not be introduced under agreement without the approval of the minister of external affairs, as required by the commonwealth contract immigrants act.

Continuing, the commissioner said, "The nominator will have to state on the form the number of persons required by him, and if the nomination is approved the chief emigration agent will be instructed to select the workers. If the nominators so desire, they may be selected by his agent or representative in the United Kingdom, subject to the final approval of the chief emigration agent. The assisted passage money may be lodged by the nominator, or the nomination will be accepted subject to the payment by the nominee of the requisite amount to the chief emigration agent in London.

"As previously announced, the pro-

COMMITTEES MAY INSPECT HARBORS

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Senate committee on commerce and the House committee on rivers and harbors will be invited by commercial bodies of San Francisco, the Sacramento and the San Joaquin valleys to visit the Pacific coast and inspect the harbors of California.
William M. Bunker, representative at Washington of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, will ask if the senators and representatives can make the trip during the next recess of Congress. If they can plan for their entertainment will be elaborated here.

RAILROAD TO STOP SMOKE NUISANCE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—To mitigate the smoke nuisance, C. F. Stempel, superintendent of the Minneapolis & St. Louis road, has issued orders to the heads of all the departments in the yards of the company in Minneapolis to stop, whenever possible, black smoke from issuing from the chimneys of engines, the stacks of stationary plants or roundhouse jacks.
"When it comes to getting a train out on time," the order reads, "or stopping black smoke, stop the black smoke first."

SUNDAY CIVIL BUDGET PASSED

WASHINGTON—The Sunday civil appropriation, the largest of the annual supply measures, passed the House on Friday carrying \$109,507,414. This is \$33,000,000 under the estimates and the bill last year.

FIREMEN DELAY STEAMER

NEW YORK—The British freighter Lord Downshire, which sailed on Friday for Santos, was compelled to anchor at Quarantine because four firemen refused to go on the ship without an increase of pay.

THE ELECTRICAL BRANCH, INCLUDING A RADIO STATION IN ACTUAL OPERATION.

A special navy electrical exhibit will be shown at the electrical exposition, Grand Central Palace, New York, Oct. 9 to 19.

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EXPERIENCED FITTER WANTED

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GRADE SUITS, GOWNS
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Is more wholesome and nutritious when
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Flour. Good food for children.
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INVENTORY

BLANKS

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Leading Events in Athletic World :: Harvard Sweeps River

CLEAN SWEEP FOR HARVARD CREWS IN THAMES REGATTA

Crimson Oarsmen Capture Varsity Eight-Oared Event by About Six Lengths, Four by Twelve and Freshman Eight by Over One Length

Varsity Eight—Four Miles	Time
Harvard	21m. 43.4s.
Varsity Four—Two Miles	Time
Harvard	11m. 24s.
Freshman Eight—Two Miles	Time
Harvard	10m. 52s.
Freshman Four—One Mile	Time
Yale	6m. 3s.
Graduate Eight—Half Mile	Time
Harvard	5m. 43s.
Second Varsity Four—One Mile	Time
Harvard	5m. 22s.

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Harvard is today a acknowledged to be Queen of the Thames following the splendid victories of her varsity eight, varsity four and freshman eight over her Yale rivals on the river Friday. All of the races were won decisively, the freshman eight being the only ones to have a real contest, and the marked superiority of the Crimson oarsmen was most noticeable.

The big event of the day was the varsity eight and the men from Cambridge put up one of the finest exhibitions of rowing seen on the Thames river in some time. The crews were late in starting owing to adverse conditions; but when they did get away, the river was smooth with a strong tide favoring the men; but quite a wind blowing down the course against the oarsmen.

Both crews took the water quickly at the get-away, Yale having a slight advantage in the first few strokes. The Crimson oarsmen soon got their stride and after the first 50 yards or so had been covered the prow of the Harvard eight showed slightly in the lead. This lead was steadily increased and after the half-mile flag had been passed it was seen that the Crimson was practically sure of winning, the only question being the margin of victory, which was between five and six lengths.

That the Harvard eight was one of the best ever turned out at the Cambridge university was the opinion of those who have seen the races in past years. The oarsmen were all powerfully built, had mastered the Wray stroke accurately and were filled with the racing spirit. They pulled a long, powerful stroke, getting their oars into the water hard and fast and carrying the stroke through to a finish that was most pleasing to the eye. Stroke Newton came a fine pace and used great judgment. Even when the stroke was hit up to 38 to the minute there was but little shortening in it and it seemed to keep the same power and smoothness that it showed when only at 31 or 32.

The Yale eight showed surprisingly good form when it is considered that they were rowing a stroke entirely new to every member of the eight. The real worth of the present Cook stroke cannot be judged by the showing Friday, as no rowing system can be taken up

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brookline	26	16	.614
Lawrence	26	20	.566
Lynn	25	22	.527
New Bedford	24	24	.500
Worcester	24	24	.500
Lowell	22	24	.478
Haverhill	21	26	.445
Fall River	18	29	.383

RESULTS FRIDAY	Score
New Bedford 9, Brookline 0.	
Lowell 5, Lawrence 3.	
Lynn 11, Worcester 9.	
Fall River 10, Haverhill 1.	

GAMES TODAY	Score
Lawrence at Lowell.	
Haverhill at Fall River.	
Lynn at Worcester.	
Brookline at New Bedford.	

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	34	21	.618
Baltimore	33	24	.575
Toronto	29	20	.590
Jersey City	30	29	.508
Newark	26	26	.500
Buffalo	25	27	.481
Montreal	23	33	.411
Providence	22	33	.400

RESULTS FRIDAY	Score
Rochester 7, Providence 2.	
Baltimore 4, Montreal 2.	
Buffalo 7, Jersey City 4.	
Toronto 3, Newark 2.	

GAMES TODAY	Score
Rochester at Providence.	
Buffalo at Jersey City.	
Toronto at Newark.	
Montreal at Baltimore.	

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE	Score
Springfield 3, New Haven 3.	
Hartford 5, Waterbury 4.	
Hartford 11, Bridgeport 5.	
Hartford 3, Bridgeport 2.	

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE	Score
Syracuse 2, Albany 1.	
Binghamton 3, Wilkesbarre 5.	
Elmira 10, Troy 4.	
Elmira-Saratoga postponed.	

TRI-STATE LEAGUE	Score
Wilkesbarre 4, Harrisburg 3.	
Trenton 7, York 1.	
Johnstown 5, Allentown 4.	
Allentown 6, Reading 3.	

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TIME ROWS ONCE MORE ORDER FOR CREWS ON HUDSON

Stanford and Columbia Under the Watch—Wisconsin Freshmen Ram Float and Disable Shell

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Time rows once more were the order of the day for the crews on the Hudson Friday. It was a busy day. In the morning Stanford had a time row, their second of the year. Pennsylvania also went over the course. Ward had intended giving his men a regular test against the watch, but he found conditions wrong to make such a trial satisfactory, and consequently told them to take things fairly easy. He could not hold his ambitious freshman in check, however, and after they had picked up the varsity at the two mile mark the youngsters forged to the front and beat the regulars out by two lengths.

Ward took the Pennsylvania fleet up to a point four miles above their boat-house in the evening, and returned at an easy pace. The varsity were pulling well together, and at the conclusion of the row Ward said it was the best bit of rowing the boys had done this year.

The Wisconsin freshmen rammed the float in the morning, and strained their shell so that it could not be used in the afternoon. Consequently Vail had to give his youngsters practice, four at a time, in the gig. Spjibom was back at his seat at No. 3 in the varsity.

James Rice gave the Columbia varsity its first row of the season over the regular course Friday morning. The New Yorkers came down rowing 32 strokes to the minute, and pulling them through in splendid style. It was significant that the choppers seemed to trouble the Blue and White oarsmen less than any of the other crews in the morning practice.

Cornell put in a day of easy work, Courtney saving his men for the time trial today to wind up the week's work. He spent most of his time with the freshmen eight, trying to accustom them to his new duties at stroke. In the afternoon all the Cornell crews took a long, easy row down to Milton and returned in the train.

OAKLEY C. C. GOLF TOURNEY BEGINS

Many prominent golfers are competing today in the qualification round for the annual spring tournament of the Oakley Country Club at Watertown. Today's round is at 18 holes, handicap with the usual prizes for the best net and handicap. The 32 players handing in the best net scores qualify in two flights of 16 each for the match play rounds. These will be contested Monday and Tuesday.

As post entries are allowed it is impossible to state the number of starters. Among those entered are R. W. Brown, B. S. Evans, A. G. Lockwood, C. L. Becker and J. E. Kedian of Belmont, L. J. Malone, Francis Oumet, H. P. Farrington and S. H. Thayer of Woodland, N. Raymond of Chestnut Hill, R. A. Wood of Vesper and F. C. Davidson, J. G. Thorp, N. W. Dean and C. A. Hartwell of the home club.

Three sets of the hardest kind of work were necessary before Dabney scored his semi-final against C. Frederick Watson, Jr., of Orange, at 6-4, 7-5, 8-6. In the second set Watson was twice within a stroke of taking the set. He seemed to lack the ability to spurt when his game most needed it. On the other hand Dabney always responded to the call for a point when he needed it most and it was this ability to surmount a crisis that carried him through the winner.

C. T. ABELES TO LEAD HARVARD

NEW LONDON, Conn.—For the first time in the history of Harvard rowing the varsity eight of 1913 will be led by a coxswain, Charles Tausky Abeles, '13, of St. Louis, who has handled the tiller for the varsity during the past two seasons and was also coxswain of his victorious freshman eight in 1910, having been elected to that position Friday evening.

Abeles is 20 years old, 5ft. 6ins. tall, weighs about 113 pounds and is one of the most popular men in the entire squad. The oarsmen who rowed in the varsity eight and four were eligible to vote. The only other candidate was A. M. Goodale, who rowed No. 4 this year.

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Charles Nelson Snowden, Jr., '13 of Pittsburgh, Pa., was elected captain of the Yale varsity eight for next year at a meeting of the oarsmen after the Harvard race Friday evening. Snowden stroked this year's eight and held the same position in the victorious Yale freshman eight of 1911.

The new captain is 21 years old, 5ft. 11 in. tall and weighs 152 pounds. The only other candidate for the position was J. H. Philbin, '13 who rowed at No. 6 and was also a member of the 1911 varsity eight.

NEW YORK—F. S. Douglas of Nassau, former national champion; Charles H. Seely of Wee Burn, Oswald Kirkby of Englewood, N. J., champion, and Gardner W. White of Oakland, are playing today in the order named in the semi-final round of the annual invitation golf tournament at the Apawamis Club.

Friday the feature match had as principals Kirkby and S. D. Bowers of Brookline, and was won by the former by 1 up. Kirkby went out in 40 and his opponent in 38, the latter being 1 up at the turn. At the tenth green Bowers increased his advantage, which the New Jersey title holder quickly reduced at the next hole. The latter then squared the match at the fourteenth hole when Bowers missed a short putt. Another miss of a putt on the sixteenth green gave Kirkby the upper hand, but it lasted only a hole, for Bowers leveled the match at the seventeenth. Kirkby took the home hole 4 to 3 and the match 1 up.

Son of Former Railroad Magnate Who Coached the Fast Yale Freshman Eight



WILLIAM A. HARRIMAN '13
Yale freshman crew coach

METROPOLITAN TENNIS SINGLES AND DOUBLES END

Final Round for Title in Both Events This Afternoon — Dabney Faces R. D. Little — The Semi-Finals

NEW YORK—R. O. Little and A. S. Dabney of Boston met today in the final round for the Metropolitan championship in lawn tennis singles on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club. Little defeated C. K. F. Andrews, the English player, and Dabney beat C. F. Watson, Jr., of Orange.

Following the singles championship match this afternoon the doubles final will be decided. Raymond D. Little and Gustave F. Touchard, the national champions teamed Harold H. Hackett and Walter Merrill Hall.

The match in which Little eliminated Andrews held the championship court, and it was nearly finished before the other semi-finals began. There was considerable speculation as to how Little would make out against the distinctly British game played by Andrews, but he crowned his line of victories by a splendidly well balanced performance defeating the Englishman by a score of 6-1, 6-0, 6-4.

Three sets of the hardest kind of work were necessary before Dabney scored his semi-final against C. Frederick Watson, Jr., of Orange, at 6-4, 7-5, 8-6. In the second set Watson was twice within a stroke of taking the set. He seemed to lack the ability to spurt when his game most needed it. On the other hand Dabney always responded to the call for a point when he needed it most and it was this ability to surmount a crisis that carried him through the winner.

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APAWAMIS GOLF SEMI-FINAL IS ON; CHAMPIONS LEFT

Douglas, Former National Titlist, Meets Seely — Kirkby, Present Champion Matched With White

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Seely and T. V. Bermingham of Wykagyl were the principals in another interesting match, the former winning 2 up and 1 to play. The summary:

FIRST SIXTEEN

First round—Gilman P. Tiffany, Powell, beat H. V. Gaines, Wykagyl, 6 up and 5 to play; Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau, beat F. S. Douglas, Nassau, 3 up and 1 to play; Charles H. Seely, Wee Burn, beat Archie B. Reid, St. Andrews, 3 up and 2 to play; T. Bermingham, Wykagyl, beat W. R. Thurston, Apawamis, 6 up and 5 to play; S. D. Bowers, Brookline, beat Marshall S. B. Bowers, Brookline, 6 up and 5 to play; Oswald Kirkby, Englewood, beat H. J. Topping, Greenway, 4 up and 3 to play; J. Topping, Greenway, beat S. D. Bowers, Brookline, 2 up and 1 to play; Kirkby beat Bowers, 2 up and 1 to play; Kirkby beat Bowers, 2 up and 1 to play; Kirkby beat Bowers, 2 up and 1 to play.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	38	19	.667
Chicago	35	24	.593
Washington	35	24	.593
Philadelphia	32	27	.542
Detroit	28	32	.467
Cleveland	26	34	.433
New York	17	43	.283
St. Louis	16	39	.291

RESULTS FRIDAY

Boston 11, New York 3.	
Washington 8, Philadelphia 2.	
Chicago 8, St. Louis 1.	
Cleveland 6, Detroit 2.	

GAMES TODAY

Boston at New York.	
Washington at Philadelphia.	
Cleveland at Detroit.	
St. Louis at Chicago.	

STALH'S MEN WIN AGAIN

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	7	11	3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	6	3

Batteries: Wood and Cady; Quinn and Sweeney. Umpires: Evans and Westerville.

WASHINGTON WINS EASILY

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	5	1	0	0	2	0	0	8	12	3	12	3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	1	1	1

Batteries: Groom and Henry; H. Morgan, Pennock, H. Barry, Harrell and Thomas. Umpires: Egan and O'Loughlin.

CHICAGO WINS FROM ST. LOUIS

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	8	2	12	3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	10	3

Batteries: Walsh and Kuhn; C. Brown, Allison and Alexander, Stephens. Umpires: Connolly and Hart.

CLEVELAND BEATS DETROIT

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	9	10	3
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	2	2

Batteries: Blanding and O'Neil; Summers, Weigman, Dulane and Stange. Umpires: Blane and Sheridan.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	38	19	.667
Pittsburgh	30	27	.520
Chicago	28	29	.491
Cincinnati	21	36	.361
Philadelphia	21	37	.361
St. Louis	24	35	.407
Brooklyn	21	36	.361
Boston	18	39	.311

RESULTS FRIDAY

New York 6, Boston 2.	
Brooklyn 7, Philadelphia 0.	
Chicago 7, St. Louis 0.	
Cincinnati-Pittsburgh, postponed.	

GAMES TODAY

New York at Boston.	
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.	
Chicago at St. Louis.	
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.	

MARQUARD'S SIXTEENTH IN ROW

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	5	9	2	11	3
Boston	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	9	3	10	3

Batteries: Marquard and Meyers; Perdue and Rariden. Umpires: Brennan and Emslie.

RUCKER SCORES SHUTOUT

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	7	10	1	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0

Batteries: Rucker and Miller; Seaton, Rixey and Doolin. Umpires: Johnstone and Egan.

CHICAGO WINS FROM ST. LOUIS

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	8	2	12	3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	10	3

Batteries: Lavender, Cheney and Archer; Willis, Geyer and Wingo. Umpires: Klem and Bush.

CAROLINA ASSOCIATION

Greensboro 6, Andersonville 0.	
Spartanburg 12, Winston-Salem 5.	

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE

Columbus 7, Albany 3.	
Macon 3, Columbia 2.	
Savannah 5, Jacksonville 3.	

BASE BALL MONDAY AT 3:15

BROOKLYN NATIONAL LEAGUE

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Continuing to quote Henry Hughes' article on how to play with wooden clubs, he goes on to say: The details of execution with these clubs are more intricate, perhaps, than with any of the others. The swing is fuller and the club is not under such control as in the case of shorter clubs. The upswing is the first and most important part of the stroke and requires special attention. The wrists have to come into their proper position, i. e., well under the shaft at the top of the swing, otherwise the stroke cannot be a good one. If the wrists are in their true position at the top of the stroke, the nose of the club head will be pointing directly to the ground. The hands

THE CRAFTSMAN COMPANY OF BOSTON

470 BOYLSTON STREET

REMOVAL SALE

Gustav Stickley, the Craftsman, is soon to remove to new and larger quarters on the street floor. He therefore begs to announce that the entire stock of Craftsman furniture and fittings now on hand must be immediately disposed of, and offers same at ONE-THIRD OFF the regular prices. This stock includes in addition to a large amount of Craftsman furniture a line of Rugs, Curtains, Fabrics, Lamps, and Electric Light Fixtures. **EVERYTHING MUST BE SOLD.**



GUSTAV STICKLEY, the Craftsman

C. BRYANT, Manager

COLONEL ROOSEVELT GIVES OUT LAST ORDER NOT TO PRESENT NAME

CHICAGO—The last day presumably of the convention opened with the following situation in the Roosevelt camp. At the final before dawn conference, Col. Roosevelt gave orders to his friends that his name must not be presented to this convention. A program was arranged which would in the opinion of the colonel make clear to the country the following main facts:

1. That a Roosevelt majority created by popular primaries had been turned into a Taft majority by fraud.
2. That no man recognizing this fraud could afford to accept a nomination at the hands of a convention thus controlled.
3. That Colonel Roosevelt before any vote on candidates is taken and immediately at the close of the votes confirming the roll as prepared by the national committee and perfected by the credentials committee will serve notice on the

(Continued on page six, column one)

AEGEAN ISLANDS' FUTURE PLANNED

NEW YORK—A London cable despatch to the New York Sun mentions a report that at the instance of Premier Venizelos of Greece Great Britain has sounded the powers in reference to the future of the dozen islands in the Aegean sea owned by Turkey, but which are now occupied by the Italian forces.

According to the scheme of M. Venizelos and the British government, an autonomous confederation is to be formed. The confederation will include Crete and Samos.

SUBMARINE DIVES TO 256 FEET DEPTH

NEW LONDON, Conn.—The submarine Seal, in a government test off this port on Friday, was submerged to a depth of 256 feet, staying under the water for 30½ minutes and afterward rising without difficulty to the surface. The boat was in command of Lieut. Kenneth White.

Captain Lake of Bridgeport was present at the test and expressed himself as pleased. The depth reached by the vessel is believed to be a record.

WAKEFIELD PLANS FETE

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Plans were completed Friday night by the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium department for the annual aquatic tournament. It will be held on June 29 on Lake Quannapowitt and there will be boat and swimming races for boys. A band concert and bonfire on a raft in the lake will follow in the evening.

PRESIDENT TAFT NOMINATION FIRST BALLOT EXPECTED

(Continued from page one)

up from the Roosevelt men, but it was only a mild one to the cheer that spread over the hall when Chairman Root ruled: "The point of order is well taken. In justification I would say that the reason is that some of us have some hopes of getting home for Sunday."

There was no interruption when the majority and minority reports on Washington were read. The committee held the Taft men were regular, and the Roosevelt men had made fraudulent contests before the state convention in order to prevent the Taft men controlling.

The minority report flatly called the attempt to seat the Taft delegates as "a steal pure and simple" and designed to rob the people of their rights. Where primaries were held it was said the Roosevelt men defeated the Taft men 8 to 1.

Mrs. Bryan Present

Mrs. William J. Bryan sat alongside of her husband in the press section and listened to the reading of the reports on the Washington case. The minority report was read by J. J. Sullivan, Ohio. He said that every Roosevelt member on the credentials committee believed the seating of the Taft men on the Washington delegation was a direct "steal." The Roosevelt men always had a clear majority in the state convention, he said.

Hugh T. Halbert, of Minnesota, argued in favor of the minority report. He declared throughout the Roosevelt men had decided only on the merits of the case in every instance. He criticized the rules of the committee on credentials and insisted that in the present case the people of Washington would be "robbed of their rights" if the Roosevelt delegates were not seated.

He appealed to the New York delegates. "This is a question of moral justice," he said, "and there is no question that a majority of them were instructed for Colonel Roosevelt. The acceptance of the majority report will mean so far as this convention is concerned defeat for Colonel Roosevelt. The Republican party can stand defeat with honor, but never with dishonor," he said in conclusion.

Delegate Dovell of Washington took issue with Mr. Halbert. He had hardly started to talk when former Governor Fort challenged his right to speak, as his seat was one of those under consideration. Chairman Root held that he had no right to vote, but had the right to present his case and reply to the charges of the minority.

Mr. Dovell repeated his arguments of last Tuesday, when he explained the Washington case and characterized the

Roosevelt convention as a "bolting rump outfit." There was no demand for a record roll, and by a viva voce vote the Taft delegates from Washington were seated.

It was apparent that the progressives had decided they had no hope of overturning the majority and they decided not to waste time. They agreed they had reached the "high water mark" in the vote on the fourth California last night and they saw no reason to force the issue further.

While the reports were being read a number of delegates armed with trolley car conductors' whistles kept up an almost continuous toot which seemed to amuse the Roosevelt men and the galleries.

In the debate that followed Committee-man Cody of Wisconsin asserted positively that Wisconsin would support the nominee of the convention. This led Committee-man Halbert of Minnesota to declare positively that he would not.

Mr. Rosewater Patted

Victor Rosewater, chairman of the national committee, came down the aisle and the Texas and Pennsylvania delegates patted him on the back and saluted him as the "best engineer we ever had." One big Texan picked a diminutive Nebraska politician up in his arms and started to carry him about the hall in triumph.

There was a long wait for the committee on credentials to finish its work and the Roosevelt delegates started a shout for Roosevelt. Shouting in union "We want Teddy! We want Teddy!" they soon had the chanting chorus swinging through the hall. The galleries were kept under control, however. One hundred police were on the job and as they refused to let the spectators aid, the outburst lasted only a few minutes. MORE

RECEPTION GIVEN CAMERON FORBES

W. Cameron Forbes, Governor-General of the Philippines, was guest at a dinner given in the Algonquin clubhouse by the Commercial Club of Boston, last night. A reception preceded in which more than 100 business men joined in congratulating Mr. Forbes. Governor Foss made an address.

PRINCE OF WALES RETURNS

NEW YORK—A London message to the New York Herald says that the Prince of Wales arrived from Paris to celebrate his eighteenth birthday and coming of age on Sunday. He is expected to return to Paris next week to continue his studies as the guest of the Marquis and Marquise de Breteuil. It is reported that before he arrives in England again, in mid-August, France will confer on him the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor.

ONE BROTHER FREED, ONE HELD

Christian Van Eyck was discharged and his brother Dirk Van Eyck was held without bail for extradition to Amsterdam, Holland, by United States Commissioner Hayes today. The latter is wanted in Holland for trial on the charge of obtaining \$20,000 worth of Russian bonds by false pretences. The brothers were arrested in Boston by police inspectors last week.

CAPTAIN LOPAUS PASSES AWAY

Capt. Roscoe Green Lopaus, who served in the United States lighthouse service on the Maine and Massachusetts coasts for 28 years, passed away at the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea on Thursday. Among some of the lights under his care were Long Point, Race Point and Minot lights. Captain Lopaus resigned a few years ago and since that time has made his home in West Newton.

WAKEFIELD TEACHER TO SUIT

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Charles R. Crockett, Jr., for two years head of the commercial department of the high school, will resign to go to the Dedham high school as submaster. He is a Yale graduate, and is president of the Wakefield Teachers Association and Y. M. C. A. Glee Club.

BROCKTON CUTTERS GET RAISE

BROCKTON, Mass.—An increase of 25 cents a day for cutters is provided for in an agreement reached yesterday between the Brockton Shoe Manufacturers Association and the Cutters Union.

PROCEDURE FOR NEW PARTY IN BAY STATE NOW BEING STUDIED

Albert P. Langtry, secretary of state, is now studying the details of the problem as to how the new "progressive party" as proposed by Colonel Roosevelt could be formed in this state.

Act II, section 1 of the United States constitution provides:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

In the majority of states the electors are nominated by state conventions.

In Pennsylvania and a few other Roosevelt states, the Republican conventions have already met and chosen their electors, and as they are Roosevelt enthusiasts, according to William Flinn, they will vote for Colonel Roosevelt in the electoral college, no matter what happens.

By the new primary (state) laws of 1911 and 1912, the Massachusetts state conventions must be held not earlier than one week, and not later than two weeks, after the September primaries.

While it is possible, of course, that Roosevelt leaders might seek to control the state convention, it is not at all likely they would succeed, and technicalities could be raised against any actions contrary to the choice of the "regular" Republican national convention at Chicago.

The Roosevelt men can hardly work through the state conventions, and will have to depend on nomination papers.

If the "Roosevelt party" sets out to carry Massachusetts, the program will be after this style:

Circulation of Roosevelt nomination papers, bearing the names of 18 Roosevelt electors, 1000 signatures will be necessary. The 18 electors will represent the 16 congressional districts and two will be at-large.

Just as a congressman does not have to live in his district, however, so the 16 district electors need not be inhabitants of particular districts.

It is believed that Mr. Langtry's interpretation of the new primary laws will be that practically the whole 18 would be nominated at large, that is by the whole state, only one paper being necessary for the whole 18 names and 1000 signatures.

NEWTON HIGH GRADUATION

NEWTON, Mass.—At the graduation exercises held this afternoon at the high school, diplomas were given to 130 seniors. Capt. S. Edward Howard, chairman of the school committee, presented the diplomas. Several musical selections were rendered by the pupils. The class oration was given by Theron B. Walker, the class history by Miss Jessie M. McCarroll, and the valedictory by Miss Emily B. Clapp.

STEAMER CESTRIAN ARRIVES

Twenty-four passengers arrived here today on the Leyland liner Cestrian from New Orleans, all having taken passage to London. The steamer called here because of cancellation of the sailing of the Lancastrian and Cambrian, due to the London dock strike. She will remain here until Friday.

READING SELLS MORE LIGHT

READING, Mass.—Extensions of electric lighting service from the municipal plant here to Wilmington will be completed soon after July 1. Some sections are served now. The extensions will cost the local plant \$20,000, and it will then be supplying this town, Wilmington, Wakefield, North Reading and Lynnfield Center.

MR. TAFT GOING TO SAENGERFEST

WASHINGTON—President Taft has accepted an invitation to attend the Saengerfest of the northeastern Saengerbund at Philadelphia on July 1.

CONVENTION SIDE LIGHTS

William Barnes, Jr., of New York is today exulting over the result of the Harvard-Yale boat races yesterday. Mr. Barnes is a Harvard alumnus and besieged the press gallery during the races for the latest bulletins from the crews.

Robert J. Walker was scheduled to make a motion precipitating the contest over the credentials committee report. Chairman Root called his name. There was no response. Again Mr. Root called for Mr. Walker. The Virginian finally rose, tried to speak, gasped a few times in desperate efforts to swallow a sandwich he was eating, but failed. To save the situation and prevent a Roosevelt delegate from breaking in former Representative James Watson of Indiana made the motion, while Mr. Walker sank into his seat still too full for utterance.

Questions asked Nicholas Longworth by reporters:

"Are you going to join your father-in-law's new party?"

"Will you fight him if he runs?" "I'm up against it," said Mr. Longworth. "No matter what my answer would be I'd get in bad, so I keep my mouth shut."

"I am Governor Spry," said the chief executive of Utah trying to get into the convention hall after having left his ticket at the hotel.

"You may be that," said the policeman at the door, "but I have already turned away from here a woman who said she was Lillian Russell, a young man who told me he was Kermit Roosevelt and a man who said he was secretary to the ambassador for Ireland. You may be the governor of Utah and you look as if you might be a governor, but there are too many false pretenses around this week for me to take any chances."

A suffragist "stole" Colonel Roosevelt's crowd today. A big gathering was

under the balcony in front of the Congress on a tip that Colonel Roosevelt would talk. Then the suffragist stepped out on the balcony and told them why the women should vote.

The prize collection of campaign badges is the proud possession of little Louise Clark, daughter of United States Marshal F. B. Clark of Iowa. Standing in the Congress lobby, the little miss ex-axes the delegates to part with their state emblems. She has badges from every state in the union and innumerable campaign buttons.

If the convention adjourns tonight the most pleased persons in the city will be the police detail which has been preserving order at the Coliseum. It takes so many of the bluecoats to police the hall and so many more are needed to keep order throughout the city that the convention detail has to go through the days sessions without any relief. The guard comes on about two hours before the hour set for meeting and remains until after the hall is cleared—without any intermission for food.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR MELROSE

The Melrose Y. M. C. A. summer school will open July 1 and this year both boys and girls will be admitted to membership in the schools. They will teach subjects studied in the grammar grades. Arrangements have been made so that pupils who have not been promoted without examinations at the close of the schools, Aug. 9, if satisfactory standing has been maintained.

SCHOOL PLANNERS ORGANIZE

ARLINGTON, Mass.—The committee recently appointed by the town to consider the matter of increased high school accommodations, has organized with Frank W. Hodgson as chairman and Clarence A. Moore as secretary. The other members on the committee are George W. Chickering, Arthur L. Bacon and Philip Eberhardt.

J. L. ELLSWORTH RESIGNS

J. Lewis Ellsworth, secretary of state board of agriculture, has resigned, the resignation to take effect on Jan. 1.

COALITION CHARGED BY ROOSEVELT MEN

CHICAGO—Charges that contested delegates and members of the Republican national committee had formed a coalition in the credentials committee, to control the committee in behalf of the contested delegates, were prepared Friday night by R. R. McCormick and other Roosevelt members of the committee.

The statement, it was said, would be offered before the Republican convention today "to complete the record" of the Roosevelt fight against the seating of the Taft contested delegates.

It charges that the work done by the credentials committee has been "part of a comprehensive plan" to control the national convention "against the Republican voters."

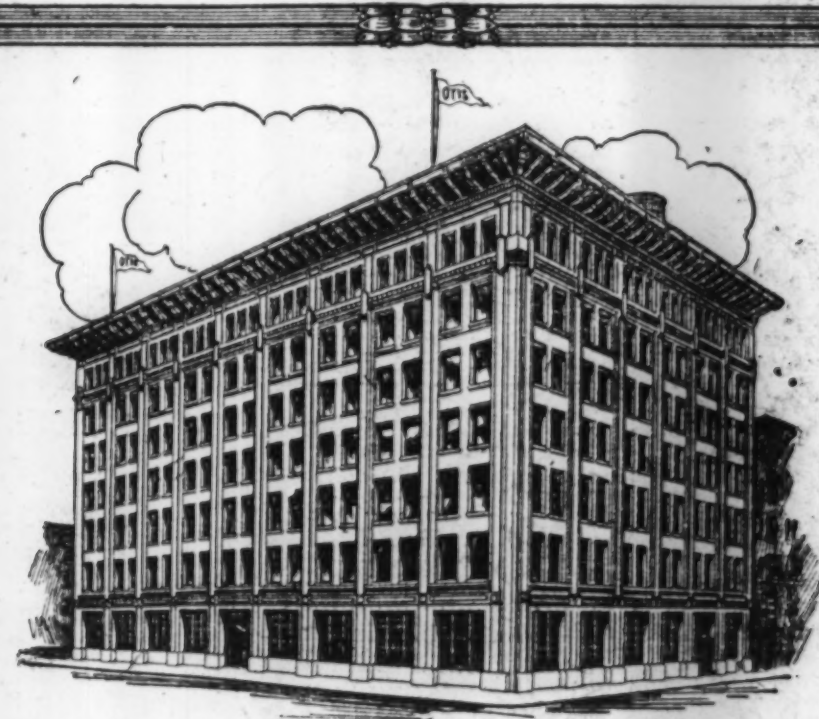
The statement was circulated among the Roosevelt members by Mr. McCormick. None refused to sign it.

IDAHO DELEGATES REFUSE TO BOLT

CHICAGO—The Idaho delegation advised Colonel Roosevelt Friday that it would not follow his suggestion of remaining silent in the convention and refraining from voting.

Alonso R. Cruzen, chairman of the delegation, declared such action would be practically bolting.

"We are not bolters," said Mr. Cruzen, "but Republicans, and for us not to answer to our names when the roll is called would be simply bolting. I gave Colonel Roosevelt to understand that Idaho's delegates were thorough Republicans and would not follow any third party candidate."



Otis Elevator Building

Otis Elevator Company

Begs to Announce the Removal of all its Offices and Departments to its New Building

Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street
New York

Day and Night Telephone Service
Chelsea 7500

WEBER'S Sample Shoe Outlet

564 WASHINGTON STREET

JEFFERSON BLDG.

DON'T FORGET THE NUMBER
Remember, Up One Flight, Take Elevator. Opposite Adams House.
Open Evenings Until 7:00. Saturdays Until 10:00 P. M.

LADIES' PUMPS For Spring and Summer Wear

Ladies' Welt Pumps (like cut) in gun metal, patent, brown and black velvet. All sizes and widths, \$4.00 value.

\$2.50

MAIL
ORDERS
FILLED



This Coupon is Worth 25c at
Weber's Sample Shoe Outlet
On all Purchases of \$2.50
or over, up to
June 30.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS OF THE COUNTRY ARE TO MEET IN BOSTON

American Institute Will Consider Organizing International Congress at San Francisco in 1915

SIDE TRIPS PLANNED

Organization of an electrical congress in San Francisco in 1915, high tension transmission, electro-chemistry, electro-physics, railway electrification, engineering education, telegraphy, telephony, power stations and industrial power and electrical measurements will all be subjects for discussion at the twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at the hotel Somerset beginning next Monday and concluding Friday.

Gano Dunn of New York, president of the institute, will deliver his address at the opening session on Tuesday. The introduction of Ralph D. Mershon, president-elect, will follow. Then the business sessions will come.

The first social event of the convention will bring the delegates and their guests together on Monday night at the Somerset for a reception to the officers and a dance. Registration will occupy the greater part of Monday, with the arrival of electrical men of prominence from all over the country.

Visits to power stations, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harvard University, Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Boston Electric and the General Electric Company's plant at Lynn are planned. A harbor trip with lunch at the Atlantic house, an automobile trip to Lexington and Concord and a chance to go shopping are offered to the women of the convention party.

On Tuesday evening the entire floor of Symphony hall has been reserved for the convention party for the concert, on Wednesday evening a theater party is planned, and on Thursday evening the institute dinner and presentation of the Edison medal will take place at the Somerset.

BAY STATE NEWS

NEWTON

A new 100-foot flag pole presented recently by the citizens of West Newton was erected today on the West Newton common. This pole is of a two-piece variety and is to be used for the first time on July Fourth at the flag-raising celebration.

Four hundred and eighty five pupils will graduate this year from the grammar schools.

MELROSE

Announcement will be made tomorrow morning at the Highlands Congregational church of the pulpit supplies during August. They are, Aug. 4, the Rev. Edward Evans of Holbrook; Aug. 11, the Rev. Nicholas Van Der Pyl of Haverhill; Aug. 18, the Rev. Frederick Woods of Melrose; and Aug. 25, the Rev. John L. Trout of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

EVERETT

A hearing is to be given on July 1 by the city government on petition of the Colonial Packing Company for permission to erect a \$500,000 plant in Everett. Representative Fred P. Greenwood will be a candidate for a third term in the Legislature this fall. He did not miss a committee meeting or roll call during the last session of the House.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

Class '12 of the high school has presented a picture to the school to be placed in the new building. It is the first gift received for the furnishing of the new building.

The building on the Parker-Folsom lot, which has been purchased by the town as a site for the new high school building, has been sold to George Webber.

NORWELL

The graduating class of the Norwell high school will attend services at the Unitarian church at Norwell Center tomorrow morning when the baccalaureate sermon will be given by the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Houghton.

The public schools in town will close next Friday for the summer vacation.

LEXINGTON

The annual picnic of the First Universalist church of Malden is being held today at Lexington park. This committee is in charge: Wellington Phillips, H. J. Andrews, W. T. Smallman, Miss Lucie M. Patch, Mrs. Sarah F. Sargent and Mrs. George E. Hanscom.

BROOKLINE

At the meeting of the selectmen it was approved of borrowing by the town treasurer of \$100,000 in anticipation of taxes. This makes a total of \$500,000 of the \$600,000 authorized to be borrowed at the last annual town meeting.

QUINCY

Children's day will be observed at the Wollaston Unitarian church on Sunday. Thomas Fenner has been elected president of the Associated Charities in place of James D. Howlett resigned.

WEBSTER

The Universalist church property, which was at one time considered as a possible site for a town hall, will be sold at auction Monday afternoon.

Although the entire store has a part in this sale, we can mention in this advertisement but a few of the selling sections contributing. There are hundreds of other equally strong values not advertised.

NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST AND MOST PROGRESSIVE RETAIL STORE

Jordan Marsh Company

We maintain an efficient force of experienced shoppers, who will give immediate attention to orders received by mail or telephone and see that they are forwarded promptly.

Beginning Monday—and Continuing All Week—

Our Great Annual June Clearance Sale

Always the Most Important Sale Held in Boston During the Summer Months—Greater This Year Than Ever Before

The coming week will be one of rare economies for patrons of this store. Thousands of lots of merchandise—broken lines, incomplete assortments and styles not to be reordered—seasonable goods, all purchased within the past few months, will be closed out at marked reductions to insure quick selling

Actual Savings of $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ —Do Not Fail to Profit by Them

Women's Costumes

Main Store, Second Floor
12.50 LINEN, FOULARD AND RATTINE DRESSES, 8.75
15.00 FOULARD, LINGERIE AND VOILE DRESSES, 10.00
25.00 TO 35.00 MISCELLANEOUS LINGERIE, LINEN AND VOILE DRESSES, 15.00
30.00 TO 35.00 HAND EMBROIDERED JAPANESE CREPE DRESSES, 15.00
25.00 TO 35.00 SILK AFTER-NOON DRESSES, 18.50
35.00 FIGURED SUMMER DRESSES, 27.50
50.00 TO 85.00 AFTERNOON AND EVENING DRESSES, 35.00
ONE 50.00 HAND EMBROIDERED PIQUE DRESS, 35.00
ONE 80.00 TAFETTA THREE-PIECE SUIT, navy blue, 50.00
75.00 HAND EMBROIDERED FRENCH DRESSES, 39.50
75.00 TO 90.00 AFTERNOON AND DINNER GOWNS, 50.00
ONE 80.00 HAND EMBROIDERED LINEN DRESS, 39.50
75.00 HAND MADE LINGERIE DRESSES, 60.00

Women's Suits

Main Store, Second Floor
25.00 TO 35.00 TAILORED SUITS, mixtures and whipsaws, Sale price, 17.50
25.00 TO 40.00 TAILORED SUITS, Sale price, 20.00
30.00 TO 50.00 TAILORED SUITS, Sale price, 22.50
40.00 TO 65.00 TAILORED SUITS, including balance of high-grade woolen suits, Sale price, 27.50
50.00 TO 85.00 SILK, LINEN AND WHITE SERGE SUITS, Sale price, 40.00

Women's Coats

Main Store, Second Floor
18.50 TO 22.50 SERGE AND WHIPCORD COATS, black, navy and tan, Sale price, 12.50
25.00 TO 30.00 WHIPCORD AND SERGE COATS, Sale price, 18.50
18.50 TO 22.50 TWEED AND FANCY MIXTURE COATS, Sale price, 12.50
22.50 TO 35.00 MOTOR AND TOURISTS' COATS, 18.50
35.00 TO 50.00 MOTOR, TOURISTS' AND STEAMER COATS, Sale price, 25.00
45.00 TO 60.00 MOTOR, STEAMER AND TOURISTS' COATS, Sale price, 35.00
80.00 TO 125.00 MODEL COATS AND WRAPS, in silk and satin, Sale price, 40.00
35.00 TO 50.00 AFTERNOON AND EVENING COATS, 25.00
25.00 TO 30.00 SHORT ATHLETIC COATS, Sale price, 18.50

Women's Shoes

Main Store, Third Floor
3.00 LOW SHOES, variety of styles and leathers, not all sizes, narrow widths predominating, Sale price, 1.50
3.25 BLACK SATIN STREET PUMPS, well soles, Cuban heels, nearly all sizes, Sale price, 2.45
3.50 TAN RUSSIA PUMPS AND OXFORDS, broken sizes, Sale price, 2.15
5.00 RUSSIA CALF SEAMLESS STREET PUMPS, well soles, all sizes, Sale price, 3.85
5.00 GUN METAL CALF STREET PUMPS, well soles, nearly all sizes, Sale price, 3.85
4.00 WHITE CANVAS LACE BOOTS, tipped; well soles, Cuban heels, nearly all sizes, 2.55

Linings

Main Store, Street Floor
1.00 36-INCH LINING SATIN, colors and black, Sale price, 69¢
79¢ 36-INCH LINING SATIN, black and colors, Sale price, 59¢
69¢ 36-INCH SATIN, black and colors, Sale price, 39¢
1.10 36-INCH BROCADE SATINS, latest shades, Sale price, 75¢
69¢ 27-INCH LINING TAFETTA, large range, Sale price, 39¢
1.00 36-INCH CHANGEABLE TAFETTA, odd shades, Sale price, 55¢
1.25 36-INCH BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED PEAU DE CYGNE, Sale price, 89¢
79¢ 27-INCH BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED PEAU DE CYGNE, Sale price, 69¢
39¢ 32-INCH ENGLISH VENE-TIAN, odd shades, Sale price, 17¢
15¢ 40-INCH LINING LAWN, full line, Sale price, 10¢

Women's Waists

Main Store, Second Floor
15.00 TO 20.00 LINGERIE WAISTS, Sale price, 10.95
12.50 TO 16.50 LINGERIE WAISTS, Sale price, 8.75
10.50 TO 15.00 LINGERIE WAISTS, Sale price, 7.95
10.00 TO 12.00 LINGERIE WAISTS, Sale price, 6.50
7.50 TO 10.00 LINGERIE WAISTS, Sale price, 5.90
7.95 TO 8.75 LINGERIE WAISTS, Sale price, 5.00
5.00 TO 5.90 LINGERIE WAISTS, Sale price, 3.95
3.95 LINGERIE WAISTS, Sale price, 2.95
5.00 TAILORED WAISTS, Sale price, 3.95
2.95 TO 3.95 TAILORED WAISTS, Sale price, 1.50
3.95 TO 5.00 CHIFFON WAISTS, Sale price, 2.95
2.95 TO 3.95 CHIFFON WAISTS, Sale price, 1.95
5.00 TO 7.50 CHIFFON WAISTS, Sale price, 3.95
6.95 TO 10.00 CHIFFON WAISTS, Sale price, 5.00
8.95 TO 12.50 CHIFFON WAISTS, Sale price, 6.95
13.50 TO 16.50 CHIFFON WAISTS, Sale price, 9.75
18.50 CHIFFON WAISTS, 6 only, Sale price, 11.95
20.00 CHIFFON WAISTS, 4 only, Sale price, 11.95

Women's Gloves

Main Store, Street Floor
65¢ 16-BUTTON WHITE LISLE GLOVES, Sale price, 49¢
75¢ 16-BUTTON WHITE CHAMOISETTE GLOVES, 50¢
1.00 16-BUTTON NATURAL CHAMOISETTE GLOVES, 69¢
2.75 16-BUTTON WHITE KID GLOVES, Sale price, 2.15
2.50 16-BUTTON WHITE KID GLOVES, Sale price, 1.89
50¢ 2-CLASP SILK AND LISLE GLOVES, Sale price, 39¢
1.25 and 1.50 19-BUTTON WHITE 16-BUTTON SILK GLOVES, white and black, Sale price, 1.00

Men's Clothing

Main Store, Street Floor
MEN'S 12.50 TO 15.00 3-PIECE SUITS, Sale price, 8.75
MEN'S 18.00 TO 20.00 3-PIECE SUITS, Sale price, 13.75
MEN'S 22.00 TO 25.00 3-PIECE SUITS, Sale price, 16.75
MEN'S 25.00 TO 30.00 3-PIECE SUITS, Sale price, 21.50
MEN'S 32.00 TO 40.00 3-PIECE SUITS, Sale price, 27.50
MEN'S 12.50 GABARDINE RAIN COATS, Sale price, 6.95
YOUNG MEN'S 12.50 3-PIECE SUITS, Sale price, 6.75
YOUNG MEN'S 12.50 TO 15.00 3-PIECE SUITS, Sale price, 9.75
YOUNG MEN'S 15.00 TO 25.00 3-PIECE SUITS, Sale price, 12.50
YOUNG MEN'S 20.00 TO 25.00 3-PIECE SUITS, Sale price, 11.75
MEN'S 28.00 TO 30.00 CUSTOM MADE OUTFIT SUITS, 22.00

Men's Furnishings

Main Store, Street Floor
5.00 ALL-WOOL SWEATERS, patent necks, Sale price, 3.50
6.75 and 9.00—IMPORTED SCOTCH KNIT VESTS and CARDIGANS, Sale price, 1.98
18.00—GOLF COATS, LONDON JERSEY, shower proof, 8.98
2.00—DOMESTIC CROCHET FOUR-IN-HANDS, Sale price, 1.15
1.15 and 1.50—PURE SILK CROCHET FOUR-IN-HANDS, 65¢
65¢—ACCORDION FOUR-IN-HANDS, two tone, Sale price, 45¢
55¢ to 1.50 FOUR-IN-HANDS, open end shades, Sale price, 25¢
2.00 TO 3.00 SILK AND LINEN RUSSIAN CORD SHIRTS, 1.35
95¢ to 1.50 NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, Sale price, 65¢
2.50 TO 3.00 NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, of imported madras, 1.85
4.00 PAJAMAS, of imported madras, Sale price, 1.85

Men's Shoes

Main Store, Street Floor
3.50 BLUCHER OXFORDS, TAN RUSSIA AND GUN METAL CALF, Sale price, 2.25
4.00 BLUCHER and REGULAR OXFORDS, TAN RUSSIA AND GUN METAL CALF, 2.45
5.00 REGULAR and BLUCHER OXFORDS, TAN VICI KID, GUN METAL CALF and PATENT COLT, Sale price, 3.15
6.00 TAN RUSSIA AND GUN METAL OXFORDS, invisible eyelets, Sale price, 3.85

Millinery

Main Store, Second Floor
50.00 TO 85.00 IMPORTED MODEL HATS, Sale price, 25.00
18.00 TO 30.00 COPIES OF MODEL HATS, Sale price, 15.00
5.00 TO 8.00 SEMI-DRESS HATS, Sale price, 2.00
15.00 TO 21.00 ENGLISH TAILORED HATS, Sale price, 10.00
25¢ UNTRIMMED PEANUT HATS, Sale price, 15¢
5.00 UNTRIMMED RATTINE HATS, loghorn faced, Sale price, 2.50
3.50 AND 4.00 UNTRIMMED HEMP HATS in colors, Sale price, 1.75
1.75 AND 2.00 UNTRIMMED TAGALAS, CHIPS AND MILANS, Sale price, 50¢
3.00 UNTRIMMED LOGHORN HATS, imported, Sale price, 1.50
1.50 AND 1.75 IMPORTED FLOWER WREATHS, 50¢
1.00 TO 2.50 FANCY FEATHERS, Sale price, 50¢

Embroideries

Main Store, Fourth Floor
25¢ EDGES and INSERTIONS, in various widths and patterns, Sale price, 12¢
33¢ EDGES and INSERTIONS, in various widths and patterns, 17¢
37¢ and 50¢ EDGES, INSERTIONS and SKIRTINGS, 25¢
62½¢ and 75¢ EDGES, INSERTIONS, SKIRTINGS and GALLOONS, embroidered on Swiss nainsook and cambric, 37½¢
75¢ to 88¢ EDGES, INSERTIONS, SKIRTINGS and 22-INCH ALLOVERS, embroidered on fine Swiss nainsook and cambric, Sale price, 49¢
1.25 27-INCH FLOUNCINGS and 22-INCH ALLOVERS, embroidered in solid and eyelet effects on fine Swiss, Sale price, 75¢
1.75 TO 2.00 45-INCH FLOUNCINGS, handsomely embroidered on fine quality of Swiss, very effective designs, Sale price, 1.25
3.00 45-INCH FLOUNCINGS, effectively embroidered on fine Swiss in lay effects, 1.98

Petticoats

Main Store, Fourth Floor
1.50 and 2.00 BLACK AND WHITE COTTON MESSALINE PETTICOATS, also black soft-finish Satin, Sale price, 95¢
2.00—BLACK AND WHITE COTTON MESSALINE PETTICOATS, Sale price, 1.50
2.00—MERCERIZED GINGHAM PETTICOATS, Sale price, 1.29
4.00 TO 5.00—MESSALINE JERSEY TOP and TAFETTA SILK PETTICOATS in variety of styles and colors, Sale price, 2.95
6.00 TO 7.50—MESSALINE TAFETTA and JERSEY TOP SILK PETTICOATS in various styles and colors, Sale price, 3.95
9.00 TO 12.00—MESSALINE, CHIFFON TAFETTA, JERSEY TOP, and PEAU DE CYGNE, variety of styles and colors, novelty effects, Sale price, 4.95

White Goods

Main Store, Fourth Floor
3.00 ENGLISH LONGCLOTH, 42 inches wide, two cuts to a piece of 12 yards, A piece, 2.25
3.50 ENGLISH LONGCLOTH, 45 inches wide, two cuts to a piece of 12 yards, A piece, 2.50
2.25 ENGLISH LONGCLOTH, 36 inches wide, two cuts to a piece of 12 yards, A piece, 1.75
3.50 IMPERIAL NAINSOOK, 42 inches wide, two cuts to a piece of 12 yards, A piece, 2.50
33¢ PIQUE, 28 inches wide, very desirable for seashore and mountain wear, all perfect goods, Sale price, yard, 25¢
62½¢ and 75¢ EMBROIDERED BATISTE and MUSLIN, 28 inches, solid and eyelet effects, Sale price, yard, 49¢
29¢ MERCERIZED BATISTE, 40 inches wide, Sale price, 19¢
29¢ MADRAS SHIRTINGS, 32 inches wide, Sale price, yard, 19¢
37½¢ DRESS DIMITY, linen thread finish, 32 inches wide, Sale price, 19¢

Knit Goods

Main Store, Fourth Floor
5.00 and 6.00—ASSORTED LOT OF PLAIN AND FANCY WEAVE SWEATERS in V and high neck, all colors, 3.95
15.00—ASSORTED LOT OF FANCY IMPORTED SWEATERS in various styles, 7.50

Linens

Main Store, Fourth Floor
PATTERN CLOTHS, 4.00—2x2 yards, Sale price, 3.00
5.00—2x2½ yards, Sale price, 4.00
2.25—22-INCH NAPKINS, heavy quality, Sale price, 1.98
4.00—22-INCH NAPKINS, heavy quality, Sale price, 3.00
6.00—25-INCH NAPKINS, heavy quality, Sale price, 4.00
1.75 and 2.00—72-INCH DOUBLE SATIN DAMASK, Sale price, 1.50
1.25—70-INCH DOUBLE SATIN DAMASK, Sale price, 1.00
25¢ HEAVY HUCKABUCK TOWELS, Sale price, 19¢
33¢ GRASS BLEACHED HUCKABACK TOWELS, Sale price, 25¢
50¢ FINE QUALITY BATH TOWELS, Sale price, 39¢
18¢ SOFT FINE WASH CRASH, Sale price, 14¢
15¢ SOFT FINE GLASS LINEN, Sale price, 12½¢
ARTISTIC HAND-COLORED SCARF AND TABLE COVERS suitable for Summer Home, 1.00
1.88—18x34-INCH SCARF, 1.00
1.50—30x36-INCH CLOTH, 1.00
2.50—30x36-INCH CLOTH, 1.25
4.50—60x90-INCH CLOTH, 2.25
6.00—EXTRA FINE HAND-HEMSTITCHED TABLECLOTHS, plain lined, 25x25½ yards, Sale price, 2.50

Dress Goods

Main Store, Street Floor
2.00—50-INCH BLACK BROAD-CLOTH, sponged and shrunk, Sale price, 1.50
2.00—44-INCH BLACK FANCY STRIPED TUSNAH ROYALS, Sale price, 1.00
1.50 and 2.00—42 to 54-INCH ALL-WORSTED FANCY SUITINGS, variety of designs, Sale price, 79¢
1.00 and 1.25—42-INCH BLACK FANCY MOHAIRS, shadow stripe effects, Sale price, 89¢
1.00—40-INCH BLACK SILK GRENAZINE, Sale price, 59¢
1.25—44-INCH BLACK FANCY GRENAZINE, various designs, Sale price, 89¢
1.50—44-INCH BLACK FANCY VOILES, in stripe effects, Sale price, 85¢
1.30—54-INCH BLACK STORM SERGE, all wool, Sale price, 1.10
1.25—54-INCH BLACK MOHAIR AND SICILIAN, Sale price, 89¢
89¢—44-INCH BLACK SICILIAN, brilliant lustre, Sale price, 69¢
1.25—54-INCH WHIPCORDS, in grays, tans and navy, 89¢
1.00—54-INCH ALL-WOOL PAMAS in navys and browns, Sale price, 69¢
4.00—50-INCH IMPORTED TOURIST COATINGS, Sale price, 1.50
1.25—52-INCH CREAM HAIR-LINE SUITINGS, Sale price, 79¢
1.25—50 and 54-INCH CREAM ALL-WOOL STORM SERGES, Sale price, 98¢
1.25—54-INCH CREAM SICILIAN, brilliant lustre, Sale price, 79¢
1.00—42-INCH ALL-WOOL FRENCH CREPES, Sale price, 39¢
1.00—42 to 54-INCH FRENCH TWILS, DIAGONALS AND NOVELTY SUITINGS, 59¢
1.00—54-INCH HOMESPUN SUITINGS and WHIPCORDS, gray effects, Sale price, 65¢
1.25—54-INCH ALL-WOOL DOUBLE-FACED DIAGONALS, 79¢
1.25 TO 2.00—54 and 56-INCH SHADOW STRIPE SICILIANS AND FANCY CRENETTES MOHAIRS, Sale price, 85¢
1.50 TO 2.50—48 to 54-INCH FANCY SUITINGS in Two-tone Diagonals and Stripe Effects, Sale price, 79¢
1.50—54-INCH CREAM ENGLISH SICILIAN, Sale price, 98¢
1.50—54-INCH CREAM ALL-WOOL STORM SERGE, 1.10
1.25—52-INCH CREAM DIAGONAL WORSTED SUITING, Sale price, 85¢

Veilings

Main Store, Street Floor
1.25 MERCERIZED HUNTING VEILS, for motorizing, etc., Sale price, 59¢
60¢ AND 75¢ MESH VEILINGS, all colors, Sale price, 25¢

Trunks

New Building, Third Floor
65.00 50-INCH WARDROBE TRUNKS, 2 only, Sale price, 45.00
55.00 40-INCH WARDROBE TRUNK, 1 only, Sale price, 40.00
35.00 MAN'S WEEK-END TRUNK, 1 only, Sale price, 15.00
38.00 COMBINATION WARDROBE TRUNK, 1 only, 25.00

Infants' Wear

Main Store, Third Floor
18.00 TO 22.50 FINE SILK AND CLOTH COATS, some lace trimmed, Sale price, 8.95
8.95 TO 12.50 CLOTH AND MIXTURE COATS, Sale price, 6.95
5.00 TO 6.50 CLOTH AND MIXTURE COATS, Sale price, 3.95
CHILDREN'S 8.95 TO 10.00 FANCY STRAW HATS, trimmed with chiffon and silk flowers, Sale price, 5.00 and 7.50
CHILDREN'S 6.50 FINE STRAW HATS, lace and velvet ribbon trimmed, Sale price, 3.95
CHILDREN'S 5.00 FINE MILAN, PANAMA AND HEMP STRAW HATS, satin and velvet trimmed, Sale price, 2.95
CHILDREN'S 7.50 COLORED TAFETTA SILK COATS, sizes 2 to 6 years, Sale price, 5.00
CHILDREN'S 5.00 and 6.50 WAIST DRESSES, elaborately trimmed, Sale price, 3.95 and 5.00
CHILDREN'S 10.00 FINE EMBROIDERED DRESSES, V neck, short sleeves, separate underskirt, lace-trimmed, Sale price, 7.50
CHILDREN'S 5.00 LINEN, PIQUE, HAND-EMBROIDERED DRESSES, 2 to 6 years, Sale price, 3.50
CHILDREN'S 3.95 LINEN AND REPP DRESSES, braid and embroidery trimmed, 2 to 5 years, Sale price, 2.50
CHILDREN'S 2.95 REPP DRESSES, embroidered in pink, 2 to 5 years, Sale price, 1.95
CHILDREN'S 3.95 WAIST DRESSES, trimmed with Irish lace insertion, ribbon heading, 2.50
CHILDREN'S 5.00 TO 8.95 IMPORTED HAND-EMBROIDERED PIQUE DRESSES, 2 to 6 years, Sale price, 6.75
ONE LOT OF INFANTS' 5.00 TO 8.95 HAND-MADE SHORT DRESSES, 6 months to 2 years, 3.95, 7.50
CHILDREN'S 2.50 and 2.95 DUTCH REPP DRESSES, embroidered hands in colors, 2 to 5 years, Sale price, 1.69
CHILDREN'S 1.50 and 1.95 LINEN AND REPP DUTCH DRESSES, embroidered in colors, 95¢

Jewelry

New Building, Street Floor
1.00 TO 1.50 FANCY RHINE STONE HAT PINS, 25¢
2.50 TO 3.50 GAUZE FANS, in assorted colors, sandal wood frame, Sale price, 1.00
1.50 TO 2.50 NECKLACES, fancy assorted stone sets, Sale price, 50¢
1.25 TO 2.00 CORAL BEAD CHAINS, short or long, for neck or fan, Sale price, 75¢
50¢ BAR PINS, coral and pearl setting, bar, crescent, brooch designs, Sale price, 25¢
50¢ DROP EARRINGS for unpierced ears, rhinestone and pearl setting, Sale price, 25¢
4.00 IMPORTED GUN METAL AND SILVER WATCHES, jeweled movements, 6 only, 2.00
1.00 and 1.25 SOLID GOLD STICK PINS, assorted, plain and fancy designs, Sale price, 50¢

Suit Cases

New Building, Street Floor
27.00 ENGLISH SUIT CASES, 2 only, Sale price, 13.50
50.00 ENGLISH PIGSKIN CASES, 3 only, Sale price, 25.00
30.00 PIGSKIN HAT BOX, 1 only, Sale price, 18.00
60.00 WOMAN'S FITTED SUIT CASE, 1 only, Sale price, 40.00
6.00 & 6.50 24-26-INCH RATTAN SUIT CASES, 6 only, 4.50
13.00 ENGLISH HAND SEWED BAGS, 5 only, Sale price, 7.50
35.00 KURDS AND IRANS, 3 to 4.6x8 to 7, Sale price, 23.50

Leather Goods

New Building, Street Floor
WOMEN'S 2.00 and 3.00 HAND BAGS, Sale price, 1.00
WOMEN'S 3.50 TO 6.00 HAND BAGS, Sale price, 2.00
WOMEN'S 7.50 TO 8.50 HAND BAGS, Sale price, 4.00
WOMEN'S 9.00 TO 15.00 HAND BAGS, Sale price, 6.00
50¢ and 1.00 PURSES, 25¢, 50¢

Oriental Rugs

New Building, Fifth Floor
100.00 KHIVA BOKHARA, 8x6x7.7, Sale price, 69.75
150.00 GOREVANS, 11x9x8, Sale price, 117.50
125.00 HYDERABAD INDIA, 12.1x9.1, Sale price, 84.25
90.00 TURKEY GORDES, 12.7x8.5, Sale price, 69.75

Upholsteries and Lace Curtains

New Building, Sixth Floor
2.25 and 2.50 NOTTINGHAM LACE, white and Arab, Sale price, 1.50
1.50 ETAMINE CURTAINS, white and Arab, edged with lace, Sale price, 1.00
7.50 BED SETS, white imitation Fillet squares, Sale price, 5.00
1.50 MUSLIN RUFFLE AND STRAIGHT EDGE, assorted, Sale price, 1.00
25¢ and 30¢ COLORED BORDERED ETAMINE, plain and figured centers, Sale price, 15¢
50¢ COLORED SUNFAST GAUZE, assorted colors, Sale price, 35¢
75¢ and 85¢ NOVELTY LACE NETS, assorted designs, Sale price, 50¢
5.00 ECRU AND WHITE IRISH POINT, assorted designs, Sale price, 3.00
85¢ DUTCH BLOCK PRINTS, 36 inches wide, high color, original design, Sale price, 35¢
60¢ and 75¢ ENGLISH AND FRENCH CRETONNES, assorted designs, Sale price, 35¢
1.25 and 2.00 ART PRINTED ENGLISH TABLE COVERS, 4-4 size, assorted, Sale price, 1.00
7.50 and 8.50 ENGLISH PRINT BEDSPREADS, assorted, Sale price, 5.00

Silverware and Clocks

New Building, Street Floor
3.00 QUADRUPLE-PLATED FERN DISH, pierced design, 7 inches diameter, Sale price, 2.00
5.00 GOLD-PLATED MESH BAGS, unlined, plain narrow frame, Sale price, 3.50
ROGERS PLATED WARE—1.75 (doz.) COFFEE SPOONS, Sale price, 1.00
2.00 (doz.) OYSTER FORKS, Sale price, 1.25
1.50 (doz.) SALAD FORKS, Sale price, 75¢
1.50 (doz.) ICE CREAM SLICERS, Sale price, 75¢
75¢ (pair) CUT GLASS AND STEELING SALT AND PEPPER SHAKERS, Sale price, 50¢
5.00 QUADRUPLE-PLATED 3-LIGHT CANDELABRA, plain octagonal design, Sale price, 3.75
2.50 QUADRUPLE-PLATED CRUM TRAY AND SCRAPER, plain design, Sale price, 1.75
2.50 QUADRUPLE-PLATED CHOCOLATE POTS, embossed floral design, Sale price, 2.00

C. F. Hovey & Co.

Just Received for Women and Misses

NEW TUB DRESSES ENGLISH SPORT COATS
SMART NEW MODELS IN LINEN SUITS

New Tub Dresses for Women and Misses in Chambray, Madras, Gingham, Voile, French Linen and Dimity. Specially priced at \$1.95 to \$7.50	For Misses—Smart New Models in Ramie, Monks Cloth and Belfast Linen Suits, sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. \$7.50 to \$20.00	For Misses—New English Sport Coats and Blazers, in 14, 16 and 18-year sizes. Specially priced at \$5.00 to \$25.00
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Mark Down Sale of Women's Waists

1 Lot of Fine Irish Linen Tailored Waists, tucked and hand-embroidered effects. Were \$3.00 and \$3.50. Now \$1.95	Special Sale of Fine French and Domestic Lingerie Waists, trimmed with fine laces. Were \$7.50 to \$8.50. Now \$5.00 to \$7.75
1 Lot of Lawn Waists, with Peter Pan Collars, waists piped with lavender. Specially priced at...\$1.00	1 Lot of White Plaid Dimity Tailored Waists, in all sizes. Specially priced at.....85c
	Chiffon and Silk Waists, in broken sizes. Were \$7.50. To close\$3.95

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale of All Our Remnants and Short Lengths of Wash Goods

This Lot includes the best styles in our Woolen Challies, Gingham, Voiles, Muslins and Linen Suitings

COLONEL ROOSEVELT GIVES OUT LAST ORDER NOT TO PRESENT NAME

(Continued from page four)

convention that he will not accept a nomination from the so-called tainted roll. That Colonel Roosevelt is still a candidate before the people for the presidency and will continue his campaign from today to November.

This outline of the situation was given to the United Press by the colonel's chief strategist at the close of the night's secret meeting of the chief lieutenants of the Roosevelt forces. "The details of the program," he said, "must be left for development. It would not be wise to make them public in advance."

Addressing a crowd in front of the Congress hotel Mr. Roosevelt, at 11 o'clock last night, said:

"My hat is still in the ring. Only it is a bigger ring."

This utterance was understood to refer to his independent candidacy. The one thing in the minds of the Roosevelt following is the new party. For two days Colonel Roosevelt has in reality not been before the Coliseum convention as a candidate. He has been the announced candidate of the progressive voters to be organized in the near future into the national progressive party. This morning a big sign was hung in the Roosevelt headquarters in the Congress hotel announcing Colonel Roosevelt as the candidate of the "National Progressive Party."

Two other features of the Roosevelt program for nomination day are, first, that Roosevelt as a progressive will not be a candidate or accept a nomination for Vice-President on the Taft ticket, and second, that no Roosevelt progressive will vote or take part in the convention. By this latter action every progressive was expected to make it clear that he did so because of his belief that the convention as organized did not represent the real majority of delegates as chosen by the people.

The final mysterious number in the Roosevelt program was "be ready to act on orders from the leaders and to act together."

Addressing a secret meeting of Roose-

velt delegates last night Colonel Roosevelt made this significant utterance: "Where you go, I go. If you go out I go with you. I am always willing to take part with my friends."

An incident in the breaking up of the regular party organization is the announced resignation of members of the national committee who are favorable to Colonel Roosevelt. Senator Borah announced that he would no longer serve. Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota resigned today following the resignation of William Flinn of Pennsylvania and committeemen from several other states. Reports were out that Colonel Roosevelt would be at the Coliseum to lead out his bolting followers. This report was not confirmed and the only things definitely known about plans were those seated above.

"On the bolt" it was predicted that Colonel Roosevelt would have a following approximating his vote in the California case. Up to the last Colonel Roosevelt found it hard to persuade his more ardent followers that his name must not go before the Coliseum convention.

"This is a fight for something more than a nomination," Colonel Roosevelt said to Alex Revell, one of the original Roosevelt boomers, who still had hopes on the Coliseum convention. "I have charged that the convention is controlled by a packed roll. I have said no man with a vestige of honor could accept a nomination at the hands of a convention so controlled. I shall stand absolutely on that statement and would refuse a nomination from it."

The Roosevelt following had today recovered from the uneasiness into which they were thrown yesterday by reports that the Taft people were seriously considering the dropping of President Taft and the nomination of Governor Hadley or some progressive satisfactory to the Taft forces. "That danger has passed," said James R. Garfield today. "The President heard what was doing and cracked the whip over the heads of his postmasters and they got back into the road. The anti-Roosevelt strength will be delivered solidly today for Taft."

SHOULD MR. TAFT BE NAMED PLANS ARE TO ADJOURN AT MIDNIGHT

CHICAGO—That President Taft would be renominated, his running mate selected, following the adoption of a compromise platform in which concessions would be made to the progressives, and that the fifteenth national Republican convention would adjourn before midnight tonight was the opinion of nearly every party leader today.

Delegates and visitors alike wanted to get home. But to do so the greatest one-day program that ever confronted a national convention was to be settled. The leaders said they could get through. The delegates hoped this would be possible.

The renomination of the President was generally conceded by nearly everyone. The big leaders, Barnes, Root, Crane, McKinley and their associates, insisted that the President's strength through the country has been gaining during the last 48 hours.

The positively insisted that there were evidences that before November the party would be united and claimed that Colonel Roosevelt's new progressive party would win away from them only a minority and that in the progressive states the Democrats would lose more to

the new party than they would, thus equalizing the fight.

They professed to believe that either Champ Clark, Judson Harmon or Oscar W. Underwood, would be nominated at Baltimore and they insisted that they would then be able to face the struggle in November with hopes of victory.

Despite their open confidence, the Taft leaders show that they are troubled over the Roosevelt program. The leaders for the colonel had indicated that, after the Taft delegates had been seated from the state of Washington, which they characterize as only a "trifle less worse case of grand larceny than the California contests" they would participate in the proceedings no further. But that there was a well organized plan of campaign ready for use in the Roosevelt camp was known to the Taft leaders and the latter made careful plans to handle anything that might turn up.

It was not expected any move of the former President would change the result. So far as this convention is concerned, it was agreed that the moment when the colonel could have turned defeat into victory was never in evidence. Privately some of his leaders criticize the militant western progressives for bringing him here three days before the convention was to assemble. They said this tactical blunder wet the powder of their reserve army and the Taft men agree with this estimate.

But the Taft men have not deceived themselves regarding the ability of the colonel and the one thing they feared most was a visit to the Coliseum in person and a stirring denunciation of their methods from the floor. In order that this might be met and the Roosevelt supporters prevented from taking possession of the Coliseum, the police arrangements on this which was hoped to be the last day were fully as complete as at yesterday's session, when every aisle and open space near the platform was guarded by uniformed police.

Contests Come Up Again

When the convention met at 10 o'clock today it resumed consideration of contests. The record rolls were to be demanded on the Washington and Texas contests. The latter was the only one left when the credentials committee went into session at 8:30 a. m., and as the issue there was a clearly defined one between the Lyon and anti-Lyon factions, with the committee opposed to Lyon because of his flop to Roosevelt there was no doubt of the outcome.

The credentials committee has sustained the national committee on every contest, although it has devoted twice as much time to the serious cases as the time utilized by the national committee. The Roosevelt men were alleging today that this proved their contention that the temporary roll had been manipulated so as to give the Taft men an impregnable defense. But in reply the Taft men pointed out that in more than half of the contests decided the progressive Republicans from Idaho and Wisconsin had voted with them.

As soon as the credentials committee report was completed and the final roll of delegates made up the report of the committee on temporary organization was to be in order. This report is brief and will recommend that the temporary organization be made permanent.

The reason for this was twofold. The masterly handling of the most difficult situation that has ever confronted a temporary chairman of a Republican convention by Senator Root won the gratitude of the Taft men and the respect of the Roosevelt faction. By making him both temporary and permanent chairman a signal honor was paid him. In addition, time was saved as there was not the necessity for listening to a

second "keynote" speech or having to wade through another record roll call which would consume an hour and a half. There was expected to be a brief fight over the report of the rules committee. This might precipitate the assault on the southern states representation, but the leaders were working hard to prevent this. With the rules out of the way the platform was expected to be taken up late today. There were to be minority as well as majority reports on this document. Taft leaders expected to limit the debate to 20 minutes on a side. They had the votes to put the platform over and were certain that they would be able to do so.

After the platform the nominations will be in order. President Taft's name was to be presented by Warren G. Harding of Ohio.

The Roosevelt candidacy was not to be brought before the convention according to the early plans of the colonel's leaders. They asserted that as the convention had failed to purge the roll they would refuse to consider the convention legal, or to abide by any of its rulings or its actions.

Senators La Follette and Cummins were to be presented to the convention and their strength was believed to be indicated by their instructed votes. The Taft men insisted the President would be renominated on the first ballot and that his showing would be a surprise to the "enemy."

Vice-Presidential Contest

The one obstacle in the plan to close the convention today was the vice-presidential program. Most of the delegates want to nominate Governor Hadley of Missouri. His virile personality has been a revelation to the Taft men and they would like to draft him into service. Governor Hadley continued to insist today that he was not a candidate but this did not discourage many of those who were favoring him. Some of them recalled that Colonel Roosevelt had emphatically declared that nothing could make him accept the vice-presidential nomination in Philadelphia in 1900 but he did.

With Governor Hadley the leaders were considering the renomination of Vice-President Sherman. Mr. Sherman personally appealed to Mr. Barnes some time ago to aid him in securing the nomination, and Mr. Barnes today was believed to be friendly to his Utica neighbor.

The New York chairman has been a tower of strength to the Taft forces. Drafted by the President to take the fight out of William J. Flinn, Mr. Barnes so handled the situation that after the first day Mr. Flinn subsided and has not been a factor since.

But Mr. Barnes wants to carry his state next fall. He is more anxious about the result than he is about the outcome in the national convention as his career as state leader depends on this very contingency. And he was very carefully weighing the desirability of every man proposed before deciding.

The claims of John Wanamaker, the Philadelphia-New York merchant and former postmaster-general, were also being argued. Mr. Wanamaker rushed from Europe to be present to vote for Taft and to second his nomination. He was declared by his boomers to be an ideal candidate and it was claimed as a potent argument that with him on the ticket there would be no lack of funds for the campaign.

Senator Borah has asserted positively and unequivocally that he will not accept nomination, and is trying to head off a quiet boom set in circulation for him. Senator Borah is unquestionably sincerely progressive, though not an ultra radical. He opposes the recall of judicial decisions, but on practically all other of the people rule problems he stands with advanced progressives, and it is not believed that he could be induced to accept.

Governor Mead of Vermont and a score of lesser lights were also under consideration but the general opinion was that nothing could be definitely decided on until after the platform had been adopted. There has been a great exodus of visitors from the city but few of the delegates have left. The latter had the promise of the leaders that final adjournment would be forced not later than midnight and on this assumption nearly all of the visitors were in readiness for general homeward scramble to-night.

PLATFORM WORK PRACTICALLY ENDS

CHICAGO—When the resolution committee adjourned Thursday night, the platform was virtually completed. There was yet to be completed a plank on Mississippi river improvements.

The draft of the document, read to the full membership, apparently proved acceptable and the members generally expressed satisfaction over the planks dealing with monopoly and the courts.

The platform is more concise than those of the recent past and is especially noteworthy in that it does not deal with particular measures but rather with issues in general.

No direct reference by name is made to any pending legislation. The administration is commended and President Taft is complimented for his "comprehensive, fair and vigorous dealing with all issues."

The administrations of Roosevelt and McKinley also are extolled.

TEACHING WOODWARD GIRLS' AIM

QUINCY, Mass.—Six members of the graduating class of the Woodward Institute for Girls will enter the state normal school at Bridgewater in September. They are Marlon L. Whitmarsh, Frances Glain, Emily L. Dinegan, Mary E. Finn, Grace H. Hunter, Mary F. O'Brien.

SPECIAL SALE OF FINE HOSIERY

Annual Summer Sample Sale Hosiery for Men and Women

ON MONDAY, JUNE 24, we will hold our Summer Sample Sale of Fine Hosiery for men and women. Hosiery for this sale is regularly sold for about double the prices specified below; indeed, in many cases regular prices are much more than double. All are seasonable goods. We think this the best lot of samples that we have ever offered. The majority of these goods have never been used on the road to take orders from, but have merely been used in the New York salesrooms of probably the largest dealer in Fine Hosiery in this country.

Because of inadequate space at our regular Women's Hosiery Department on the street floor, this line of Women's Sample Hosiery will be sold on our second floor. Men's Hosiery will be sold at regular department on the street floor.

WOMEN'S LIGHT AND MEDIUM COTTON HOSIERY—Plain lisle and silk lisle, in black, white and colors; ingrain cotton, ingrain lisle, black lisle embroidered in self and colors. Colored lises with self and colored embroideries, full fashioned silk with lisle sole and top. All 50c numbers.

Special 25c

WOMEN'S PLAIN BLACK LISLES AND SILK LISLES—Wide tops and outsize, also lises in black, white, tan, pink, sky, with hand embroidered ankle. Also plain white lises. 75c and 1.00 values.

Special 45c

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GREAT ACTIVITY IN BRITISH MOTOR BOAT CIRCLES THIS SEASON

Reports from England indicate unusual activity in motor boat circles, and hopes are being entertained that one of the three challengers will win the Harmsworth trophy. Mackay Edgar's Maple Leaf III. is said to show remarkable speed, while the new Thorneycroft hydroplane, with an aggregate of 330 horsepower, is expected to give a speed sufficient to secure the cup for England.

Whether the Duke of Westminster again will enter a boat is undetermined. Last year his decision was not made known until the eleventh hour. The engines of the Pioneer have been put back into the famous 50-footer Ursula, and the latter was very successful at the Monaco races. With these powerful motors always available it is not thought that the English crew will lose the opportunity to make another try with a new hydroplane hull.

Among the newcomers in the racing ranks is the Marquis of Anglessey, who has ordered a Thorneycroft type hydroplane, which will be fitted with Wolsley motors of the aero pattern. Through the Sussex Motor Boat Club an entry has been sent on behalf of Fred May, the vice-commander. This boat, Defender III., has Green aero engines aggregating 120 horsepower. The installation is a triumph of lightness. With the entry of this challenger an elimination race is assured.

For the British international trophy race in 1913 there will be a challenger, or maybe a defender, owned by a prominent member of the British Motor Boat Club, who has not previously shown interest in this event. This member, Mr. Hollingsworth, has placed an order for the boat, which is expected to embody many new ideas. It is expected that the boat will be ready for fall racing.

Whether France will be represented depends greatly upon the results in the Mediterranean regatta. If either of the three boats of the Despujols-Panhard hydroplane combination should meet with success a French entry will almost certainly be seen in the races for the British international trophy at Huntingdon bay this year.

FRANKLIN OVAL DEDICATED

Dedication of the new oval at Franklin field took place this afternoon with an athletic meet arranged by the Dorchester Club. Walter F. Gallagher, athletic director of the club, prepared a long list of sports.

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END COMES OF CUBAN IMMUNITY FOR INSURGENTS

HAVANA—The period in which the insurgents may surrender and get immunity under the decree of General Montenegro, commander of the government forces, expires today.

The result of the decree has been the surrender at various military posts during the past 10 days of several hundred negroes, none of whom was armed. Remaining in the field are many armed bands, however.

WASHINGTON—What is believed to be the first accurate information of the distribution of the rebel forces in Cuba has been made public by the state department.

The department's advice give them as follows: A force of 700 to 1000 men operating through Guantanamo under General Estenoz; 500 to 1500 men under General Isonet, with headquarters near Olimpo; 1000 under Rodriguez, operating throughout the district covered by Cauto Abajo and El Cabre; 600 men under Antomarchi, operating to the west and south of El Cobre.

JUDGE MOORE IS AGAIN WINNER

NEW YORK—A London message of the Times says that Judge W. H. Moore was again a winner at the international horse show at Olympia, when in class 51 his four-in-hand team of light bays not under 15.1 hands was placed first. The international challenge cup for this class thus becomes Judge Moore's property, as he also won it last year.

TAFT FORCES WIN IN FOUR ROLL-CALLS

CHICAGO—When the Republican national convention adjourned Friday evening the Taft forces had won four more contests on roll-calls by majorities ranging from a high-water Taft vote of 605 to 454 to a narrow margin of 542 to 529.

The first roll-call was on a motion by James E. Watson to table Governor Hadley's resolution that the 72 contested delegates should not vote on the report of the committee on credentials. Mr. Watson's motion was carried, 509 to 490.

The second roll-call was on a motion to table the minority report on the Alabama contests. This was carried, 605 to 464.

A similar motion in the Arizona case carried, 564 to 497.

The closest vote was on the motion to table the minority report calling for the seating of the two Roosevelt delegates from the fourth California district. This resulted, yeas, 542; nays, 502.

CONSERVATORY SENIORS RECEIVE

Seniors of the New England Conservatory of Music held their annual reception in recital hall Friday evening. In the receiving line were George W. Chadwick, director of conservatory, and Mrs. Chadwick; Wallace Goodrich, dean of faculty; Mr. and Mrs. Percy F. Hunt, John K. Snyder and Miss Evelyn Totter.



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RUINS OF PAINTING NOW USED AS OBJECT LESSON TO STUDENTS

Effects of Bitumen's Use
Shown in Original of a
Great Picture Done by Sir
George Harvey, R. S. A.

COPY IS TREASURED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—"Dawn Revealing the New World to Columbus" was the title chosen for the original picture painted by Sir George Harvey R. S. A., president of the Royal Scottish Academy, Edinburgh, in 1876. It is believed that the following passage taken from Washington Irving's "Life of Columbus" furnished Sir George with an ideal for the conception of his work.

"As the day dawned the feelings of the crew burst forth in the most extravagant transport. The crew recently considered themselves devoted, men hurrying forward to destruction; they now looked upon themselves as the favorites of fortune and gave themselves up to the most unbounded joy. They thronged around the admiral, with overflowing zeal, some embracing him, others kissing his hands."

"That who had been most mutinous and turbulent during the voyage were now most devoted and enthusiastic. Some begged favors of him as if he had already wealth and honors in his gift. Many of the spirits who had outraged him with their insolence now trenched at his feet, begging pardon for all the trouble they had caused him and promising the blindest obedience for the future."

The original picture was painted in Edinburgh in the year 1852 and was purchased by the Association for the Promotion of Fine Arts in Scotland for the Scottish National Gallery, where it was hung in 1855. After remaining on the walls of the National Gallery for over 20 years the picture began to show signs of giving way. This was owing to the use of bitumen, a practice which Sir George often indulged in, and the result was that the pigment began to float and the painting was destroyed. The ruins of the picture were removed from the walls of the National Gallery in 1876 and placed in an upper store-room where it lay for many years. Quite recently, however, the ruined painting has been sent to the new College of Art in Edinburgh as an object lesson for the students as to the effect of bitumen in paint mixtures.

A copy of the original was painted in oils by an Edinburgh artist, Miss E. F. McHardy, in 1874. It is of exactly the same size as Sir George Harvey's work, the canvas measuring 5 feet 10 inches by 4 feet 10 inches, and connoisseurs declare it to be very like what the original was.

HEAD OF TUFTS SAYS HE INTENDS SOON TO RESIGN

MEDFORD, Mass.—Frederick W. Hamilton, president of Tufts college, said today that certain differences of opinion between himself and the board of trustees on politics of management had caused him to ask for a leave of absence with the expectation of requesting approval of his resignation at the conclusion of that period.

Mr. Hamilton said that he felt he was leaving the college in a better educational condition than it was when he took it in the fall of 1905. He also says that the segregation of the women students has been for the best but that the change has brought about increase in the college expenses.

It has just been known that a fund of nearly \$100,000 for general purposes has been collected by Prof. William Leslie Hooper.

THE THEATRICAL WORLD

CHARACTERIZATION DOMINATES DRAMA

Playwrights of Today Are Laying Emphasis More and More on Character Studies as Material for Comedies and Serious Plays

CHARACTER interest, the dominant note in most modern plays, distinct from the ingenious plot interest of the Scribe tradition, makes present day plays widely different in construction from those of a generation ago.

Neat dramatic machines, beautifully oiled in every cog, are now seldom produced, although Augustus Thomas still manages to combine the type with the character study play. His "As a Man Thinks" is old fashioned in its use of many coincidences, made more or less plausible by ingenious invention. For instance, he bases upon the chance breaking of a pencil point the ultimate discovery of the wife's rebellion.

A party is about to go to the opera "Aida" and one of the gentlemen starts to mark a passage in the libretto. His pencil breaks, and he asks the husband to mark the passage. Later the heroine's father sees a woman and a man hurry into a house, and picks up a pamphlet the woman drops. The father calls at once on the husband on business that has nothing to do with the play, and the talk drifts to the man with whom the wife and daughter went to the opera. Then comes the mention of the libretto and its final identification.

The interest this scene causes for an audience has little of the dramatic in it. It is the interest of mystery, excitement, interest in theatrical ingenuity; plot interest, in a word. So much time is spent in the evolution of the plot that plot becomes the dominating interest. To be sure Mr. Thomas manages it well and keeps every speech in character, but the fact remains that he has developed a human crisis out of a long chain of coincidences, which are not the highest type of dramatic material.

Of course coincidences occur in everybody's life, but rarely does the identical chain of coincidences occur in the lives of two people. This is why coincidences are theatrical rather than dramatic material, for the essence of impressive drama is the logic of its universal course, given a certain group of facts to start with. The Thomas method merely gives half an act of marking time in the development of character in his personages, while he conducts an exciting game of hide and seek in a maze of plot. From the time of the wife's departure for the opera house until her return nothing dramatic

happens, although there is a deal of theatrical hurly-burly.

Had Ibsen written the play there would have been none of that libretto business. On departing for the opera the wife would have declared for her rights as an individual, leaving the gap Mr. Thomas has filled with dialogue pages 79 to 113 in the printed play.

Mr. Thomas still uses the Scribe machine with which Ibsen started over 40 years ago and gradually refined away with each succeeding drama. There are few coincidences in "The Dolls House" (1879), and in "Ghosts" it would be hard to find one, granting the author the right to have the pastor's visit fall on the very day Oswald first manifests his bent of character.

The Scribe theatrical machine of coincidences was carried to its limit by Sardou in France, with his "Fedora," in which the heroine falls in love with the man against whom she has set a fatal intrigue in motion. Only recently was seen "The Case of Becky," in which an unhappy girl happens to fall under the care of a man whose long lost daughter she finally proves to be. Charles Klein was true to life, hence universally convincing and dramatic when he set the father in active search for his daughter. There was a chance of finding her, although for purposes of suspense Mr. Klein kept the search fruitless until the daughter indirectly found her father.

Many of the present-day successes are studies of character development. The character studies involve a struggle within the central character for self betterment, a struggle of good impulses against those not good, a struggle with environment or to live down the past. All of these elements of struggle within the hero are in "Alias Jimmy Valentine," by Paul Armstrong, and these struggles in their reaction on other personages and situations give rise to the incidents of the plot. "Alias Jimmy Valentine," of course, is melodramatic in tone, but its materials are finely dramatic.

"The Country Boy" by Edgar Selwyn, is essentially dramatic, depicting the natural evolution of a boy's character from unfledged egotism to self-knowledge in a series of adventures in which he tries to find a fortune in the city, only finally to learn that his place is in the country. "The Traveling Salesman," with all its interest in comic adventure, showed a drummer learning that in adopting a

familiar air toward all women he has shut himself out from a delightful country of comradeship to which only gentlemen are admitted. James Forbes' other comedies, "The Chorus Lady" and "The Commuters," are farcical studies of character, with dashes of melodrama punctuating their adventure interest.

More and more Pinero depends on character interest in his plays. His latest comedy, "The Mind-the-Play-Girl," which Miss Billie Burke is to play in this country next season, is wholly a study of the central personage, a London musical comedy favorite. This play, moreover, has a serious tone at times, which gives it the weight wanting in this author's previous farce, "Preserving Mr. Panmure."

Intrigue, the sure earmark of the "plot" play, is getting rarer and rarer, for most plays now are character studies told in dramatic story form. The incidents are few, but filled with human character interest. Instead of theatrical ingenuity in the playwright we are conscious of his keen observation of human nature, his love of "human interest" in every form. Intricate plots we have properly relegated to the makers of melodrama and the clever group of farce writers that is springing up in America.

SHAKESPEARE IS POPULAR AMONG GERMAN PEOPLES

The following record of the number of performances given of Shakespearean plays on the stage of Germany, Austria and German Switzerland in the season of 1911-12 may prove interesting as a pointer to the place held by the greatest English dramatist in the regard of German speaking peoples, says the New York Tribune: "Othello" was played 138 times by 56 companies, and "Hamlet," 111 times by 75 companies. Then follow "Romeo and Juliet," 94 performances by 46 companies; "Midsummer Night's Dream," 84 performances by 27 companies; "As You Like It," 82 performances by 23 companies; "Julius Caesar," 63 performances by 19 companies, and "Winter's Tale," 60 performances by 20 companies; "King Lear," 43 performances by 15 companies; "Richard III," 29 performances by 13 companies; "Macbeth," 17 performances by six companies; "Coriolanus," six performances by two companies; "Tempest," two performances by one company, and "Merry Wives of Windsor," one performance. Berlin heads the list, with nearly 100 performances; then follow the theaters at Hamburg, Munich, Dresden, Vienna, Zurich, Frankfurt, Leipzig, Hanover and Prague.

FARCE AND DRAMA COMING WEEK IN STOCK THEATERS

"Charley's Aunt," probably the most successful farce of modern times, is the bill next week at Castle Square theater with Donald Meek in the leading role of Lord Fancourt Babberly, who dons feminine garb and pretends to be the Brazilian aunt of one of a group of lively English college youth to assist them in a prank. Florence Shirley returns for this week, the last of the season, and other are Thomas Meighan, Louise Langdon, Mabel Colcord and Al Roberts. Mr. Craig's fifth season at the Castle Square begins late in August.

Charles Klein's strong drama, "The Third Degree," is the offering next week at the Majestic theater by the Lindsay Morison stock company. Howell Hansel will play Lawyer Brewster, who is finally stirred to successful effort to save an unjustly condemned youth by the determined plea of the youth's wife. Miss Rose Morison will have the role of the wife, and Wryley Birch will be the youth. The cast calls for the full company, and is sure to offer much good acting in a play filled with opportunities.

Master Gabriel, diminutive comedian, well remembered as the original Buster Brown, comes to Keith's next week in a new sketch called "Little Kick," which promises much laughter. Others are Carl Henry and May Francis in a sketch, Haviland and Thornton in "The Insurance Agents," Maude Hall Macy, Wentworth, Vesta and Ted in acrobatics, Mario Aldo troupe of tumblers, Harriet Burt.

NORUMBEGA MUSICAL COMEDY

At Norumbega park the coming week will be played "Seven Hours in New York," a musical comedy, by Matthew Ott, every afternoon and evening. This is said to be a mirth provoking musical play full of continuous action, presented by a company including Maurice Brierre, lately with "Sweetest Girl in Dixie" company, Grace King, recently with Elsie Janis, Fred Bailey of "The Tenderfoot" and "Top of the World" companies, and Thornton and Hall. Catchy songs are promised and an attractively costumed, comely chorus. Always in favor are the Grape Arbor cafe, canoeing, boating and launch trip on the Charles, zoo, Casino, Chalet. There will be a concert tomorrow evening at 8.

HERE AND THERE

"Fine Feathers," by Eugene Walter, a satire on feminine extravagance, is to be produced in Chicago on Aug. 11, it is announced, with Robert Edison, Max Figman, Rose Coghlan and Wilton

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Lackey in the cast. Another management also announces Mr. Lackey as Bill Sykes in "Oliver Twist."

O. U. Bean, a new theatrical firm with offices in the Fitzgerald building, New York, announces the production next season of "An Aztec Romance," a play dealing with ancient American civilization after the spectacular manner of "The Darling of the Gods" and "The Shepherd King."

Burton Holmes has just left Paris for Bombay and other Indian cities in search of material for future travelogues. Mr. Holmes changed his plans for a sojourn in Constantinople, owing to the unpopularity of cameras in Turkey during the recent disagreement with Italy.

JOHN HASSALL SEES ALL FORMS OF ART AS ADVERTISEMENT

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—"Every Form of Art Is Advertisement," was the subject debated at the Belgrave Club, Cumberland house.

In opening the debate John Hassall said that in the earliest days the drawings done by prehistoric man in the cave dwellings were not "art for art's sake." They were advertisements or tokens used by the tribes, and were still with them at the present time. The Sphinx was only an advertisement of the adjoining temple. The Greek art was such an advertisement for themselves that when Rome took the top place among the nations she imported all the best Greek artists available to decorate Rome and in order to learn from them. At the present time he was given to understand that every artist in an exhibition hoped that his picture would attract more attention than the other contributions, either on account of the idea, the technique or the frame. If it were "art for art's sake" they would be just as pleased to see their pictures standing in the passage. Every portrait was obviously a personal advertisement. The people who got free advertisement, like Guy Fawkes or Bernard Shaw, did not really require it.

COPY OF OLD BOOK BRINGS \$1170 AT SALE OF LIBRARY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The sale of the Huth library was resumed at Messrs. Sotheby's after an interval of several months. The first day of the sale produced a total of £2922. The highest price paid for a book being £235 given for a copy of John Florio's translation of Jacques Cartier's "Shorte and Briefe Narration of the Two Navigations and Discoveries to the North-West Parties Called New France, 1580." In 1861 Mr. Huth gave £21 for this book.

On the second day the sum realized was £2804. The most noteworthy feature of the sale was a fine series of books by Cervantes, including a first edition of the first part of "Don Quixote" with the privilege for Madrid only, and the first edition of the second part, 1615. Both these books were originally in the library of Monsignor Pellot, first president of the Parlement de Normandie.

TELEPHONE COMPANY ORGANIZED
HUMBOLDT, Tenn.—Headed by E. L. Bowers, T. B. Clement, Mayor W. A. McNail, and other prominent citizens of Rives, a home telephone company will be organized at that place within the next few days. Through the Rives exchange, the home telephone companies of Trenton and Edison will obtain free service into Obion county and into western Kentucky.

POLAND SPRINGS EXHIBITION HAS GOOD PICTURES

Sculpture is a growing rival with painting in exhibitions recently, and is an especially strong feature of the annual Poland Springs show, which is to remain open through the summer.

Small modeled works in great variety are shown by Bela L. Pratt, Gutzon Borglum, Isidore Konti, Herbert Adams, A. P. Proctor, James E. Fraser, Gertrude V. Whitney, Lucy Richards, Anna Coleman Ladd, George Guest, Victor D. Salvatore, Helen L. Pratt, Frances Grimes, Anna Pell Woollett and John F. Parmino.

Mr. Salvatore's portrait of his grandmother is a study of a dignified subject. Mr. Pratt shows a portrait but of Mrs. Pratt for the first time publicly. On the front of base, modeled in bas-relief, are portraits by Mrs. Pratt of their children. Mrs. Whitney's "Head of a Spanish Peasant" is vigorous, and breathing with national spirit. Mrs. Woollett has a plastic joke in her "Boston Boy," a bespectacled youth with a terrestrial globe in one hand, in the other a telescope, and standing on a Greek grammar and encyclopedia.

Of the 100 paintings exhibited 30 are of the permanent collection. Edmund C. Tarbell shows another of his interior series, "Girl Cutting Patterns," all in the familiar cool manner. The color harmony of this picture is much admired.

Robert Reid shows "Hazel," a girl, and two landscapes. Frank W. Benson's "In Summer" shows two white gowned girls seated by the sea shore. J. Alden Weir's

"Coming Shower" is finely atmospheric in its representation of the conditions preceding a downpour on a warm summer afternoon. Child Hassam shows a beautiful landscape, "Autumn," in his characteristic manner. Mr. Enneking's "The Book" is an admirable example of one of this artist's contrasted styles.

Over 40 of the best known artists in the East are represented and each has sent an example of his and her best work. Altogether the exhibition is a most satisfactory one and is being rewarded with much praise.

DORMITORY PLAN GAINS IN HARVARD

Although there is a sentiment among many of the alumni of Harvard that the enlargement of the college library should be the next improvement undertaken, Mr. Lowell's idea of freshman dormitories for the 600 men of the entering class is gaining favor.

Of the \$1,500,000 needed \$600,000 has been pledged. Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge have drawn plans. The new dormitories will be arranged to avert cliques, for the expensive rooms will be located among those of lower price.

WOOLEN MILLS TO BE ENLARGED

ST. JOHNS, Ore.—Plans for the enlargement of the Portland Woolen Mills of this city have been prepared. The plans and specifications call for a new factory building, two stories high, 83 by 200 feet. It will be erected adjoining the present plant. The lower story will be used for storage purposes and the upper story for a loom room, with a capacity of 20 or more machines.

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CHOICE OF CURTAINS IN HOME

Courage sometimes brings good results

UNLESS your curtains bear a direct relation to the particular room in which they are hung, you have failed in the curtaining of your home, writes Dorothy Priestman in the New Orleans Picayune.

Some rooms are unquestionably better without curtains. Lingerie effects do not combine well with architecture and the more architecturally a window is treated the less need there is for it to be dressed up with frills and bounces. I have often looked with positive relief upon curtainless windows after having walked past block after block of houses with cheap Nottingham curtains hanging from the top of the window to the floor.

We have come to realize that the most satisfying homes are usually those papered with plain or inconspicuous papers. When this is the case the responsibility for decorative effect rests largely upon the hangings. And so our curtains must play an important part esthetically. Therefore, they must be carefully considered in relation to the room in which they are to hang. As all rooms are not alike, our curtains should show a distinctiveness in keeping with our home.

If a room has dark walls and the windows stand out like great white patches we shall wish probably to put up curtains that will soften the glare and bring the walls and windows into harmony. Possibly the solution in such a case would be curtains of ecru colored net.

If our walls are light in tone and bare of design we will want warmth and figure in our hangings, and we might choose a cretonne or a mercerized material, bold in coloring and design, for inner curtains, or perhaps colored madras for sash curtains, though in the matter of hangings the material chosen is far less important than the effect gained through color and design.

Fortunately we are in no way dependent upon money for good effects in curtaining. Cheese cloth has been much used for curtains, particularly for stenciled curtains, and this can be bought in a narrow width for five cents a yard.

Simple little check gingham are used in pretty homes. It took courage for one home maker to put gingham curtains in her living room, but it gave the desired color effect and the curtains have proved very durable and satisfactory in every way.

CARE OF ONE'S GARDEN ROSES

What to do when plants refuse to bloom

IN order to make the greatest success of roses from year to year attention to the needs of the plants during summer will be rewarded perhaps more liberally than the same amount of attention at any other season. If the bed has been well fertilized in the spring, especially with natural fertilizer, further applications need not be given. As enormous quantities of water evaporate from the soil during the summer, any method that will check evaporation should be practiced. As the soil of the rose beds and borders cannot always be conveniently kept loose and open by hoeing or raking, the best plan is to spread mulches liberally all over the surface beneath which the roots are feeding. In applications of such mulches it is well to remember that the spread of the roots is often twice as great as that of the tops. As a summer mulch perhaps nothing equals grass clippings from the lawn.

Where the old-fashioned June roses are grown, some attention as to pruning may be given during the summer. These varieties are not nearly as satisfactory as the hardy perpetual and hybrid tea varieties. Many people have, therefore, discarded them because of the trouble in growing. They are very thorny and they have a long season without any flowers at all. They may be pruned after flowering, when the old stems may be removed from the centers of the bushes. This will enable the younger growth to develop more strongly and to fill the space in a better balanced fashion. It is also a good plan to cut out the weak and spindling growth so that only the best will be left for next season.

If hybrid tea roses are in a bed in a sunny situation protected from sweeping winds and if the soil is a fairly rich, rather heavy loam, they should bloom abundantly. If the soil is not rich, weekly or semi-weekly applications of liquid manure should be given. The solution should preferably be rather weak but the quantity of water considerable.

In this matter of watering too much stress cannot be laid upon the necessity of thoroughly soaking the soil once a week in preference to half wetting it twice or three times. It is a good plan to apply the liquid in the evening and if there is no much on the bed to break the surface in the morning so as to break the crust that naturally forms after the soil is made wet. It must be borne in mind, however, that unless the soil is almost poor, it is well not to apply fertilizers in the way mentioned. The plants themselves will indicate whether they need fertilizers or not. If their leaves are more or less yellowish or pale green, the application of fertilizer may be made with comparative safety.

When roses are cut for use in bouquets or vases it is always a good plan to remove a considerable amount of stem. The reason for this is that pruning can be lessened and the strength and character of the stems which remain can be improved. It is a good rule to cut these stems just above a bud that is likely to send out a new and good shoot.

Sometimes plants will refuse to bloom. This is especially noticeable among the large sized hardy varieties which have been well cared for and properly pruned. Usually the trouble in such cases is that the roots have developed abnormally. In order to start the plant into flowering some of these roots may be cut. The best way is to thrust a spade full depth of the blade into the soil at a distance of two or three feet from the base of the plant. At this distance a circle may be made around the bush but only about half of the circumference should be cut. Preferably this cutting should be done in alternate spade widths so that one side of the plant may not be too much cut and other side not enough. Very frequently this method will result in flowers when every other plan has failed.

Roses are enjoyed by a considerable number of species of insects. It is rare to see a rose bush with abundant foliage unless spraying has been practiced from the earliest appearance of the leaves and at frequent intervals thereafter. Perhaps the most seriously affected of all varieties are those that belong to the June rose class; and those least affected are the tea varieties. These latter are fairly free—that is, for roses. Their foliage is a dark, healthy green and is in striking contrast to the worn eastern yellowish foliage of some of the other varieties. They, however, occasionally mildew. This malady can be avoided to a very large extent by growing them in airy, sunny sit-

SWEEPING AND CARE OF BROOM

How to clean carpets and keep down the dust

SWEEPING should be a process of complete and careful removal of dirt, its purpose being to gather the coarse dirt with the attached dust, and its aim to scatter as little of this dust as possible into the air, in order to prevent a transfer of dirt from one place to another. In order to sweep carpets and rugs effectively a somewhat inflexible, stiff broom is best, because it reaches into the depressions and among the fibers to dislodge the dirt, says Mother's Magazine. If the broom is too dry it will snap and throw off a great deal of dust, consequently it is always best to have the broom a little damp so that it will hold the dirt down and keep it all together.

When buying a new broom it is a good plan to tie the strands closely together, put into a pail of boiling water and let stand for a couple of hours. In this way the strands are, as it were, "seasoned," so that any amount of future dampening will not tend to weaken or destroy them. Cheap brooms never give satisfaction; they do not sweep well, wear out rapidly and are apt to injure the surfaces with which they come in contact. To make the wear and tear of the broom even, care should be taken to use it alternately, one end and then the other.

Women engaged in sweeping should always wear washable materials and a dust cap on their heads for sanitary reasons. Loosely woven carpets are difficult to sweep for the reason that the fine dirt and dust is bound to be pushed through the meshes by the broom and lodged on the floor beneath as a fine powder. In order to catch as much of this dust as possible before it gets a chance to sift under the carpet, dampened scraps of newspaper should be strewn about and the broom applied with light, upward turning strokes, forcing the dust upward and catching it on the papers, to which it will cling. Tea leaves have also been used with good effect for the same purpose.

Pile carpets and rugs hold the dirt lightly on their surface, and in consequence the person sweeping should never bear down on them heavily with the broom. Brussels carpets perhaps give greater satisfaction for the amount of time and work spent on them than any other type of carpet; their strong wiry weave seems to yield to the broom most of the collected dirt lodged therein, making them look bright and clean as a result of the sweeping.

The raising of dust is always more or less of a problem. But with short, light, wiping, overlapping movements, and then by the stopping of the broom on the floor instead of in the air, most of the inertia of the rising dust current may be overcome. In removing the gathered dirt from the floor to the dustpan, which is another occasion for dust to find its way back to the carpet, if a newspaper dampened can be fitted over the dustpan and made to stand up as far as possible at the back and sides a surprising amount of flying dust will be collected in this way.

When the business of sweeping is over, the broom itself should come in for some attention. All fluff, threads and hair should be removed and the dust carefully washed off, so that there will be no roting of the stitching or rusting of the mount, and the broom should be thoroughly dried before putting it in its accustomed place of keeping. These small details mean much to the life of a good broom, making it last very much longer and giving cleanness and full return in service.

SUET PUDDING

One cup of finely chopped suet, one cup of sour milk, one teaspoon of cinnamon, one-half teaspoon of clove, two cups of Franklin entire wheat flour, one and one-half cups of raisins seeded and cut in halves, one cup of molasses, one-half teaspoon of soda, one-half teaspoon of nutmeg, one-half teaspoon of salt.

Add molasses and sour milk to the suet, then add the soda, spices and salt sifted with one and one-half cups of the flour, and the raisins mixed with the remaining flour. Turn the mixture into a buttered mold and steam for three and one-half hours. Serve with vanilla or hard sauce.

LEMON HONEY

When tired of sweet jellies and jam, try lemon honey for sandwiches and tarts, says the Ladies World. Beat well together one cupful of sugar, one egg and butter size of a walnut. Add juice and grated rind of one lemon. Stir well, put into a double boiler, cook slowly till thick, avoiding stirring after it begins to cook. Add tiny pinch of salt. If a larger quantity is desired, add two more eggs to the above recipe. This honey will keep a long time. It is good with cold meats and is especially liked for picnic sandwiches.

CAMP COOLER

A convenience for camp life is found in the aluminum cooler, in which drinking water may be kept at a pleasant temperature, says the Philadelphia Times. It is a hollow aluminum jug, with a glass container, the space between this and the metal walls being a vacuum.

ADD ALUM

No doubt every housewife has at some time or another discovered to her dismay that the jelly with which she has been laboring "won't jell." Let her then add a pinch of powdered alum, and the result will be most gratifying.—Mother's Magazine.

TOUCH OF BLACK

"The touch of black" was used with taste and skill on a white linen dress worn by a dainty Baltimore maid yesterday, says the Sun of that city. It fastened right down the left side from throat to hem and was ornamented with good-sized black buttons placed in groups of three with a space between. The neck was made low and with it was worn a double ruffle of fine lace with a band of black velvet between the two, making the shortened lace stand upright. The hat worn with this simple costume was black.

HOT PLATE DOILIES

Hot plate doilies may be made by covering asbestos pads with linen. Use heavy butcher's linen and cut like the pad, only larger, so as to allow for a seam. For the other side cut in the same way, only in two pieces that will overlap in the center. Sew together and turn inside out, and crochet a narrow edging all around or in place of the crocheted lace any heavy lace may be used. Slip over the asbestos and sew the overlapping pieces together.—New Orleans Picayune.

Make a De Luxe Kitchen



This table has a One-Piece Seamless Porcelain Enameled Pressed Steel Top; is wiped clean with a damp cloth, like a china dish; fruit acids cannot stain nor hot dishes burn; adds amazingly to cleanliness and beauty of kitchen; first quality birch, natural color, varnished, securely fastened with nickel plated screws, 42 inches long and 28 inches wide, with drawer with 3 compartments.

For sale in Boston by: Jordan Marsh Co., Henry Siegel Co., R. H. White Co., Smith Bros., Paine Furniture Co., A. McArthur Co., A. H. Davenport Co.

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FASHIONS AND

STYLISH GRACEFUL NEGLIGEE

Made from Japanese flowered silk



NEGLIGEEs are always pretty, always fascinating, but they are especially attractive during the warm season. The woman in search of a new will be sure to like this gown. The collar is charming and may be either pointed or square at the back. When a sash or girdle is worn, the dress is drawn in to the figure and becomes adapted to the home breakfast and evening of the kind. When left loose, it is worn as a kimono.

This gown is made from pretty flowered Japanese silk with a collar and cuffs plain white. Almost the same color effect could be obtained from the use of lawn or other cotton materials.

For a slightly heavier gown, crepe is pretty and many women choose crepe or albatross, lined with satin, even for summer wear.

The gown can be made in round neck or to escape the floor. It has both and simplicity to commend it.

For the medium size, the gown will require 8 yards of material 27, 7 1/2, 36 or 5 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 1/4 of a yard 27 inches wide for collar and cuffs.

The pattern 7466, cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure, can be sent by mail. Address 102 West Second Street, New York, or May Temple, Chicago.

To prevent patent-leather shoes from cracking, warm them before putting on. Warmth renders the leather soft and pliable.

SLEEVES AND BODY DIFFERENT

Second fabric introduced as a feature

THERE has come about a new fashion, or an adaptation of an old one, to put in sleeves of another fabric from the body of the gown. One of the smartest of thin white serge has long, tight sleeves of white taffeta. There is not a piece of this material used elsewhere in the gown, which is a mistake, I think; a collar and belt of it would have added to the effect. The model itself is worth copying with the addition of the belt.

The skirt is narrow, straight at the sides, fastened down the front and bound with a flicker of Irish green. The waist extends over the blouse for three inches, and just here is where the broad white taffeta belt, attached to the serge and run through a green buckle, would be an improvement.

The blouse has a three-inch panel down the front, which widens to five inches at the waist line, of tucked white mull run with half-inch frills of lace turning toward the center, which is outlined with a row of tiny green paste buttons.

By the way, these panels in the front of blouses are quite a new feature and we have heard little of them. Some of them are only an inch wide at the collar and widen out to four inches at the waist. All of them are made of thin material and covered with frills of lace or embroidered mull. The row of colored buttons is not a necessity, but it adds an attractive colorful touch.

But back to the serge suit. In this blouse are put the long tight sleeves of white taffeta, which have a row of buttons from elbow to wrist and a piping of green. The Robespierre collar is of serge and also piped with the green.

Another gown that shows this new fancy is of white corded silk with the

blouse made to resemble a directoire jacket in front and finished off with short postillon at the back. This is a million back, you know, is excessive smart, and is put on all kinds of gowns that have no other touch of the directoire about them, says the New York Times.

The edges of this white silk one turned back and faced with blue pink, and the revers are also of shade of pink covered with narrow frills of old cream lace. The blouse, which is attached to the jacket, is finely plaited white mull with a frill of cluny lace in front and a boned collar which rests within a white collar of the silk.

The latter is turned over in exaggerated points in front. The entire garment fastens down the front. Now, into the jacket are introduced sleeves of ratine, the soft, velvety kind. These are fastened well down to the wrist, flare out over the hand, where they are piped with hunter's pink.

This idea may strike you as a one for altering frocks that do possess modish sleeves. There have so many changes in the fashions for latter and they date a gown is definite a way that many women are necessary to alter sleeves when the of the gown will do as it is.

In introducing another fabric feature it takes artistic perception to know what to choose. Too often the suit is awkward. It is usually an indulgence in transparent fabrics of other shade, but if one likes the idea of introducing into serge or linen crash then one has the indorsement of fashion.

MANY COUNTRIES REPRESENTED

Handsome women handsomely dressed at Paris affair

At a recent outdoor event in Paris, where fashionable women, representing almost every country, were present, a coat suit which attracted much attention was of black taffeta. The jacket, short and semitied, had a smaller collar of black velvet embroidered with scarlet thread. Flat crystal buttons fastened with scarlet thread trimmed the sleeves and front of the jacket. A row of tiny bows of black velvet tied the plain skirt from waist to hem. With this costume was worn a hat of black straw with a scarlet ostrich plume fastened to the left side.

Decidedly becoming to its wearer was a suit of reseda green satin, writes a correspondent of the New York Press. The jacket, slightly short-waisted, had a girdle of black satin, with short sash end finished with knotted silk fringe. A cravat of the black satin tied at the low collar line. The hat completing this effective costume was of green straw trimmed with black paradise plumes.

An attractive model worn by a young girl was of light-weight navy-blue serge. The short coat, extremely empire in cut, had a girdle with sash ends of cerise-and-blue plaid taffeta.

Evening wraps to wear over the summer frocks are made of flowered taffeta and satin. Usually they are of the Dolly Varden variety, but now and again one notices the daintier Dresden patterns used. They are cut over extremely loose and comfortable lines, with large armholes. One or not more than

two buttons are used to fasten Embroidered collars of sheerest linen cream batiste finish the neck line.

Leghorn hats are gaining in favor. They are banded with flower trimmed with feathers or eyelet brocade. A dainty model of this had a band of eyelet embroidery pink satin drawn softly around crown. One large rose of pink trimmed the side front.

Field flowers are much used this season. Charming was a hat of tilted straw faced with black and trim with field flowers.

One-piece linen dresses of solid color have bands of contrasting shade to them.

A dark blue linen had the low cuffs and band reaching from the of the throat to the hem of ruffled colored linen. Narrow plaitings edged these.

A natural-colored coarsely woven frock had bands of green linen trimming upon the bodice and skirt. Deep cape collars of sheer linen bordered and edged with a ruff plaited tulle, almost cover the blouse, but are most attractive to with dresses of silk, linen, dimity or finer materials.

Separate blouses of white tulle, tucked and made in tailored fashion are effective when worn with suit taffeta or satin. Jabots of tulle and complete the effect.

Colored parasols with wide borders black velvet are smart.

THE HOUSEHOLD

FOR CORNER OF TABLE COVER OR BUREAU SCARF CARE OF UMBRELLA

The wheat and leaves are worked in solid satin stitch

A soft silk wears the best in an umbrella. A steel frame is lighter to carry and admits of a closer roll. When carrying your umbrella on the street not in use, keep it furled: if hanging in your closet keep its case on. In fact, it presents a very neat appearance if the case is on when it is carried. To furl, grasp the stick in the right hand, shake out the folds, wrap them closely around the stick, beginning at the lower end, and smooth as they are wrapped around the stick, then fasten with the silk band on the silk cover.

When coming in with a wet umbrella, wipe off the handle and ferrule, and furl the silk sections. If the silk gets a spot on it, remove it with a silk rag, warm water and soap. Clean a gold or silver handle with whiting, wash a china handle in warm soapsuds, rub up a wooden handle with a very slightly oily rag.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

SUMMER LAMPS

Artistic in the extreme are the pottery lamps in cretanne coloring especially when fitted out with cretanne shades, says an exchange. They vie in popularity with the wicker lamps with wicker cretanne-lined shades. Some of the prettiest shades of cretanne are finished with a fringe of crystal beads.

LUMPS AVOIDED

Move the spoon, bowl forward, when stirring in dry stuff, as cereals, into boiling water, flour into milk or batter, and thereby avoid the troublesome lump in the spoon.—National Food Magazine.

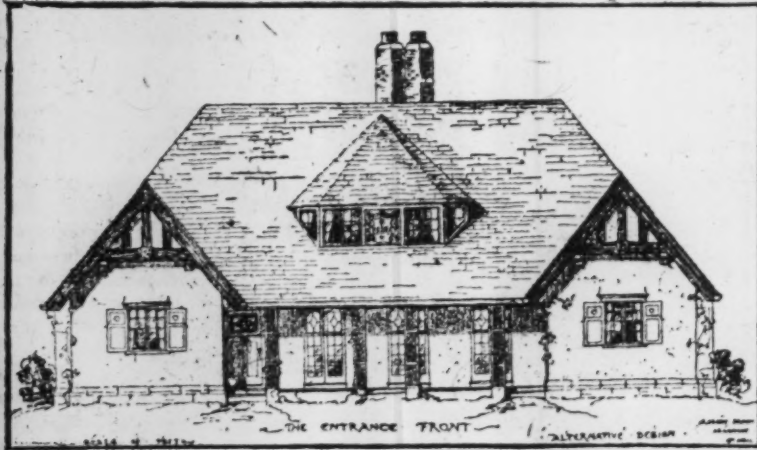
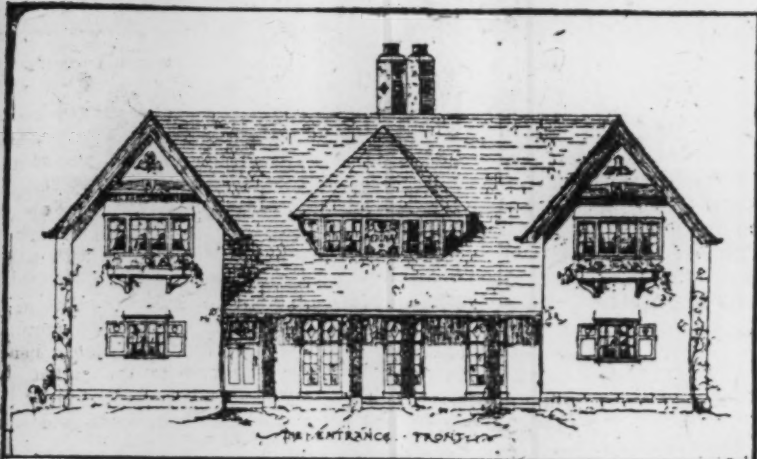
A TABLE cover or bureau scarf may be prettily decorated with this design. The scallop is first padded and then closely buttonholed. The dots are worked as eyelets. The wheat and leaves are worked in the solid satin stitch, and

the stems and beard in the outline stitch. Mercerized cotton No. 25 will be suitable for this embroidery.

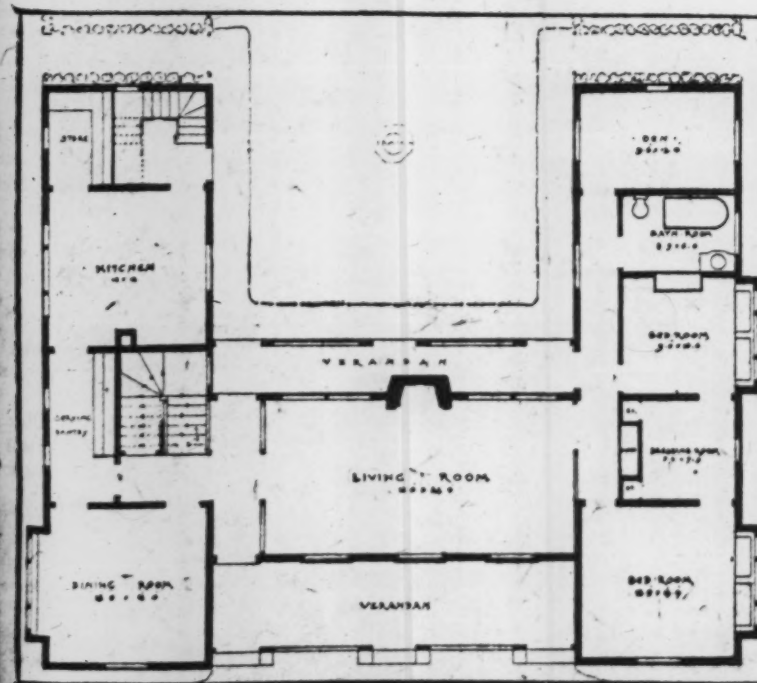
Directions for Transferring.—In taking off this pattern, lay a piece of impression

NOVEL STUDY FOR FARMHOUSE

Two designs for the exterior shown



In upper design there are rooms over the central part and the wings; in lower design, over the central part only



First floor plan, having verandas front and back of living room, and patio in the rear

LITTLE BONNETS

Motor bonnets are so small that one hardly believe there is a bonnet at all under the flowing lengths of veil, says the New Haven Journal Courier. They are cut like a Marie Stuart cap, barely covered with the veil which is pinned on in oriental fashion and fit most like a cap over the hair.

THIS study for a farmhouse in California, by Robert Brown, a Boston architect, is planned to suit a large family. Two designs for the exterior are shown, one with bedrooms in the upper floor over the central part and the wings, and an alternative with rooms over the central part only. The fourth side of the patio might be formed by a vine arbor, or pergola extending across that part of the garden.

BEGIN BY SORTING THE CLOTHES

Steps that lead to success in laundering

THE first step in correct laundering for the family is sorting the soiled clothes. As the different kinds of fabrics must be washed separately, flannels should be laid in one pile, linen in another, stockings and colored garments must be placed by themselves, while such dainty articles as colored embroideries should be carefully put aside until they can be quickly handled, because the delicate colors are apt to fade or run if the cleansing process is prolonged.

After the sorting comes the soaking. Experienced housewives are divided as to the respective merits of hot and cold water for the purpose. Only white clothes are put to soak; flannels, colored fabrics and stockings, never. When the linen is only slightly soiled cold water will be sufficient to release the dirt. Each article may be put in the tub in water deep enough to cover.

In the case of linen that has become yellow from lying unused or from poor washing, the better plan is to dip each article in warm water, then soap it all over, placing it in the tub and covering with warm water. This idea is a good one to follow regularly, because it means less rubbing next morning and prolonged life for the linen. A solvent of some kind is necessary to success in laundering.

The various, absolutely safe agents—that is, those that will whiten the clothes without injury—are borax, ammonia and kerosene. Each has its own advocates.

Borax is especially good for flannels, while ammonia is superior to borax for colored goods.

Ammonia is apt to turn flannel yellow, but it will often restore faded colors to something of their original brightness. Kerosene has a bleaching effect on white fabrics.

To begin the wash, the boiler is placed over the fire, half full of cold water, into which a cake of soap has been cut. While this is heating, the white clothes may be wrung out of the soaking water.

The flannels are washed first because they take longer to dry.

The hot suds from the boiler should be sufficiently cooled with cold water to make the whole lukewarm. Add borax as required, and lay in the flannels.

Soap must never be rubbed on flannel, because soap entangles all the little hairs standing up from the surface of the ma-

terial. This causes the flannels to shrink and for the same reason a board must not be used. Squeeze the flannels through the hands, lift them up and down in the water many times. When clean, rinse in clear, warm water and borax, and wring, shake well and hang up at once, preferably in the sun and wind.

Next wash the white clothes, using a board, and passing each piece into the boiler as it is made ready.

While these are boiling, attention may be given to the colored garments. If they are to be washed for the first time, it will be necessary to "set the color."

Now that the color known as "natural" is so popular, it is well to know that nothing is better for preserving the shade than washing in water in which a large handful of hay has been boiled.

A cupful of soapsuds added to the strained water makes the proper solution. The garments are washed in the usual way and rinsed in the weaker hay water.

Pinks, blues and reds may be made fast by laying in cold salt and water for 20 minutes. Vinegar instead of salt is better for mauves, lavenders and greens. In cleansing colored fabrics, care should be taken in selecting a soap. If too strong it will remove the color as well as soil.—Mother's Magazine.

RAISIN PUDDING

Two cups of Franklin Entire Wheat flour, one half cup of sugar, three teaspoons of baking powder, one half teaspoon of salt, one cup of milk, one egg, one fourth cup of melted butter, one cup of raisins seeded and cut in halves.

Sift together the flour, sugar, salt and baking powder, add gradually the milk, egg well beaten, then the butter and the raisins. Beat well, turn into a buttered mold and steam for two and one half hours. Serve with lemon or vanilla sauce.

DATE PASTE

For date paste useful in sandwiches or cakes, grind one half pound of carefully washed dates and mix with the juice of one half lemon, says the New York Tribune. A sprinkling of ground nuts on top after the paste has been spread on bread is relished by many.

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TRIED RECIPES

WASHINGTON OMELET

ONE teaspoon of boiling milk, six eggs, one teaspoon of bread crumbs, one large tablespoon butter. Pour the teaspoon of boiling milk over the bread crumbs; let them soak until soft. Break the eggs into a bowl. Stir, but do not beat, the eggs until they are well mixed, then pour in the bread crumbs; season well with pepper and salt. Pour into a skillet in which the butter has been melted. Fry slowly; cut into squares, turn and fry until a golden brown. Serve very hot.

WHITE BREAD WITH MILK

One pint of water drained from boiled potatoes, with two tablespoons finely mashed potatoes added. Set it aside. Scald a pint of milk, adding when scalded one tablespoon sugar and one teaspoon salt. Now in a quart bowl put a teaspoon of lukewarm water and one cake of yeast. Let it dissolve slowly, then add a pinch of salt and enough flour to thicken moderately. Place it where it will keep warm and at night put the potato water, milk and risen yeast together in a bread bowl, stirring in enough flour to make a thick batter; beat well and set it where it will keep warm. In the morning add flour to mold stiff, let it rise again and make into loaves and when light bake in a moderate oven.

BAKED TOMATOES STUFFED WITH MACARONI

This dish is prepared from left over macaroni which has been baked with cheese in a white sauce. Remove pulp from five large, smooth tomatoes, chop fine and mix with one cup of left over macaroni. Season well with salt and pepper. Fill the tomatoes' cases, cover with buttered bread crumbs or grated cheese and bake until browned.

SPANISH CHOCOLATE CAKE

One cup sugar, half cup butter, half cup sweet milk, three cups flour, two eggs, one teaspoon soda dissolved in hot water. Put on the stove one cup milk, half cup unsweetened chocolate, grated; stir until dissolved; then stir into it one cup sugar and the yolk of one egg stirred together; when cool flavor with vanilla. While this is cooking beat up the first part of the cake and add the chocolate custard. Bake in layers. Ice on top and between the layers.

STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE

Two eggs, one cup sugar, tablespoon butter. Beat sugar and butter to a cream, then add eggs and cup of milk, beating the mixture all the time; two cups flour and two teaspoons baking powder well sifted. Bake in layer pans. Strawberry Filling.—One pint strawberries mixed with one cup of sugar. Spread between layers and on top. The top layers may be covered with a meringue which is made with white of one egg and tablespoon of powdered sugar.—San Francisco Call.

WORTH KNOWING

To remove rust from steel articles rub them with kerosene oil and let them soak 24 hours. Make a paste of emery dust and kerosene and rub on to give a polish.

Kid gloves may be cleaned, when slightly soiled, with a small piece of old silk wound tightly about the finger and rubbed vigorously over the surface of the glove.

When laundering centerpieces, puckering is prevented by ironing the center before the edges.

If draperies are made with an interlining, care must be taken to baste the lining carefully; otherwise the draperies will soon be pulled out of shape by the dropping of the lining.—Racine Journal-News.

CHEESE SALAD

For a tasty cheese salad as a substitute for a meat dish, make some cottage cheese with cream enough to moisten it. Mold into tiny balls. Rub a salad dish with the cut end of an onion and line with crisp lettuce leaves. Heap the cheese balls in the center, sprinkle with chopped parsley, garnish with Greek olives or red radishes.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

CLEAN MATTING

To clean straw matting, put three pints of bran in two quarts of water and boil. When cool wash the matting. For white matting add a little salt. For red, add vinegar.—Washington Herald.

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WASH SILKS

Prettier than ever before are the wash silks in stripes and plain colors which are being used for the mannish shirt waists and frocks. Simple morning frocks in these silks with collars and cuffs of embroidered muslin are much liked and in a good quality of silk are exceedingly practical, but a cheap wash silk is a poor investment.—Washington Herald.

PRETTY EFFECT

An unusually pretty effect was obtained by using silver tissue as part of a girdle on a dainty white lingerie gown seen yesterday, says the Baltimore Sun. The dress had a hem and border to the loose sleeves of black chiffon, and at the waist a soft fold of the black, above which were folds of the silver.

JABOTS AGAIN

They tell us that the jabot, which has been laid aside for a while, is to be revived in the fall and the designs are to be very handsome.—New York Press.

MENU BOOK

A menu book should be a part of every kitchen equipment, says the Mothers Magazine. Make out the menus for a week ahead and so avoid the daily recurrence of "What shall we eat today?" Mark with a red cross any new dishes that meet with popular approval and blue-pencil those which failed to please the family appetite. A moment's glance through its pages will often discover dishes for coming menus when it becomes difficult to think of something to cook. Keep several pages in the back of the book for company menus. Write the names of the persons entertained above the menu, so that a repetition of the meal will not occur when the same guests assemble at your board again.

NEW LACE COLLARS

Macrame lace and Irish crochet collars are made so deep that they cover the waist line at the back, says the Pittsburgh Sun. The novelty is, of course, macramé, which is most ornamental with a tailored gown, and is even seeking to rival the success of the more costly and magnificent point de Venise.

Massachusetts Democratic Delegates Go to Convention

BAY STATE ENVOYS TO VOTE FOR CLARK AND THEN GOV. FOSS

While the Massachusetts delegates to the Democratic national convention start tonight for Baltimore nominally unpledged it was said at the state committee headquarters today that the vote will be for Champ Clark as long as possible because the popular vote in the Bay state was for him, but after that it will be for Governor Foss for first place on the ticket. Mr. Underwood for first place with Governor Foss for Vice-President is however still popular with some of the delegates.

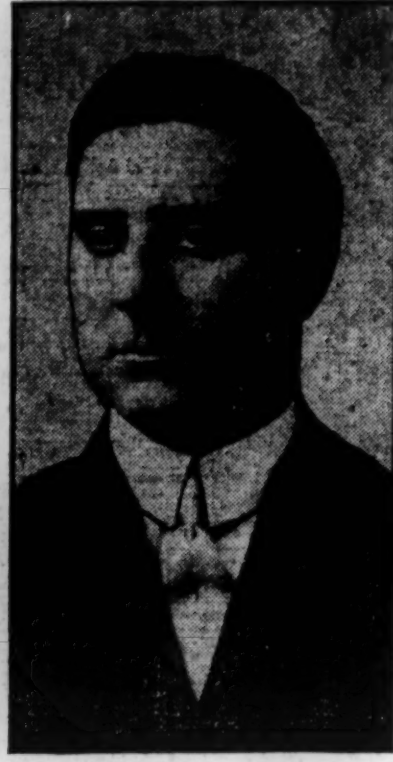
Nearly 70 of the representatives from Massachusetts to the convention next week, including many of the delegates and alternates, will leave the South station this evening for New York. On arrival of the steamer at New York city Sunday morning the party will proceed to the Imperial hotel for breakfast and lunch. Here the main party will be joined by another party from Springfield, Holyoke and western Massachusetts. The latter are expected to go on the 7:45 a. m. train Sunday from Springfield, arriving in New York city at 11:27 a. m.

The entire party will leave New York on the Jersey City ferry, West Twenty-third street, at 1:50 p. m. Sunday and will leave Jersey City in special parlor cars at 2:10 p. m.

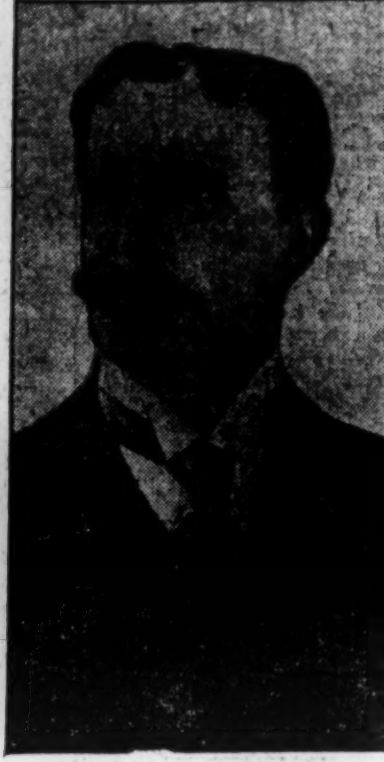
The Mt. Royal station in Baltimore will be reached at 6:00 p. m. The Massachusetts headquarters in Baltimore will be at Hotel Kernan. The party will be in charge of J. C. Hancock.



JAMES O'SHEA
Of Holyoke, First District, for Foss



J. F. MALLEY
Of Springfield, Second District



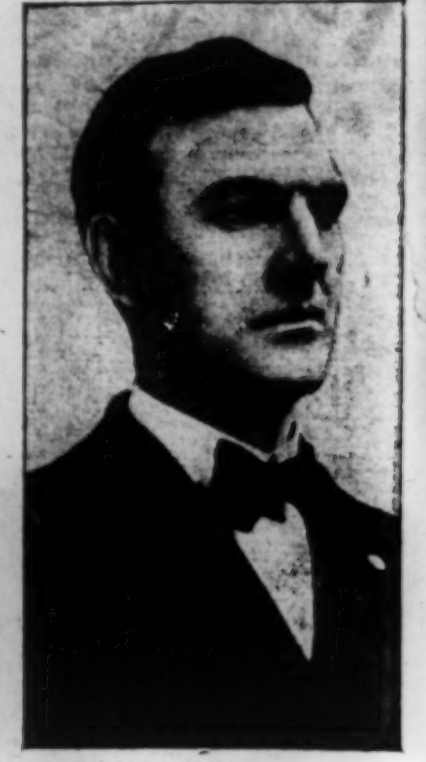
JOHN H. CLUNE
Of Springfield, Second District



ARTHUR E. SEAGRAVE
Of Uxbridge, Third District



(Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington)
JOHN A. THAYER
Of Worcester, Third District



J. J. PRINDIVILLE
Of Framingham, Fourth District, for Foss



J. JOSEPH O'CONNOR
Of Lowell, Fifth District



J. P. S. MAHONEY
Of Lawrence, Fifth District



M. L. SULLIVAN
Of Salem, Sixth District



MORGAN J. MCSWEENEY
Of Salem, Sixth District



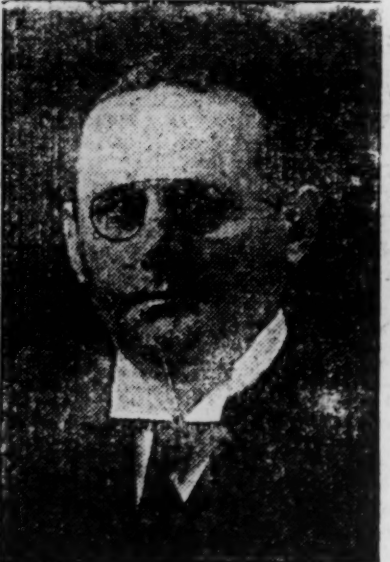
FRANCIS X. TYRRELL
Of Chelsea, Seventh District



EDMUND S. HIGGINS
Of Lynn, Seventh District, for Foss



PROF. GARRETT DROPPERS
Of Williamstown, First District, for Foss



J. EDWARD BARRY
Of Cambridge, Eighth District



J. A. MAYNARD
Of Boston, Ninth District, for Foss



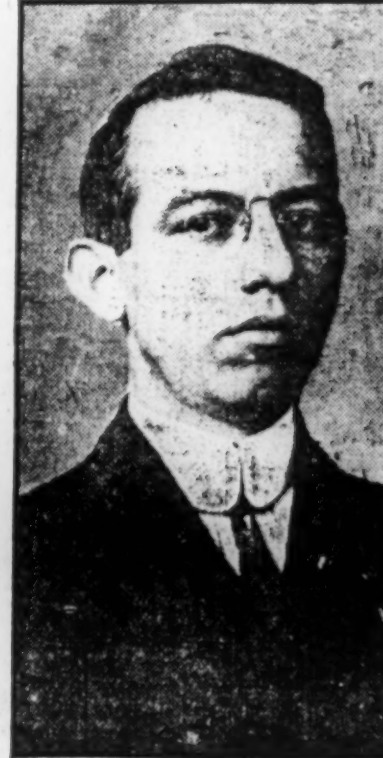
M. J. BROPHY
Of Boston, Ninth District, for Foss



J. J. MCNAMARA
Of Boston, Tenth District



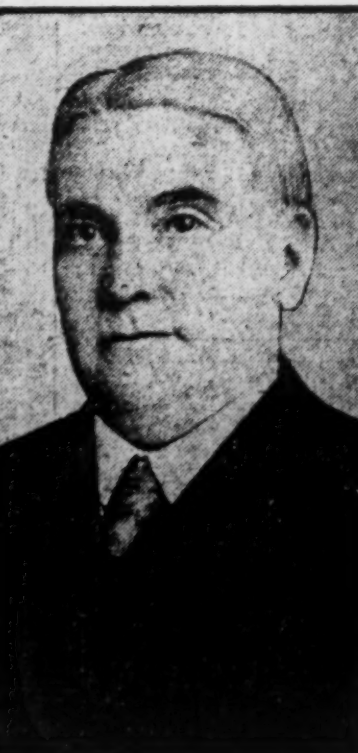
ANDREW R. KELLEY
Of Boston, Tenth District



WILLIAM M. MCMORROW
Of Boston, Eleventh District



JOHN F. O'BRIEN
Of Cambridge, Eighth District



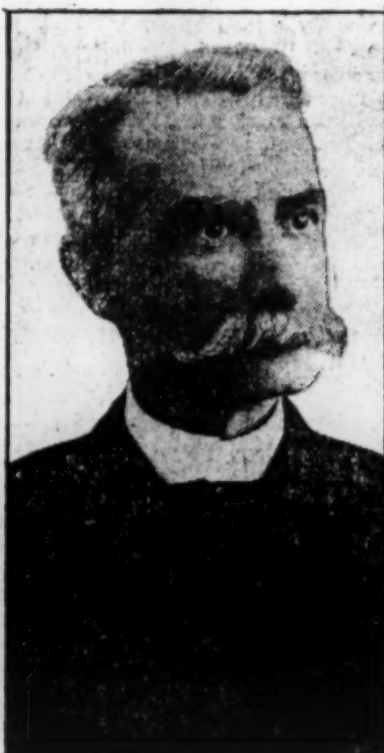
JOHN T. KENNEDY
Of Boston, Eleventh District



D. J. DALEY
Of Brookline, Twelfth District



(Copyright, 1903, by J. E. Purdy, Boston)
RICHARD OLNEY, 2ND
Of Dedham, Twelfth District



WILLIAM MORAN
Of Fall River, Thirteenth District



T. C. THACHER
Of Yarmouth, Fourteenth District



J. E. HANDRAHEN
Of Brockton, Fourteenth District

HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN

EDGAR S. DE WOLFE said farewell to his California hotel brethren in San Francisco a few days ago, and started for his new field of labor at the Albany, in Denver, Col., where he takes a managerial position. He was accompanied to the station by many hotel men who were united in wishing for him continued success in his new field of labor.

Mr. De Wolfe is a very popular hotel man, and his popularity is equally divided among the traveling public, the hotel fraternity and his former employees, all of whom have testified of their appreciation of his good qualities by costly gifts and other evidences. Sam L. Dutton, proprietor of the Albany, seems to have proven himself once again a far-seeing man of business.

"SEE AMERICA FIRST" LEAGUE

The Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress to be held in the city of Salt Lake, Utah, the last week in August has appointed a "See America First" committee as follows: Sam F. Dutton, proprietor of the Albany hotel, Denver, chairman; Rome Miller, proprietor of Hotel Rome, Omaha; H. H. Haynes, traffic manager Commercial club, Galveston, Tex.; George Relf, manager of Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah; and Edgar S. De Wolfe, assistant manager of the Albany hotel, Denver.

These men are to work details prior to the permanent formation of a national "See America First" league, the birth of which is planned for the time of the Trans-Mississippi Congress in Salt Lake City, one day of which has been set aside for the newly appointed committee, which has made arrangements with speakers of national reputation to attend and participate. Literature and badges have been provided and headquarters will be maintained at the Utah hotel, Salt Lake City, for the committee.

URGES COOPERATION

J. F. Letton, manager of Hotel Galvez, at Garfveton, Tex., delivered an address of unusual merit at the semi-annual meeting of the Texas Hotel Keepers Association in San Antonio on June 5, urging cooperation.

"If you are interested in the objects of this association," he said, "if you want results in the way of better hotel legislation, in short, if you are a hotel man interested in bettering the hotel fraternity, I would say to you that the best results are obtained only through cooperation; so, for our mutual good you should be interested in our state association."

Mr. Letton's closing admonition was: "Let each one of us do his part and do the right thing at all times; work together, play together and boost together, and the benefits of our association will reach from the largest hotel in the state to the smallest."

BRETTON WOODS SEASON OPENS

BRETTON WOODS, N. H.—The Mount Pleasant opened on June 10 ready to welcome the early motorists and travelers in the heart of the White Mountain for the longest season in the history of Brettton Woods. The Mount Pleasant will remain open until Oct. 1, and the Mount Washington, which opens July 6, until Oct. 20.

Extensive preparations have been made to receive early visitors. Large and attractive automobile signs pointing the way to Brettton Woods have been posted on nearly every road within 100 miles. Trails are in better shape than ever. Special police, game wardens and guides will patrol this magnificent estate. An addition of 150 feet has been made to the garage, regarded as the largest north of Boston. The golf course is in first-class condition.

Members of the American Golfers Association of A. arising interests, which for the last two years has opened the Mount Washington, will be on hand again to help George Bass perform the official ceremony.

The Brettton Woods Company and the management of the Crawford and Profile houses, are to establish a patrol system on road between Crawford Notch and Franconia Notch that may be extended, it is hoped, throughout the state.

DOING THINGS QUICKLY

Messrs. Drake, owners and managers of the Blackstone hotel of Chicago, receive numerous letters commendatory of their management. One of the most remarkable of these is given in the National Hotel Reporter, as follows:

San Francisco Overland Limited, Northwestern Line, June 9, 1912, To the Management of the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs: While you do not wish to encourage what may be termed a "rush of business" at your most excellent hotel, an account of what was done in an emergency may be of interest.

At 8:13 p. m. I arrived at the Twelfth street depot in Chicago, took a taxi, stopped at the Blackstone to get a trunk and bag out of storage, received my mail, left a forwarding address, obtained some money and reached the Northwestern depot, across the river on the West Side, in time to purchase a round trip ticket for San Francisco, check my baggage and get aboard the San Francisco Overland Limited due to leave at 8:30.

My actual time of arrival at the Northwestern depot was 8:27, but the train was held for me to do the last two things mentioned.

During the last three years, I have spent more than one year at the Savoy in London and much of the balance of the time at other hotels said to be first class, none, however, so uniformly satisfactory as the Blackstone.

Yours very truly,



E. S. DE WOLFE
Chosen for managerial position in the Albany hotel in Denver.

MASSAPEQUA, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—The Hotel Belleclaire, New York city, will manage the Massapequa hotel at Massapequa, Long Island, N. Y., open from June to October.

CHANGE AT THE MARLBOROUGH

The Marlborough hotel of New York city, popular with Bostonians for many years, has just been leased by McNamee & Halloran, proprietors of Hotel St. Denis, New York city, who also control Stanwix Hall, Albany, N. Y., and Hotel Garde, New Haven, Conn. The owners will spend fully \$250,000 on improvements, including the addition of 180 rooms with baths, that when completed will put the Marlborough on the list of leading hotels in New York city, occupying as it does the entire block on Broadway between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets in Herald square.

RUBBER AND QUIETNESS

The New York Hotel Review, in commenting on the unnecessary noises in and around a hotel, says:

"It has long been a mystery why the hotels throughout the country have not included the adoption of rubber heels. My the whole of their staff, an item as necessary as the regulation dress and uniforms of the waiters and others."

Rubber heels and rubber chair tips would do much to minimize the clatter so objectionable in hotels and restaurants and advice to the orchestra leader that he use the soft pedal more frequently would aid greatly in the campaign for less confusion.

BARBERED HIM IN TWO COUNTRIES

A curious instance of the manner in which modern transportation facilities have brought closely together the old and the new worlds came to light the other day in the Grand Trunk railway's new hotel at Ottawa, the Chateau Laurier. Some of the barbers employed in the building were brought there especially from Europe, and among them one from Edinburgh, who had worked at his trade in that city up to the day he sailed. This man had for one of his latest customers an Englishman whose personality impressed itself upon him more than usual by reason of a conversation which he had with him. Great was the mutual surprise of both men, however, when the Englishman seated himself in the chair of the same barber at the chateau 10 days later. Although neither knew that the other was intending to travel, they had met again a quarter of the way round the globe, the customer having received an unexpected cable which necessitated his sailing immediately for America to look after certain interests.

CUSTOM REGULATIONS TRAVELERS SHOULD KNOW

Passengers on steamers bound for the United States will receive a sheet of paper containing two forms of declaration. The one in black ink is for citizens of the United States; the one in red for non-residents. The law provides that citizens of the United States may bring in articles valued under \$100, but there are restrictions relating to this which should be carefully noted. The following instructions are taken from the leaflet furnished by the treasury department. If in doubt regarding the meaning of any clause in the declaration or instructions the purser will explain.

1 Residents of the United States must declare all articles which have been obtained abroad by purchase or otherwise.

Articles taken from the United States and remodeled, repaired, or improved abroad must be declared, and the cost of such remodeling, repairing, or improving must be separately stated.

The following articles are dutiable: Household effects, including books, pictures, furniture, tableware, table linen, bed linen, and other similar articles, unless used abroad by the owner for a period of a year or more.

Goods in the piece.

Articles of any nature intended for sale, or for other persons.

The following articles are free if under \$100 in value and if necessary for comfort and convenience for the purpose of the journey, and not for sale nor for other persons:

Clothing.

Toilet articles, such as combs, brushes, soaps, cosmetics, shaving and manicure sets, etc.

Personal adornment, jewelry, etc., and cameras, musical instruments, etc.

Clothing and other personal effects taken out of the United States by the passenger if not increased in value or improved in condition while abroad. If increased in value or improved in condition, they are dutiable on the cost of the repairs.

NON-RESIDENTS

Non-residents of the United States are entitled to bring in free of duty, without regard to the \$100 exemption, such articles as are in the nature of wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects, necessary and appropriate for their wear and use for the purpose of the journey and present comfort and convenience and which are not intended for other persons or for sale.

THE COLONIAL IN 1912

The Indian word Winnepesaukee, meaning "The Smile of the Great Spirit," typifies in a measure the beauties of a wonderful sheet of water. Nestling among the foothills of the famous White mountains in New Hampshire, the lake is at all times beautiful and interesting. In one of the finest spots on its shores, at Center harbor, is the Colonial hotel, whose proprietor is W. A. Maclean. The Colonial is a modern summer hotel with every requisite for a comfortable and satisfying vacation period. With its broad piazzas and comfortable chambers and its private baths and open fireplaces, it appeals strongly to families. The beautiful drives, boating, fishing and all outdoor sports and the facilities for enjoyment indoors through unpleasant weather, combine to make the Colonial a thoroughly delightful place. Booklets may be obtained at the Hotel and Travel department of the Monitor.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with the action of President Taft in vetoing the army appropriation bill.

CHICAGO INTER OCEAN—The President... exercised his veto power on a general appropriation or supply bill, by way of rebuke to improper methods in Congress and for the protection of the army from legislation that would undo practically all the improvements in its organization since the war with Spain.

WASHINGTON HERALD—Mr. Taft's chief objection was to the "rider" that was intended to legislate the chief of staff, General Wood, out of office. Unless the bill be passed over the President's veto or Congress back down, the army's subsistence will be held up by the veto, and although nothing is further removed from Mr. Taft's thoughts than such an unusual and unprecedented thing, he did not hesitate a moment to take the step, because he was convinced that the whole thing was aimed at an individual who had displaced certain members of the House military committee.

BURLINGTON FREE PRESS—The bill, burdened with a rider designed to remove by indirectness the chief of staff of the army, was not fit to become a law. If General Wood is unfit there must be some method of removing him other than by resorting to politics and passing a bill with this particular case.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—In sending the bill back to Congress President Taft furnishes a salutary rebuke to that body. In order to uphold his principles concerning the Wood case, the President was forced to veto the entire army appropriation bill, thus tying up money needed for expenses. It is plain that the President does not propose to stoop to personal legislation, as he regards the army as an institution too vital to be made the subject of hasty and ill-tempered action.

NEWARK NEWS—President Taft has made the best of a very bad matter. Now let Congress pass an appropriation bill that is what it pretends to be, and take up irrelevant matters honestly, on their merits.

BALTIMORE SUN—In vetoing the army appropriation bill, the President has taken unusual and bold action. Unless the Congress should recede from its position and enact a law making appropriation for the military establishment which the President can sign, the army will be without money for its support for the coming year. The President is, of course, assuming some risk and responsibility in rejecting so important a measure. It is inconceivable, however, that the Congress should adjourn without making provision for the support of the army.

TRAVEL

PACIFIC COAST

VIA THE ROCKIES AND SELKIRKS

Lake Louise, in the heart of the Rockies—From Photo.

Round Trip
Special Excursion Fares
June to October
\$97.25 to \$112.25
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Express Service for Passengers, Freight, Automobiles and Horses.
Electric fans in inside staterooms; outside rooms \$2.00; rooms with bath \$5.00; with bath \$8.00. Main deck dining room. Superior Service. Hurricane Deck Cafe. Wireless Telegraphy. Submarine Signal Service. Searchlight. Oil Fuel.

FROM BOSTON: Leave North Side India Wharf, Week Days and Sundays, at 5 P. M.; same service returning. Time between Cities about 15 hours.

AN UNBROKEN NIGHT'S REST direct from City to City on luxurious Steamships over the most fascinating Salt Water Route in the world—down Sound, River and Harbor.

TICKETS and STATEROOMS at India Wharf; also at various Tourist Offices on Washington Street, Boston.

ALL-THE-WAY-BY-WATER FOLDERS IN EVERY HOTEL AND TICKET OFFICE.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION
Through tickets to the Wondrous Vacation Lands and Important Commercial Centers in Maine and the Maritime Provinces. Call at Ticket Office, Washington St., or address Passenger Department, India Wharf, Boston, with Se. Postage, for List of Hotels, Camps, Boarding Houses and Boys' and Girls' Camps; also the Story of the Coast and Interior of Maine and the Maritime Provinces; over 250 folders pages of fascinating literature.

NEWS BRIEFS

DETROIT GALLERIES REOPENED

DETROIT—Two galleries at the Art Museum, which have been closed during the past two weeks, are again open. Their walls have been retinted and the pictures have been rehung in a way to make them show to better advantage.

PRESENT SUN DIAL TO COLLEGE

PORTLAND, Ore.—The first sun dial ever installed on the campus of any Oregon institution has been donated to the University of Oregon by Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Mays, of Portland. The dial was made in London. Upon a massive base of granite it has been installed on the Oregon campus.

STATE ADDS 1100 TEACHERS

TOPEKA, Kan.—There were 1250 students who took the normal courses in the high schools and the examinations, and 1125 who passed the tests and are eligible to teach anywhere in Kansas. This is said to be the largest number taking the normal examinations and the highest percentage of successful students ever prepared in the state in a year.

COMMERCIAL BANK TO BUILD

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Plans for building a 12 or 15 story skyscraper in 1913, at the northeast corner of Main street and Union avenue are being considered by the board of directors of the Commercial Bank & Trust Company. The structure will cost \$400,000.

NEW GAS PLANT PLANNED

INDIANAPOLIS — The Indianapolis Gas Company has decided to erect a new coke and gas manufacturing plant. When completed it will have a daily capacity of 6,000,000 cubic feet of gas. The manufacture of coke will also be an important feature of the new plant.

TRAVEL

Low Convention Fares

Via the Great Northern Railway—the road of greatest transcontinental comfort. Stop over at Glacier National Park—one of the most tremendous scenic regions in the world. All Great Northern coast trains run via Glacier National Park.

Pacific Coast

Call, phone or send for information as to dates—and by all means ask for the Glacier National Park Library; 20 cents in stamps will bring it to you—it comprises ten separate pieces, including a striking "Aeroplane View" of the Park, and tells the entire story.

Low Round-Trip Convention Fares on June 27, 28, 29, 30; July 1, 2, 3, 4, 5—12. Summer Tourist Tickets on sale daily until September 30th.

W. A. SEWARD, General Agent,
254 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
National Park Routes

Panama Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, 1915

Cunard Line

Boston—Queenstown—Liverpool

Calling at Fishguard

LACONIA, June 25, 6.00 P. M.
FRANCONIA, July 9, Aug. 6, 6.00 P. M.
Saloon, \$92.50; Second Cabin, \$52.50 and Upwards

New York—Fishguard—Liverpool

*CAMPANIA, June 25
*CARONIA, June 29
*Call at Queenstown

IVERNIA, July 3. CARPATHIA, July 18
Montreal—Quebec—Southampton

AUSONIA, July 6. ULTONIA, July 20
One class (11) only.

For Later Sailings and Information
Travellers' Cheques—Tours

Through Rates to All Ports

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126 STATE ST. Tel. F. H. 4000

MARSTERS TOURS

Saturday, June 29, to the Pacific Coast including Glacier National Park, Washington, Oregon. All of California, optional two weeks' cruise to ALASKA and coaching trip through Yellowstone Park.

Monday, Sept. 2, to Los Angeles

Account Grand Army Encampment. Special Train of standard and tourist sleeping cars. Rate \$97.25 round trip.

Saturday, July 13, Midsummer Tour to \$170—EUROPE—\$170

A month's visit to England and France. Includes cabin passage on steamers, berth, meals and railroad fares abroad, hotels, carriage rides, fees, guides, etc.

Other tours during June and July to the British Islands, the Continent, Norway and Sweden. Rates \$340 to \$500.

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19 DAYS FROM SAN FRANCISCO

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SPLENDID STEAMERS OF OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO. (Sprinkler Line), 10,000 tons displacement, sail from San Francisco, July 2, July 30 (see schedule) and every 28 days thereafter on a 19-DAY SERVICE TO SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, with stop at HONOLULU and SAMOA. THE QUICK AND ATTRACTIVE ROUTE TO THE ANTIPODES. Boston to Sydney, 14 days. \$178.75; 2nd class, \$191.75. Round world, \$600 1st class; \$725 2nd class. Via Ceylon and Mediterranean. (Stop-overs.)

AND BACK (From S. F.) 14 Days \$110

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WHITE STAR LINE

BOSTON-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL

Arabic, 37 1/2, noon (Cymr), 37 1/2, 11 A. M. *One class cabin (11) carried, \$52.50 up. Boston-Azores-Mediterranean

Cretic, June 29, 10 A. M. Canopic, July 13

LEYLAND LINE

Boston-Liverpool

One Class Cabin (11) Service. \$50 upward

World, June 25, 4 P. M. Dev'ly, June 29

Boston-London Direct

Cestrian, June 28, 9 A. M. \$65 Up

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JOY LINE 240 NEW YORK

Via Rail and Boat. DAILY and SUNDAY

Ticket Office, 214 Washington St., Boston

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HAMBURG AMERICAN

Largest S.S. Co. OVER 400 SHIPS

Atlantic Service

LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG

Kais. Aug. Vic. June 27, 9 A. M.
Prov. Grant June 29, 10 A. M.
Cincinnati July 4, 12 noon
Pennsylvania July 6, 10 A. M.

Second cabin only; will call at Baltimore.

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Tours 17 DAYS IN INDIA

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By S.S. CLEVELAND (17,000 tons)
CRUISE 110 DAYS Cost \$650 Up

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SUMMER CRUISES

To the LAND OF THE MID-NIGHT SUN. Eight delightful cruises from Hamburg to Norway, North Cape, Spitzbergen, Iceland, etc.

DURATION 14 to 26 days

Cost \$62.50 and up

Splendid service, large steamships "VICTORIA LUTHE", "KRONPRINZESSIN CECLIE" and "METEOR".

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Finest summer playgrounds in America. Good hotel accommodation. The lower of outdoors will find here in abundance all things which make roughing it desirable. Select the locality that will afford you the greatest amount of enjoyment, and send for free map folders, beautifully illustrated, describing these "at-of-the-ordinary" resorts. All this recreation paradise only one night away from the leading cities of the United States. Address

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9.00 A. M. From CENTRAL WHARF, STEEL S.S. CALVIN AUSTIN. Direct service to St. John and St. John's.

10.00 A. M. From CENTRAL WHARF, STEEL S.S. CALVIN AUSTIN. Direct service to St. John and St. John's.

5.00 P. M. From INDIA WHARF, S. S. BELFAST and CAMDEN for Rockland, Camden, Belfast, Castine, Bangor, Bar Harbor and Blue Hill.

6.00 P. M. From FOSTER'S WHARF, S. S. CITY OF BANGOR, for Bath, Guilford, Augusta and Boothbay Harbor.

7.00 P. M. From CENTRAL WHARF, S. S. BAY STATE and RANSOM B. FULLER, for Portland. Fare \$1.25.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

Uptown Office for Tickets and Staterooms. S. S. Massachusetts and Bunker Hill for New York, Plant Line, Dominion Atlantic, Eastern S. S. Co., etc.

Official Ticket Agents All Steamship Lines.

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Washington Street, cor. Milk

TRAVEL TALKS

There has been a heavy increase in the demands on the

HOTEL and TRAVEL DEPARTMENT

this season for information concerning hotels and transportation.

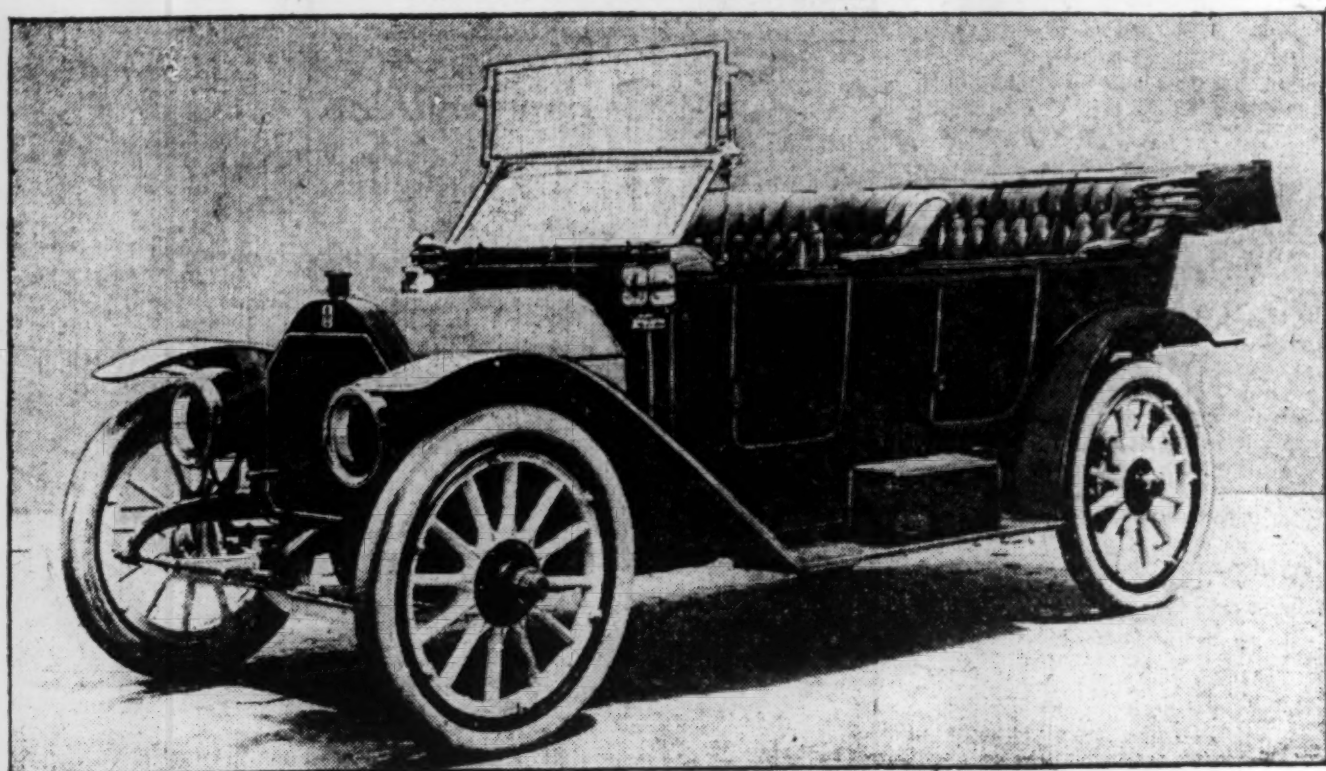
With increased room and facilities we're better able to answer these inquiries than before.

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Specifications and Equipment

Motor 4 Cyl., 35 H. P., 4 1/2 x 5 1/4; Force Feed Lubrication; Parson's white bronze bearings; heavy crankshaft; three speed transmission (selective type); brake drum 14 in.; rear axle chrome nickel steel, heat treated; wheelbase, 118 in.; top, silk mohair; GLASS FRONT—Central Vision Whirlwind; speedometer, Hoffecker; Prest-O-Lite tank, tire holders, foot rest, robe rail, tonneau mat and lamps; Q. D. demountable rims, with one extra rim.

Price, Fully Equipped, \$1800

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CALL OR PHONE FOR DEMONSTRATION

LENEX MOTOR CAR CO. Sales Office, 16 Columbus Ave., Motor Mart. BOSTON
Factory and Main Office, 3368 Washington Street.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. TELEPHONE 1464 OXFORD

No-Rim-Cut Tires 10% Oversize Equip One-Third the Cars

One-third of all new tires going out this year are equipped with Goodyear tires.

About one-third of all motor car owners have now adopted these tires.

And one-third of all tires at this year's Shows had Goodyear tire equipment.

Such is the present status of these wondrous tires. And the demand has doubled in the past six months.

Tire Upkeep Cut in Two

A million and a quarter of these premier tires have now gone into use. They have been tested out on some 200,000 cars.

They were tested on our claim that No-Rim-Cut tires cut the average tire bills in two. And the present demand proves they did it.

No-Rim-Cut tires now far out-sell any other tire in the world. Our output now is nearly 100,000 tires monthly.

How They Do It

No-Rim-Cut tires end rim-cutting forever. And rim-cutting occurs on 23 per cent of all the old-type tires.

That is proved by statistics covering many thousands of ruined clincher tires.

In addition to that, No-Rim-Cut tires are 10 per cent over the rated size. And 10 per cent oversize, under average conditions,

adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

So these patent tires save 23 per cent, plus 25 per cent, on the average.

They save, in fact, more than that. For No-Rim-Cut tires are the final result of 13 years spent in tire making.

In perfecting them we tested out 240 formulas and fabrics. We tested them by metered mileage on testing machines in our factory.

These years of tests have taught us how to get the utmost mileage from a rubber tire.

You get all that perfection, plus tires that can't rim-cut, plus oversize tires, when you get this patent type.

Our 1912 Tire Book—based on 13 years of tire making—is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.

GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO

No-Rim-Cut Tires
With or Without Non-Skid Treads

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., AKRON, OHIO

This Company has no connection whatever with any other rubber concern which uses the Goodyear name.

Boston Branch, 669 BOYLSTON STREET.
Telephone Back Bay 3335, 3336, 3337, 3338. (901)

PLANS GIVEN OUT FOR NEW HOME OF THE LOZIER CAR

The handsome new home of the Boston branch of the Lozier Motor Car Company is to be a four story building, with a frontage of 50 feet on Commonwealth avenue, extending clear through to Beacon street, with an equal frontage on Beacon. The salesroom will be on the ground floor on the Commonwealth avenue front. The front of the building will be offset 20 feet from the sidewalk line. General offices will be on Beacon street on the first floor, where also will be the main elevator entrance, and entrance for service department. The basement will be used for storage of cars, and will be supplied with a well equipped blacksmith shop.

In addition to an enormous capacity freight elevator, which will be the biggest elevator of its kind in any building in New England, the building is equipped with a passenger elevator, running from the salesroom to all stories. The second floor will be devoted to storage space for a large stock of new cars, which will be kept on hand at all times when possible, to supply the local demand, and to take care of the needs of the constantly increasing number of Lozier representatives throughout New England.

The third floor will be devoted to the used-car department, where thoroughly rebuilt and refinished Lozier cars of all models will be displayed. The fourth floor is completely covered with a large skylight, and having windows on each end, will make a very light and airy shop. The most modern and up-to-date machinery for the prompt repair of Lozier cars will be installed, and a complete stock of parts for all Lozier models ever constructed will be maintained. This shop will be ample large to facilitate work on 20 cars at one time. The foreman of the service department is one of the best men in the employ of the Lozier Motor Company, and has under him a trained staff of mechanical experts. It is the aim of the Lozier Motor Company to provide its customers with the best service possible to obtain, outside of the direct factory. The building will be all re-inforced concrete and ornamental brick, and the salesroom will be handsomely appointed, and modern in every particular.

AUTO ENGINEERING COURSE

PITTSBURGH—As soon as Machinery hall at the Carnegie technical schools is completed, a course in automobile engineering will be undertaken. The new course will be under the dean of the School of Applied Design.

BUSINESS MORAL DRAWN BY EXPERT FROM AUTO RACE

John H. Patterson, famed the world over because of his wonderful business success as the head of the National Cash Register Company, took several hundred employees in a special train to see the recent 500-mile race at Indianapolis. He was so impressed with the victory of the National car that went faster than any other piece of machinery in the history of the world has gone for such a distance, caused to be printed and sent post-haste to all of his 10,000 agents the following letter of encouragement:

"Joe Dawson, driver of the National car, which won first place, taught every one who watched the race the value of holding on and doing one's best, even in the face of what might appear defeat. With only five miles between DePalma and the first prize the great German car gave way and Dawson's chance had come. With the Mercedes out of the race, Dawson called forth every ounce of reserve power and began to creep away from the Italian Fiat car. Dawson won the great race because both he and his car stood the grind. Here is a lesson for you. Men at the factory, men in the field, you can not afford to feel yourselves too secure, as DePalma did. Your race is not won until you are under the wire. That you have gone almost all the way is not enough—you must finish."

A HIGH TENSION TROUBLE

It not infrequently happens that where a carbon brush is used in conjunction with the distributor of a high tension magneto, sufficient loss will result from the small amount of carbon deposited in any slight ridges formed in the insulating material which carries the contacts, hinder the operation of the device and the trouble is more or less difficult to locate. Correction of this fault very readily can be made by thoroughly polishing the commutator with precipitated chalk, care being exercised, however, to remove all of the polishing medium at the completion of the operation.

DRAIN THE COOLING SYSTEM

After using a non-freezing solution in the cooling system during the winter, it is well to drain the radiator and wash out the whole system with fresh water before summer, to prevent any likelihood of precipitation or sediment from such a mixture gumming or stopping up the water passage and the fine tubes of the radiator. In summer the cooling water circulation must be at its best, and the liquid should therefore be as fluid as possible and free from foreign matter.

News for Automobilists PLANNING BIG CELEBRATION NEXT MONTH



NEW HOME OF THE DETROIT BOARD OF COMMERCE
One of the handsome buildings in the famous automobile city

HARD AUTO TOUR IS COMPLETED BY HUNDRED OWNERS

Over three mountain ranges, across two deserts and through road conditions which would simply appal the average motorist, more than 100 owners of E-M-F "30" and Flanders "20" cars, and their friends, have just completed a run of over 600 miles.

The occasion was the first annual Studebaker tour from Phoenix to Grand Canyon. The event was under the management of the Arizona Motor Car Company of Phoenix, and most of the entrants are residents of the Arizona metropolis. The party included some of the new state's most prominent residents and officials. While the affair was chiefly of a sociable nature, some very lively competition resulted for possession and ownership of the Governor's cup, donated as an award to the owner of the car most successful in maintaining its exact schedule.

Some of the conditions surmounted by these tourists may be imagined from the fact that, at times, the Studebaker cavalcade was 40 miles from water and 80 miles from any spot where gasoline could be obtained. Phoenix and Prescott—the first night control—were the only places where repairs could have been made to the cars, had there been any necessity for them.

An enterprising dealer in automobile supplies followed the entourage, partly for pleasure and partly on business, in an E-M-F "30" the rear deck of which carried a large reserve supply of pneumatics. Socially he had a successful trip, though, in a business way, his venture was a total failure, despite the cactused trails and rocky mountain roads through which ran most of the tour's route.

A prominent figure in the tour was a 1908 E-M-F "30"—a veteran of 50,000 miles—which carried six persons with amazing dash and endurance. Another car that created unusual attention was a Flanders "20," driven by Mrs. Harry Kay of Phoenix, who handled her wheel like an expert and seemed to think it merely part of a day's work to pilot her car through bottomless sands of a dry "wash," up and down grades and around curves on the rough mountain roads where the least deviation from the narrow trails would have meant a drop of hundreds of feet.

The Studebaker party remained for a day admiring the scenery at Grand Canyon. Many of them also made the ascent of the famous Bright Angel trail to the bottom of the majestic chasm.

The awarding of the prizes, of which there were more than a dozen and of a value amounting to over \$1000, is a matter now in charge of a committee of the tourists, of which Referee G. P. Bullard, official A. A. A. representative for Arizona and attorney-general of the state, is chairman.

PAGEANT PART OF "MOTOR CARNIVAL"

Since the announcement of a motor carnival in New York was made some days ago, the automobile trade, members of the various automobile clubs and associations in and about the metropolis and others, are manifesting great interest in the pageant, which will be staged on Riverside drive the night of Saturday, July 13. This will be one of the big features of the "Motor carnival" period, July 8 to 20.

Many women motorists already have made inquiries about the affair and plan to enter and drive their own machines in the division for women drivers. Practically all of them will make an effort to win prizes for the most beautifully decorated runabout or touring car, where the male element seems to be more interested in the industrial, advertising and grotesque divisions.

HELPS MAKE RADIATOR LAST

A radiator's period of usefulness sometimes can be prolonged simply by providing a piece of rubber matting between the radiator to which the radiator is attached. This practice relieves the maze of tubing of many of the twisting strains which otherwise it would receive from the car frame, and which cause cracking of the tubes as well as the solder.

DETROIT TO HOLD BIG CELEBRATION DURING ONE WEEK

Mary Events and Thousands of Visitors Expected to Be Features of Cadillaca Birthday Fete

"Detroit is going to hold a big birthday party. On a recent visit to Detroit I was much interested in the city's preparations for Cadillaca which is to be a big water fete and land carnival in commemoration of the founding of Detroit by Cadillaca," says C. E. Whitten of the Whitten-Gilmore Co., local representatives of the Chalmers Motor Company.

"In addition to making more automobiles than all the rest of the country, Detroit has long been known as a city of great historic interest. The Detroit Board of Commerce has decided to capitalize this historic interest and is promoting a big birthday party, in which every citizen of Detroit and many thousands of visitors will participate. Detroit is planning in Cadillaca a carnival which, it is said, will surpass Mardi Gras and other famous civic celebrations.

"The entire fourth week of July will be devoted to celebrating Detroit's birthday party. There will be monster historic and industrial parades, an automobile parade which will be the largest ever held, motor-boat races and canoe pageant, sporting events, and all that goes to make a big carnival. Detroit is spending a fortune to make this carnival a success and is preparing to entertain at least 100,000 visitors during Cadillaca week. The city where Chalmers cars are made has extended an invitation to the whole country to join the Cadillaca celebration, and I am convinced from what I saw while in Detroit that it will be a carnival well worth attending."

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED

June 22.....From 7:35 p. m. to 3:38 a. m.
June 23.....From 7:35 p. m. to 3:38 a. m.
June 24.....From 7:35 p. m. to 3:39 a. m.
June 25.....From 7:35 p. m. to 3:39 a. m.
June 26.....From 7:35 p. m. to 3:40 a. m.
June 27.....From 7:35 p. m. to 3:40 a. m.
June 28.....From 7:35 p. m. to 3:40 a. m.
June 29.....From 7:35 p. m. to 3:40 a. m.

CHANGES MADE IN STUDEBAKER SALE MANAGERS

News of the latest feat of the automobile world comes from Detroit. In one week, a firm manufacturing annually an output marketed at \$50,000,000, completely reorganized the executive personnel of its system of distribution and then, with the new organization in charge, scored a sales success during the first month that eclipsed all its former records for a similar period.

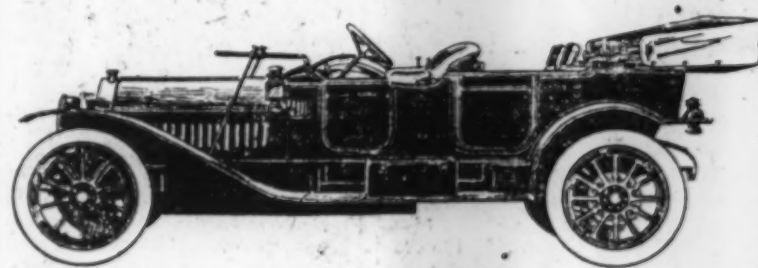
The firm is the Studebaker Corporation, whose automobile division, manufacturing E-M-F "30" and Flanders "20" cars, maintains a dozen plants. The Studebakers market their product through a system of 40 branch warehouses and service stations in the main trading centers. Each of these supplies cars direct to that part of the 2200 Studebaker dealers in its territory. The branch managers make all contracts and, to practical ends, each is the Studebaker Corporation in his own region.

A combination of circumstances made it advisable, in the judgment of the Studebaker management, to change the sales manager, his assistant and the managers of nearly a third of the firm's branches. An experienced sales manager, Ernest R. Benson, was already in waiting. With him, as assistant, came Arthur I. Philp, also a man peculiarly fitted for his work. For every branch in which a change was necessary, there was ready the assignment of a manager, every appointee carefully schooled for his particular work.

The change was made during the first week of May. Almost on that exact date, the automobile buying public made a concerted onslaught on Studebaker dealers, which disposed of virtually every car on their floors, and this despite the fact that the company had made most generous provision for the expected rush. Several of the branches where changes were made, were among the sales leaders for the month.

Incident to the revision and harmonizing of the sales department, Sales Manager Benson announces a complete list of the new branch manager appointments.

Premier Six



Unusual advantages are offered Premier buyers by the maintenance of a factory branch.

A building erected especially for us carries a complete stock of parts for all its types of cars.

Light, airy shops, equipped with modern machinery, and the best mechanics available, insure the Premier owner the best and most prompt service.

Two, four, five and seven-passenger open bodies, coupes and limousines, exhibited at our warehouses.

PREMIER MOTOR CAR CO. of N. E.
652 BEACON STREET, BOSTON

Color Scheme Important

DELIVERING FIRST CARGO ON MOTOR TRUCK CROSS COUNTRY

Three-Ton Alco Commercial Vehicle Carrying Goods From Philadelphia to Petaluma, Cal., a Distance of Over Four Thousand Miles

The first transcontinental delivery in history by motor truck is now on its way. A three-ton cargo of goods is being sent by C. W. Young & Co. of Philadelphia to the Carlson, Currier Company, a concern in Petaluma, Cal.

The truck started on the 4436 mile journey Thursday. In addition to being the first ocean to ocean trip in actual commercial service this is the longest distance delivery on record by a motor truck. The decision to run the vehicle across the continent followed the receipt of this telegram from the coast concern by C. W. Young & Co.: "Please send us three tons Parrot brand Olive Silk soap to be delivered by one of your Alco trucks from Philadelphia to mills at Petaluma, Cal."

To the message this reply was sent: "Your telegraph order for three tons Parrot brand Olive Silk soap received. Same will be delivered your mills Petaluma, Cal., by Alco motor truck as requested. Truck with load will leave Philadelphia June 20, 1912. We hope it will have a safe journey."

Letters of greeting will be carried from J. K. Tenor of Pennsylvania to Jov. H. W. Johnson of California, and from the secretary of the Philadelphia trade bodies to the secretaries of the San Francisco and Los Angeles trade bodies. E. L. Ferguson, an executive in all the Glidden tours and an official in a number of other towns, will be in charge of the expedition.

It is expected that the trip will occupy about 45 days. Many miles will be covered over routes never traversed before except by light motor cars.

Before starting on its trip the vehicle

participated in a big motor truck parade in Philadelphia. Later in the afternoon the crew put out for their destination.

The first night was spent in Trenton. The following morning New York was reached and the course there led via ferry to Newburg, Kingston, Poughkeepsie and Albany as the second day's run. From Albany the route taken will be to Chicago by way of Syracuse, Buffalo, Cleveland Toledo and South Bend. From here the route will include Davenport, Des Moines, Omaha and Denver.

The Cheyenne route to Salt Lake will then be followed. By what is known as the southern route via Walcott, Grand Junction and Green river the truck will make its way through desert and mountain passes to Reno; thence to Sacramento, Stockton, San Francisco and Petaluma.

The truck contains all the latest equipment for battling with bad roads and no difficulty is expected by H. S. Houpt, general sales manager of the automobile department of the American Locomotive Company, in making this journey successfully. One of the new features of the vehicle is its new type of body which is of all steel construction and considered especially adaptable for the rough trip.

"This trip should prove the greatest test ever given of the durability of a motor truck," says Mr. Houpt. "Furthermore it will go a long way to show how practical trucks are in actual business usage. This trip is not intended to show especially that the motor truck is a competitor of the railroad in transcontinental hauling, but it will show that trucks are capable of doing service impossible for horses."

CAR'S COLOR SCHEME IMPORTANT FACTOR IN ITS POPULARITY

May Be Perfect in Design and Mechanically and Go Unappreciated—Points Derived From Few Pigments

FAVORITE SHADES

A widely known automobile salesman has said that colors have largely to do with selling, or failing to sell, the car, according to The Automobile.

The car may be mechanically perfect, the design admirable and every detail of construction wrought out with the utmost finesse, but with a bad field of color go unappreciated.

After all, the seemingly limitless variety of colors now being used upon the automobile are derived from a comparatively few pigments. Briefly, these are the reds, yellows, blues, blacks, greens, browns, grays and the various lake pigments.

As an instance of the varieties which the color grinder has produced from the red pigments we may say that there are nearly, if not quite, 75 different reds, all having their origin in the unpretentious red pigment. So also in yellows and blues and greens and browns, etc.

Of all the pigments used upon the automobile, the most delicate, and the most difficult to place in a way to display the greatest charm of the color, are the lakes. These pigments afford rarely beautiful color effects when properly handled, and if kept well protected under a good flow of varnish they will by right prove remarkably effective in appearance and wear tenaciously.

With the other commoner reds running from orange to maroon—both the first and the last being in evidence upon New York and Chicago cars—it is largely a question of varnish protection as a means of making them durable.

For the benefit of the car owner it may be said that among the most durable and finest red pigments are Brewster red, automobile red, Twentieth Century red, maroon French carmine, coaching red and Columbia red. These are all strong, assertive reds durable, fine in tone and trustworthy. However, they need to be kept well protected under varnish.

Blues are deservedly popular. No more beautiful colors have been originated than ultramarine blue in the set shades: Cobalt, automobile, Twentieth Century and Boston. The blue family has many other members all wearing the badge of royalty. They are colors for the most part chemically compounded and require good supporting grounds. The greatest disadvantage connected with their use is their almost extraordinary discoloring property under the effect of varnish. The light blues are least affected by the varnish.

Of greens one might say there is no end, and they include a great number of wonderful shades, all of which are compounded from two or three basic pigments. They appeal to the owners of fine touring cars and limousines because of their great wealth of effects, their splendid appearance and their capacity for service when kept well protected with varnish.

In browns there is a choice of natural earth, or chemically or otherwise prepared pigments. They wear durably and offer attractive color fields on the runabout type of car. For a choice in yellow the car owner can do no better than to select from such colors as diamond yellow, sulphur yellow, automobile cream and yellow, and primrose and canary yellow.

Perhaps no colors are more universally popular today than the grays. Just now the leader of the family is elephant gray. Paint the moulting a light gray and stripe the field color with black and gold, and you have something to catch the critics along Fifth avenue. Battleship gray, automobile gray, French, cadet and onyx gray offer a choice of popular color schemes.

TO SAVE TUBULAR CONNECTIONS

If electric light wires are to be connected with an object such as an awning or a sign which is likely to swing, provision always is made for the movement of the object when the wires are connected, the provision generally taking the form of a twist made in each of the wires, which allows of a certain amount of spring. Similar provision should be made when copper tubing is being installed and connected with controlling or recording apparatus on the dash of an automobile—that is, when tubing is run in connection with an engine starter, acetylene lamp lighter, fuel, oil, air gauges, etc. One or two turns will lend sufficient flexibility to the tubing to prevent cracking or rupture due to the vibration of the dash.

"The fact still remains," asserts P. W. Litchfield, factory manager for the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, "that to obtain the utmost mileage or even reasonable mileage, motorists must be fair to their tires. Highly specialized work, tests and experience have gone into the evolution of the high grade pneumatic tire casing."

"Many substitutes for compressed air for filling the interiors of pneumatic tires have recently been put on the market; there have also been a great many inner linings and reinforced inner tubes."

"The greater part of these are injurious to the casing and shorten its life, for the following reasons: "A pneumatic tire casing is designed only for use with compressed air, the air acting as a cushion and the casing acting purely as an envelope to hold the air cushion in shape, the casing depending entirely for its durability upon the air pressure being maintained. During the action of the tire in rolling over the roads under load it stretches to some extent, making the interior volume larger, but the compressed air, being perfectly elastic, also expands, and the casing is still supported by the pressure of the air."

MOTORISTS MUST BE FAIR TO TIRES, SAYS AN EXPERT

Nowadays it has become commonplace to hear the expression, applied to a motorist: "He came home with the same air in his tires that he started with." And it seems to make little difference how hard and grueling the service and road conditions of the particular trip have been.

Technical exactness has come to govern the construction of the standard makes of high quality pneumatic tire for the automobile. Satisfactory, luxurious service is the general result, where motorists understand that tires, like men and machines, are entitled to fair treatment.

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"With substitutes, conditions and re-

Studebaker

The \$800 Studebaker-Flanders "20"

The Studebaker-Flanders "20" has a tremendous price advantage.

No other car, offering as much value, approaches its price.

Think for a moment what you get when you buy a Studebaker "20."

It is a real car, modern throughout in design and construction, large enough, and so powerful that you will never find road conditions in which your Studebaker "20" cannot spin its wheels.

The motor is a marvel, very speedy, quick to pick up, flexible, the kind of a motor a driver grows to like and have full confidence in.

The Studebaker "20" transmission system is of the standard three speed type, any car speed you wish up to 55 miles an hour. The rear axle is remark-

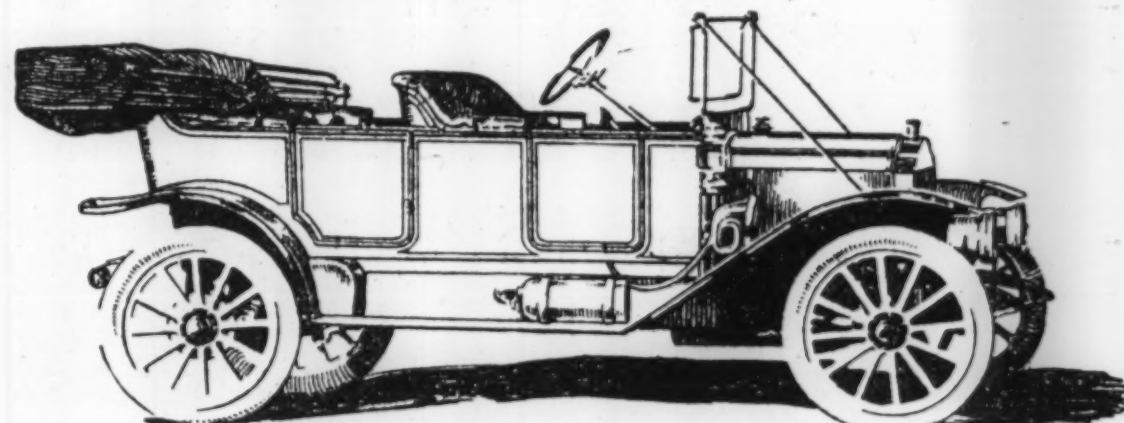
ably well designed and built, giving the best of service.

Every Studebaker "20" body gets 17 coats of paint and varnish, which are properly rubbed and aged. If you take care of your car, your Studebaker body will equal any automobile body on the market.

These are some obvious points which show the car's value.

But the deeper you go into the design and manufacture of the Studebaker "20" the better you will like it. We watch every detail.

Every Studebaker "20" is built not only for the first mile but for the 20,000th mile. In those qualities which make for endurance and lasting satisfaction, the Studebaker "20" is incomparably first. Why? Because it is Studebaker-built, and Studebaker always builds that way.



Studebaker-Flanders "20" Touring Car, \$800, f. o. b. Detroit. Equipped, as above, with Top, Windshield, Prest-O-Lite Tank and Speedometer, \$885.

Ask our dealer for the new Studebaker art catalogue or send to us for it.

The Studebaker Corporation

Detroit, Michigan

BOSTON BRANCH—Salesroom, 889 Boylston St., Warehouse, 100 Cummington St.

Telephone 4440 Back Bay

"ARE TOO BUSY TO MERGE"—OFFICIAL OF THE LOZIER CO.

C. A. Emise, sales manager of the Lozier Motor Company, which concern has been variously mentioned in different stories as about to merge with the Ford, Metzger, Universal truck, Overland, Marion, Henderson, Garford and Gramm, claims that his company is altogether too busy turning out motor cars to give time to the merger rumors.

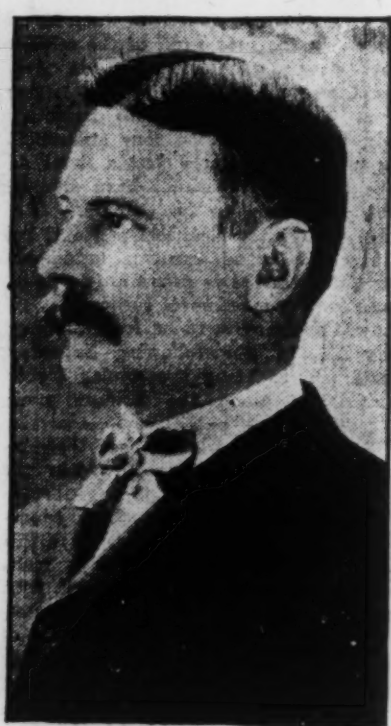
"When business is dull, there is plenty of time to discuss mergers and combinations," says Mr. Emise, "but judging by the pace at which Detroit automobile manufacturers are shipping cars just now, there was never less excuse or such talk than exists at the present time."

"Our business for the months of March, April and May was by far the largest in the history of the Lozier company, each month's sales being greatly in excess of any corresponding month and the total quarter being the largest in our history. The shipments or the month of May were larger than for any month since we began the manufacture of motor cars, and June sales to date promise even better results."

"From what I can learn in talks with other Detroit manufacturers, their factories are also working to capacity and he favorable predictions made for 1912 is a big year in the automobile industry have been verified without qualification."

"The early advent of 1913 models on the market has helped to stimulate trade. Buyers who formerly waited until midsummer or early fall to purchase cars of next season's model have been enabled to secure their cars over two months earlier this season."

Well-Known Local Auto Dealer Who Is Going to London With Ancients



J. H. MACALMAN

NEW A. A. A. MAP OF LONG ISLAND

The Touring Information Bureau of the American Automobile Association has completed a road map of Long Island. This is an entirely new map, made from observations extending over several months, and covering all parts of the island. It shows the bridges and ferries connecting to and from Manhattan, the Bronx, lower Westchester county and suburban New Jersey.



When a pressing need compels a shopping tour, or when an engagement for Luncheon or Golf at the Country Club is to be kept,

The Waverley Victoria

is part of a woman's rightful equipment.

No Cranking, No Noise, No Oil and always ready for service.

Speed and Mileage, Comfort and Convenience are found in this Luxurious Car.

Demonstrations at your pleasure.

Salesroom: 911 Boylston Street

THE J. W. BOWMAN CO.

Autos for Hire

Packards, Peerless, Pierce-Arrows, TELEPHONE OXFORD 994 Allen C. Woodside, 222 Elliot St., Boston

GOOD AUTOMOBILE FOR SALE Five-passenger Helden Touring Car, 1900 model, in fine running condition. Fully equipped. Top, wind shield, Presto-Lite, generator, tire pump, speedometer, tubes, tools, also private garage equipment. Price \$2800.00. Address W. S. KAPTEL, care A. D. Smith, 374 Main St., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

WITH THE AUTOMOBILISTS

The Holt & Beebe Company is now occupying its new quarters at 51 Charlestown street. The removal to these quarters was made necessary by a fire at the former ones.

C. N. Halliday, manager of the Boston branch of the E. H. Thomas Motor Company, starts next Saturday on a tour of the Thomas branches throughout this country. He will be away about a month.

That perseverance and hard work are big factors in the automobile business is shown by the fact that E. J. Wall of the T. J. Jeffreys Company, agents of the Rambler car, has sold over 100 cars since the first of the year. As a result

results are different. A solid substitute, for instance, may be pumped in under pressure and apparently give good service to start with, but it slows up the action of the tire and it takes more power to drive the tire; also owing to the fact that it is not as perfectly elastic as compressed air it tends to make the tire heat up, causing disintegration and also causing the tread to wear off faster. Furthermore, as the tire stretches in use the solid filler does not stretch with it, so that the casing, not being held up properly by pressure, soon goes to pieces.

"Every substitute put on the market is measured by its approximation to the qualities of air. There are many so-called 'almos', but there is only one air cushion for the motorist and that is air itself. Substitutes come and go, but with the exact, technical and mechanical excellence that has been achieved in the pneumatic tire, the air cushion is and always must be supreme. Each year sees car owners in possession of more and more general information about tires, their use and abuse, and most owners are wiser than to permit the destruction of tires made for air by the introduction of solid substitutes."

Reports that the Lozier Motor Company has abandoned its intention of entering the motor truck field, published in recent issues of several trade magazines and newspapers, are declared absolutely without foundation by H. A. Lozier, president of the Lozier company. In an interview, Mr. Lozier stated that the increase of his company's touring car business has made necessary the concentration of all facilities of the plant on the manufacture of the pleasure vehicles. He predicts, however, the start of truck manufacturing some time next fall.

National

1913 Models

Ready for Delivery

Motor 4 7/8 x 6
Wheelbase 128 In.
Wheels 36 x 4 1/2
Demountable Rims
Self-Starter
Presto-Tank
Bosch Magneto
Glass Front
12 In. Upholstery
Electric Lights
Nickel Plated
Two Storage Batteries
Warner Speedometer
Mohair Top
Hartford Shock Absorbers
Tire Holders

\$3000

W. H. STEVENS
648 Beacon St.

VISITOR FINDS CALM REIGNING ON SUNDAY AT THE SETTLEMENT HOUSE

Quiet Activities in Pleasant Contrast to Medley of Sounds That Are Noted in the Streets Outside

WORK IS PUT ASIDE

Study of anything at close range often affords surprises while serving to reveal details that may not be apparent to the casual observer, and the following story written by a representative of this newspaper in describing incidents of a Sunday passed at a Boston settlement house confirms the statement. It becomes evident to the reader that happiness ranks prominently among considerations there, and that the comfort and welfare of the young women who call the building home are given careful attention.

AS THE 8 o'clock breakfast bell sounded there was a general opening of doors and the sound of happy voices as girls and young women began descending the stairs to the dining room.

Joining one of the groups, I passed in with the rest and found my place near the end of one of the two long tables. As I sat down I wondered what my first Sunday in a settlement house would be like. So far nothing startling had happened, for, though half an hour earlier I had been somewhat suddenly awakened by the vigorous ding-dong, ding-dong of the rising bell passing up and down in front of my door, rising bells were not confined to settlement houses by any means and I knew that I should need a more exciting item than that with which to adorn the tale that my pitying friends expected me to relate the first time I saw them again. So I studied carefully the faces before me and kept my ears open for news of unusual interest. However, as the topics of conversation seemed to concern the weather and various individual plans for spending the day, I decided that more activity doubtless would come later, and so, for the time, gave my attention to the brown bread and delicious fish cakes with which each table was bountifully supplied.

Contrast in Serenity

After breakfast some of the girls went at once to their rooms to dress for church, while another group gathered in the reception room for a Sunday morning "sing." They did this so much as a matter of course that I knew it must be a custom. It was delightfully informal and "homey" and I was just beginning to fully appreciate the charm of it when I happened to glance out of the window, and for a few moments the singing was quite forgotten. Already there were many people on the streets and although not so noisy as I had anticipated they would be in a settlement district, the scene was far different from anything I had been accustomed to on Sunday mornings. Small boys lustily called the morning papers, mothers wheeled their babies up and down or sat gossiping on some of the doorsteps, a young woman leaned from one of the windows and joked with passersby, whole families hurried past, evidently bound for a day in the Public Garden or one of the parks, groups of young men loafed on the corners, occasionally a solemn-faced rabbi came down the street and two men gesticulating with their hands and feet expressed their views in Yiddish or Italian, unimpaired by the children who sometimes blocked their steps. There was a jargon of laughing, argument, partially subdued talking and singing, intermingled with the frequent and violent clang of the trolley bell and the distant sound of a phonograph playing some worn-out ballad; and it was with relief that I turned from it all back to the serene atmosphere of the reception room, to the sweet tones of a well-modulated piano and the still sweeter voices of the girls in hymns that never cease to give pleasure.

Pretty soon two of the girls came in to speak to the matron. "I'm going to spend the day with my sister," one of them explained, "and Mary is going with me."

"Very well," smiled the matron, "have a good time and be sure to be back before 10."

"Oh yes, we will," they both replied, "and we won't forget our keys this time," and with a good-bye for everybody they hurried out to catch the next car.

Applicants Many

"Tell me a little more about this house," I said to the matron after the "sing" was over, "I didn't know that settlement houses usually accommodated so many as you have here, and some of them seem to be so young, too. Are they all settlement workers?"

"Oh no, indeed," answered the matron. "You see the Frances Willard settlement house is a little different from the other Boston settlement houses, for it is used not only as a residence for the settlement workers but also as a home for young women and girls who are earning not more than \$5 a week. We charge them \$3 for room, lodging and laundry; and so they are able by wise economy to get along very nicely. Some of our girls are students who are working their way through business school or college. Those who can afford to pay \$3 a week, do so, and those who cannot, often may



Roof garden of Frances E. Willard Settlement, one of the features enjoyed by girl inmates through summer



Reception room of the Frances E. Willard Settlement and girls who live at the house and enjoy its privileges

earn part or all of their expenses here by doing some of the household work or helping with the settlement clubs and classes. It is needless to say that we always have more applicants than we can take care of, for you know that it is almost impossible to live anywhere else in Boston for \$3 a week, and certainly one cannot do so and have the real home life which visitors always notice here. Each room is occupied by two girls, but there are separate furnishings for both, a comfort which often is not found in other girls' dormitories. The settlement workers occupy single rooms, and every one in the house has the privileges of the reception room, parlor, cozy corner and sitting room. The girls who can sew are allowed to use the sewing machines and this saves many of them a good bit on the cost of their clothes. We average as many as a hundred different occupants during the year besides many transients who come for a single night or a few days. We do not have burdensome regulations at all but just a few simple rules about lights, promptness, etc., so that everything will run smoothly and no one will be inconvenienced by the thoughtlessness of some one else."

Afternoon Diversions

Dinner was served at 1:15 and was as happy a meal as breakfast had been. The girls talked, as girls will, about what they had seen and heard at church, and what they were going to do after dinner. The more mischievous ones decided to calm down by taking a nap, while the rest favored letter-writing and reading, and two tried in vain to inveigle some of the others to go walking with them along the Charles river esplanade.

"Don't you have any regular settlement work on Sundays?" I asked one of the teachers as we left the dining room. "Not as a rule," she answered, "although in the winter we sometimes have the young men of the neighborhood and their friends come over to the clubhouse for an informal social time with music and an interesting talk in the way of entertainment. But the children are provided for at home on Sunday or at least should be, and so that is the one day when we don't give our time to them. But they never forget that they belong to us, and if I should go out for a walk this afternoon I would likely have them calling 'hello' to me from every direction."

The afternoon was as peaceful as any one could wish, for though the street racket did not cease, in the house all was serene. No one disturbed any one else, and the piano was used for quiet melodies that contrasted strangely with a lively rag-time from across the way. Before I realized that the afternoon had passed, the supper bell rang and we sat down to crackers and milk, home canned peaches and cake.

Roof Garden's Attraction

"Have you been up on the roof?" asked one of my neighbors.

"Not yet," I replied, "but I'm going up after supper and see what it looks like."

"You'll like it, I'm sure," she nodded as we rose from our chairs. "I slept up there last night, and it was lovely and cool. The only thing that bothered me was that I couldn't shut out the light when the sun rose and of course I don't like to wake up so early on Sunday morning. But I guess I won't mind as soon as I get used to it."

It seemed that several others had planned to visit the roof after supper,

and quite a party climbed the little stairs to enjoy the sunset and the cool breeze. I had expected, from what had been told me, that I should be delighted with the experience, and I was not disappointed. I found myself so far above the street that the people looked like pygmies and the noise died away before it reached us. The roof itself was gay with flower boxes and the benches and easy chairs looked wonderfully inviting. I sat down with a book, but I did not read much, for the sunset was too glorious. Then, too, there was a glimpse of a blue hill beyond the tall city buildings, and it did not take much imagination to picture other blue hills beyond that. As the twilight came on and the sky turned from orange to darkness, here and there against the horizon were silhouetted a church steeple, a weather vane, a tall chimney, while overhead the first stars twinkled, disappeared and twinkled again. The silence grew deeper with the coming of night, and then came the distant striking of a steeple clock. "Why, it's nine already," some one remarked, and then we heard the sound of merry laughter as two of the girls came up the stairs bringing a cot and bedding. "We have to go to bed early when we wake up at dawn," they said, "but we don't mind such a trifle as that."

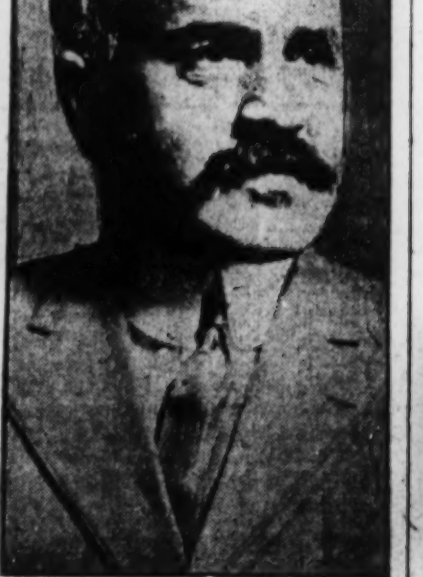
"No, I don't think you do," I thought to myself as I went down to my quaint little room; "in fact I believe no one minds anything here, for every one seems so contented, and certainly Sunday in a settlement house, at any rate in this settlement house, is so different from the harrowing experience that some of my friends prophesied it would be that I'm sure the only way I can ever convince them of what it is really like will be to invite them here to spend the day."

REVERE FIRE CHIEF REMOVED

REVERE, Mass.—Arthur L. Kimball, for 10 years chief of the fire department here, was removed by the board of fire engineers at a special meeting last night.

Music Board Chairman

Opens Exercises at New Bandstand Dedication



WILLIAM C. BROOKS

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

Franz Kneisel and his string quartet come to Boston next season under the management of Louis H. Mudgett, whose success in calling out the public to

concerts has come to be recognized by all visiting artists. When the members of the quartet were players in the Symphony orchestra they were under the same management as the orchestra itself; but when they became an independent organization, devoting themselves entirely to chamber music interpretation, they went out from under the protection of the orchestra altogether. Well known in Boston, they had no particular need of the central concert directing forces of the city. Necessarily with time the connection of the quartet with the locality whence it originated has weakened. Mr. Kneisel's moving his headquarters to New York made no difference to his first patrons, but undoubtedly it made some with those who have joined the ranks of the musically enthusiastic since he went away. His association with the locality of Boston has declined, therefore, from a reality to a historic sentiment. The fame of Kneisel achievement in the old concertmaster days no longer has persuasion; the mythological appeal does not stand wear.

The leadership held for so many years by the Kneisel organization has lately been disputed by the quartet that comes to the United States every season from Flonzaley villa in Switzerland. The success of the Flonzaley men seems to have convinced Mr. Kneisel that instead of depending on past acquaintance for his houses, he had better seek the patronage of the Boston public frankly as a man from afar. Now that he has engaged the manager who regularly arranges the chamber musical events of the city, his quartet and the Flonzaley quartet will be on the same business footing. He may throw the Flonzaley men, or they him, into the artistic shade; but whatever eventuates, he will know that his commercial opportunity and theirs are precisely equal.

Mr. Mudgett began to manage concerts in Boston 22 years ago, when Music Hall was the place where the public assembled to hear singing societies, the Symphony orchestra and the crowd-compelling singers, pianists and violinists. He has always been intimately associated with Mr. Ellis, the manager of the Symphony orchestra, but his enterprises have been quite independent.

Among the artists who appeared in Boston under the direction of Mr. Mudgett in the '90s were Campanini, the tenor; Campanari, the baritone; Mme. Aus der Ohe, pianist, and Mmes. Lilli Lehmann, Nordica, Eames and Calve. Others who have regularly appeared through arrangements with him are Mmes. Semblich, Schumann-Heink, Gadski and Chaminade and Messrs. De Pachmann, Kreisler, Gogorza, Wuellner and Hamlin. Strauss, the waltz composer, conducted in Music Hall and Leoncavallo and Mahler in Symphony hall with him as their manager.

Among songs which are designed for use in large propagandist gatherings are the "Star Spangled Banner of Love," by Charlotte W. Hayes, sung on occasions where the doctrine of universal peace is advocated; and the "Woman's Battle Song" given voice in meetings where universal suffrage is the topic.

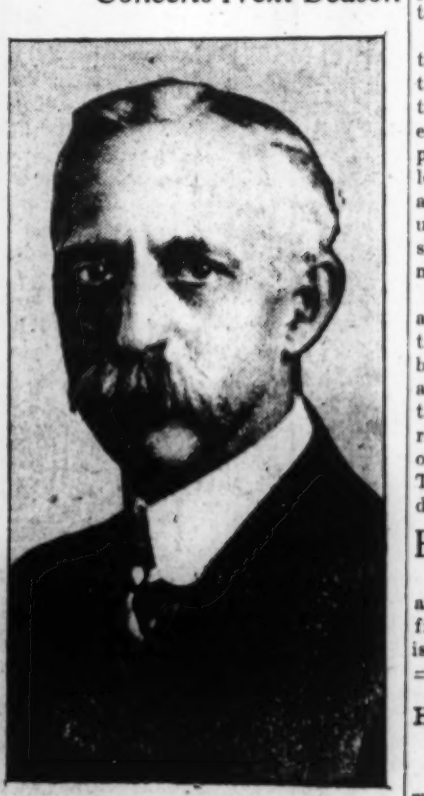
C. A. Ellis, manager of the Boston Symphony orchestra, is returning from Europe on the steamer Caronia. He will come directly to Boston on arrival in New York.

The music department of the city of Boston dedicates the Parkman memorial bandstand on Boston common Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock with the following exercises.

Introductory remarks, William C. Brooks, chairman music trustees; addresses by Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, John J. Attridge and Prof. Louis C. Elson; musical program by the Municipal band, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, and the Apollo Club of Boston.

The musical program comprises: Grand march, "Queen of Sheba," Gounod; dedication ode: "Vorspiel" from "Lohengrin," Wagner; "Soldier's Chorus" from "Faust," Gounod; "Don Carlos," Verdi;

Boston Manager Who Will Arrange Kneisel Concerts Next Season



(Photo by Garo, Boston) LOUIS H. MUDGETT

"Maid of the Valley," Merbeck; "Thanksgiving Hymn," Kremer; "Lost Chord," Sullivan; overture "Tannhauser," Wagner; "Star Spangled Banner," Key.

The directors of the Symphony Society of New York announce that all the concerts of the society will be given in the new Aeolian hall being built in Forty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Eight Friday afternoon and 16 Sunday afternoon concerts will be given. The following list of soloists has been engaged: Miss Maggie Teyte, Mischa Elman, Eugen Ysaye, John McCormack, Ernesto Cortoso, Gottfried Galston and Arthur Hartman.

The box office of the Boston Opera Company is open daily from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Seat plans are shown and all information given there about subscriptions for next season.

A piano recital will be given in Steinert hall Tuesday evening, June 25, by pupils of Frank O'Brien.

A vocal and pianoforte recital will be given by Miss Esther Clafl assisted by Master Philip Clafl, pianist, in Tremont Temple, Lorimer hall, on June 26.

CRUISER CHESTER IN HALIFAX

HALIFAX, N. S.—United States scout cruiser Chester arrived last night and exchanged salutes with the citadel.

NOVEL SPECTACLES NEW YORK'S PLAN TO DRAW SUMMER THRONGS

"Exhibiting America" Move to Bring Attention of Country to Metropolis by Series of Attractions

ON IMMENSE SCALE

IN THE event that the city of New York fulfills a promise to turn its streets and squares and parks into a veritable show place during the months of July, August and September—and there is no reason to think that New York will not do so as it promises—the \$500,000,000 that is expected to accrue to the hotels and business establishments as a consequence may be well earned.

The plans call for such elaborate outdoor displays, such novel entertainment, free from all expense, such pageantry by day and such electrical illumination by night as to put into the shade the best that a Mardi Gras ever had to offer a wondering multitude.

"Exhibiting America," it has been called, this move for bringing the greatness, beauty and resources of the nation to the attention of the whole country in New York city. The scheme is so vast that even the mere anticipation of witnessing the novel spectacles seems to dazzle. But the men who have made themselves responsible for carrying out the unique enterprise represent the most progressive business element of Manhattan, and there is little doubt that they have reckoned in advance that where publicity is the powerful magnet of the day to draw the crowds, the crowds will come to see what "Exhibiting America" has in view.

Under the direction of the Hotel and Business Men's League of Greater New York, arrangements are now being perfected for starting the show. The floats, representative of national progress, are now on their way to New York, if the majority of the displays have not come to hand as this is being read. From East and West, North and South, leading cities are contributing some of their choicest products to be features of the carnival displays. Open-air pageants for the making of business are not new ideas in America. Every city of consequence at one time or another conducts such affairs successfully. But, except in rare instances, the events are of a strictly local character and intended to bring additional trade to the commercial interests of a given district, while "Exhibiting America," it is understood, is to concern every state and every city that possesses something for all the people of the country to look upon with interest.

Some conception of the magnitude of the enterprise may be had from the fact that sections of 500,000 or more population will be allowed not more than five exhibits; sections of 200,000 or more population, three exhibits; sections of less than 100,000, one exhibit. This limitation was fixed in order to prevent the undertaking from reaching impossible size, as some sections had requested more space than it was possible to allow. The exhibits will represent such things as products of the soil, scenery, education, travel and aviation, and they will be built on trucks covered with awnings and lighted by electricity, so that after traversing a certain route they may readily be moved to some park or other open place and kept before the people. Tons of illustrated literature will be distributed free to the people.

Extent of Displays

At all times of the year New York is a great camping ground for visitors from every part of this country. There is always plenty to be seen on the streets

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of the metropolis; but when in the next few months the man and woman from Denver, Minneapolis or New Orleans or Buffalo or elsewhere come to New York, they will also be brought face to face with many familiar objects from their home cities. For, as likely as not, the first thing they will note as part of the outdoor pageantry is a display on wheels that is representative of their own locality. It is this exhibiting of American energy and activity which is calculated to make "Exhibiting America" the great success anticipated.

Features Planned

Mayor Gaynor has planned to make his name and first week of July idea a feature in the first week of the celebration. New York expects to do itself proud on the birthday of the nation. From Monday, July 8 to Saturday, July 13, there will be four automobile pageants at night, the first a floral parade in which thousands have signified their intention to participate. Then there will be the electrical pageant, and finally the grand carnival automobile pageant. Attractive prizes are to be offered for the most novel turnouts.

Aviation week is to be from Monday, July 15, to the following Saturday. There will be many spectacular flights, particularly along the Hudson river. Hydroplanes will participate.

The boys and girls will get their linings from July 22 to 27, when the school children will join in an effort to show visitors what metropolitan education is doing for the young idea. In this instance, of course, there will be much local color, but even so, New York, with its teeming cosmopolitan population, may be able to present a picture of school life such as no other community can do in all the world.

Cosmopolitan features of the festivities will come strongly to the fore through the week of July 29. This will be known as "All Nations' Week." It is planned to have each nationality of New York arrange some characteristic form of entertainment and in this respect the possibilities of Greater New York are almost without limit. Certain sections of the United States are almost total strangers to the multitudinous factors that go to the making of the metropolis as the great melting pot of the nation.

Prospective Returns

Those responsible for the coming event figure out the prospective money benefit to the city from what has happened in other cities. The one week of New Or-

leans' Mardi Gras was worth \$5,000,000 to that city's commercial interests. During an identical period "The Veiled Prophet" pageantry at St. Louis brought \$10,000,000 and the "Potlach" of Seattle gave in one week \$6,000,000 as the result of a unique entertainment, while Kansas City, with its "Priests of Pallas," managed to bring an additional \$3,000,000 to the business establishments and the hotels.

In the one week that the Hudson-Fulton celebration lasted \$60,000,000 was taken in by local interests. Therefore, basing its calculations on three months of ceaseless displays and entertainment before the people, free of charge, the "Exhibiting America" committee is confident that half a billion dollars may be estimated as a fair return for all that New York's citizens are now doing to make their city the great show spot of the nation during the summer months ahead.

HAVERHILL GIRLS MADE GOWNS

HAVERHILL, Mass.—The graduation exercises of the Central ninth grade school were held yesterday at the assembly hall of the Haverhill high school, diplomas being conferred upon 262 pupils by Dr. John F. Croston, president of the school board.

The 180 girls in the class each wore a white dress that she had made in the sewing class in the school. Rev. A. J. Derbyshire delivered the address. The trial scene from "Ivanhoe" was ably presented by members of the graduation class.

AMUSEMENTS

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holds that a newspaper deserving of recognition as a thoroughly clean newspaper, must use as much care in the selection of its advertising as in the censorship of its news. It is the constant aim of the Monitor to have its advertised offerings as clean and honest as its news.

See the paper for yourself and be convinced.

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CLASSES IN GOOD HOUSEKEEPING FIRST OF THE KIND IN AMERICA

Employers Cooperating to
Help Along Undertaking
in Connection with the
School Continuation Work

TWO-FOLD PURPOSE

FRANCES is to be married on the 10th of June. It is to be a big wedding and all the North End is hoping to attend.

Meanwhile, Frances goes early every morning to dip chocolates in a candy factory and with the money thus earned she has bought a wonderful white veil and a white silk dress. Recently she has added to them a beautiful white tablecloth and six square napkins. These rival even the bridal finery in the admiration of her girl chums, who run in every few days to see how the trousseau is progressing, for, tablecloths and napkins are not common in the North End. Frances' present home never had either of them before, and some of her girl friends had their first introduction to one when Frances spread before them this important purchase.

Twice a week Frances goes to the housekeepers' class that was opened this spring at 52 Tilston street in connection with the continuation courses conducted as a part of Boston's public schools. W. Stanwood Field, director. The other day when at the school she stopped suddenly as she was mixing some pancakes, and, looking up into the face of Mrs. Drown, asked anxiously, "Do you suppose I shall know how to keep house when I begin?"

Mrs. Drown has charge of the classes. Answering the appeal in the girl's eyes, she said, "I do not know, Frances, but you might begin now to practise."

Variety of Practise Work

Since then, every day when Frances comes the first thing that she does is to go upstairs to the pretty blue and white bedroom and strip off the bed clothes, spreading them out to air, just as if she had just been sleeping in the bed. Then she goes down into the kitchen and puts on the teakettle and mixes the cereal, placing it on the stove to cook. After that she turns her attention to the dining room, opening the windows, dusting it and setting the table with little dillies and pretty blue dishes. When that is done it means only a few minutes more before everything wanted for the breakfast is cooked and on the table and two or three of the other girls come in and they partake of the meal quite as they should in their own home.

One day last week Frances decided that she would prepare a dinner and use a tablecloth. The tablecloths had not been used before in the class, Mrs. Drown considering the dillies quite as appropriate and much simpler to manage. When it was on the table with the napkins and blue dishes, and the knives and forks and spoons laid neatly beside each plate instead of being bunched at random, compelling each one who partook of the meal to reach out and help himself to whatever he might happen to want, all the girls came in and surveyed it. They looked upon it with the utmost satisfaction and delight, and exclaimed as with one accord, "Ain't it grand!"

The housekeeping rooms that have been fitted up for these classes are furnished simply, there being in them only such things as could be afforded in most of the homes from which the girls come if it were known there how to manage, and one purpose of the school is to show them how.

Employers Cooperate

The classes are the first of their kind to be started in this country. Housekeeping classes had been conducted by private organizations in various places, but these are the first for wage-earning girls to be conducted under a public school system, and the most remarkable thing about them is that they are held in the daytime through the cooperation of employers. This has been hard to obtain, even in salesmanship classes, where advantage to the employer seems obvious. Here there has been no such benefit in prospect, it was all the more difficult to obtain, depending wholly upon the broad-minded philanthropy of employers. The classes are intended especially for girls engaged in what are known as "blind alley" occupations, work that leads to nowhere in particular and requires no special training other than that which may be acquired by a brief experience in the work itself. Investigation in connection with vocational work has shown that the further education of these girls, or the duty of the state and municipality to them, is to give them an education that will have a twofold purpose; train them in the essentials of housekeeping so as to raise their standards of living and fit them to take proper care of their own homes and families when they have them—for the great majority of the girls marry—and prepare the remaining few to find a way out of the monotony of their present work and better occupation through the instruction in intelligent housekeeping that has been given them through the classes. All the girls now in the class are employed in candy factories, dipping chocolates or packing boxes, work that offers no future.

It is the hope of Mr. Field to see the classes spread all over the city and be open to women already married and in homes of their own, as well as to wage-earning girls. In his opinion the classes are among the most important features of work the schools are doing, having effects far beyond what is at first seen.



In the dining room of housekeeping class, furnished with a simplicity characteristic of homes the girls may have later



Sleeping room fitted up for the instruction of classes in good housekeeping and which is the delight of the girls

That they do help the employer also is acknowledged by the employers themselves. The superintendent and one or two other men from one of the factories visited the class one day to see their own girls at work, and the superintendent said that, if nothing more it gave the girls something better to talk about than what they had before. Instead of dances and beaux it was something they had cooked the day before, or were to do next time, or how "grand" the table looked when carefully set with its dillies and dishes and knives and forks, or perhaps a picture, or a flower that had been there.

The girls range from 14 to 26 years. Most of them are of European parentage, if not birth, coming from Russia, Ireland, Italy. Some have spent their whole lives in the North End and those of European birth have passed there all their time in Boston. Incredible as it may seem, one girl of 24 years never had seen an apple blossom until Mrs. Drown brought a spray of them into the class one day. None of the girls was familiar with the flower, and all viewed with wonder the soft moss in which the stem was imbedded, and ran their fingers over its velvet and asked Mrs. Drown what it was.

American ideals have been practically unknown to the girls in these classes. Some of the pupils come from homes where 10 people, five of them men, live in three rooms and have only the kitchen to bathe in. They are aware that fresh air and bathing are customary, but see no real call for them and so neglect these two important items in daily living. Home sanitation and care of the person are featured, therefore, and as much that is bright and good as can be crowded into the lesson hours.

The Model House

The model house consists of four rooms, bedroom, sitting room, dining room and kitchen. The walls of the living room are covered with a soft tan paper and the rug on the floor has a small pattern in brown tones. At the windows are straight hanging hemstitched curtains of scrim. The table and chairs are of stout oak in plain lines and with a soft finish. Reading their thoughts when they saw this, Mrs. Drown said, "When I was married and started housekeeping we could not get furniture of this kind. It was all upholstered and wore out after a time. If I had gotten wooden furniture like this I would have it yet, and it would be more beautiful than when it was new." Then she called their attention to the grain of the wood, the graceful lines, and the beauty of the simplicity, and told them how wood beautifies with the years. The wood had grown in the forest, she said, and seen the sun rise and the moon cast its silvery beams on waving branches and birds had sung among its boughs.

From time to time regular lessons are given on home decoration and the purchase of household goods. So successful have these lessons been that Frances has asked Mrs. Drown to assist her in the purchase of the furnishings for her little new home, which is not to be in the North End at all, but out where there is more room, where apple trees blossom every spring and where the houses have door yards and grass about them. Frances will be the fourth of these girls to be married from the school and she has made Mrs. Drown purchasing agent for the new home.

The sleeping room is an unceasing joy to the girls. The walls are papered with light blue and the woodwork is white enamel. The bed is of iron and has neat brass trimmings. The dresser, table and two chairs are of white enameled wood. Two small rugs are on the unpainted

wooden floor. Mrs. Drown thought something more practical than blue and white would be more appropriate for this bedroom, but the men in charge stood out for the daintiness and the girls dream of the time when they may have one just like it. The girls in their talk reveal many interesting facts about their living, of how a sister who is going to be a friend who has been married has spent \$100 for a beautiful brass bed. Some time later Mrs. Drown brings in a little talk on values, springs, mattresses and blankets. The dining room also is simply furnished with table, chairs, a china cabinet, neatly patterned dishes and silver-plated flat ware. This last is a source of wonder to the girls, something to be striven for but seeming quite beyond their reach until it is pointed out to them that the 50 cents a week most of them now spend on the motion picture show, if saved, would yield enough soon to supply all the knives, forks and spoons they might need.

A Practical Kitchen

The kitchen is of the kind that might be had by any of them. It is a home kitchen with simple fittings, not the kind of things that ordinarily are found in a cooking school, but just such things as the girls actually have or can easily have in their own homes as a basis for everyday living; for above all, this course aims to be practical, to meet the girls on the plane of their daily living, and gently work out from that, showing how the things already at hand, or quite within their means may accomplish undreamed of results. Cooking and cleanliness are, therefore, the important features of the course. The girls learn how to make bread, to cook meats and vegetables in a wholesome, appetizing way, their racial and national tendencies always influencing the choice of the dishes made.

The course in cookery is simple, practical and attractive, and the girls are so interested in it that they spend much of their spare time in making things at home, and brothers are known to bring their wives to learn of their sisters. A holiday is as liable to spell a happy day in the kitchen to the factory girl who attends these classes as it formerly did an opportunity to dress up and go about the streets, attend the neighborhood theater, perhaps, and dance. Their triumphs in cookery culminated one day not long ago, when they gave a three course luncheon to Paul V. Donovan, principal of the continuation schools, and John F. McGrath, master of the Eliot school close by.

But cooking and table setting do not constitute all that is learned. The girls must know how to take care of things properly, to clean thoroughly, to air, and sweep, dust and wipe down walls and corners, to shake the curtains and pin them carefully on sweeping day, and, last of all, to fasten the cloth over the broom for a final wiping up of the floor, after which the cloth is washed and dried and laid away for the next time, instead of being thrown on to the ash heap. "I never knew before," said Marianna, "how far a half a yard of cheesecloth would go."

DR. PAASCHE TO VISIT

NEW YORK—A Berlin cable to the New York Times says Dr. Paasche, privy counselor and first vice president of the Reichstag and a prominent member of the National Liberal party, will leave on June 27 for a long trip to the United States, Canada, Japan, China, India and the Philippines. He will return to Berlin in November in time for the next session of Parliament.

GOOD WORD SPOKEN FOR THE OFT-MALIGNED COMPOSITOR

He is Held up as a Man of
Feeling and Termed Great-
est Living Exponent of
Stoic-Epicurean Philosophy

BEHIND THE SCENES

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

SOME time ago in an article about the proofreader it gave us such pleasure to say a kind word for this official, that we have determined to have certain communications on the subject of the compositor. There are more compositors than there are proofreaders, because there are very few men hard hearted enough to be proofreaders, while to the credit of a slandering humanity, it can be safely averred that there are plenty of men kind yet brave enough to be compositors. The compositor is so named because he does not compose, just as many functionaries have titles playfully unconnected with their functions. On the other hand, the compositor does compose when he is not a compositor and takes to literature as a source of immediate wealth. Every one knows how Franklin, that simple minded philanthropist, was a compositor at one time, and then stopped a number of years at the court of Louis XVI., and also applied himself to writing the excellent sayings of Poor Richard. But today our business is with the compositor that has a sterner task, for it is to put into glowing type the production of the talented writers that give the daily press its success and deserved fame.

The compositor must be more of a stoic than the proofreader; when the proofreader has stubbed his toe, or a crumpled rose leaf, he can always ease his feelings by altering the spelling, assassinating a few blameless capitals or letting loose a plump of semicolons. He is monarch of all he proofreads, prince palatine of paragraphs and lord of shall and will. Not so the compositor, who, with mailed hand upon the hilt of his Mergenthaler, must obey orders, wrecking his superior officer's will in many a tiny little effort of genius. He is a man of feeling, the compositor, but orders are orders, and he must follow them. This fact has made the compositor what all professional men know that he is, the greatest living exponent of the Stoic-Epicurean philosophy. Let us illustrate by an example. A very bright young correspondent puts in a thoughtful article on "The Use of Tooth Powder Among Cannibals," in which he takes one or two of those amiable liberties with the English grammar that are sometimes seen even in newspapers. But by accident the proofreader may not have noticed them and lets them pass unscathed. The copy flutters before the compositor, who of course notices these little divagations.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Intercolonial railway official car, Nipissing, occupied by F. Cochrane, minister of railways in Canada, and family, passed through Boston this noon en route from Toronto, Ont., to Kennelburg, Me., via New York Central and Boston & Maine roads.

Frank Marsh, superintendent of buildings for the Boston Terminal Company, has a force of painters and decorators at work on the conductors and trainmen's association room on the second floor of South station.

For the F. H. Gilson party of 200, en route to Holbrook, Mass., and return today, the New Haven road provided extra service from South station at 8:35 a. m. to return at 5:33 p. m.

Commencing today and continuing until further notice, the New York Central lines will operate a Cincinnati and Boston sleeper on the Twentieth Century limited into South station at 11:50 a. m.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad private car No. 99, occupied by Daniel Willard, president, and family, will pass through Boston tonight en route from Baltimore to Exeter, N. H., via the Mellen lines.

The Boston & Maine railroad's Charles-ton shop car repairmen and their families will hold their annual outing at Wells Beach, Me., tonight, for which extra equipment will be provided from North station at 4 p. m.

The private Pullman car National, occupied by Theodore N. Vail and party, was attached to the New Haven road's Shore line express from South station at 1 o'clock this morning en route to New York city.

On account of Dartmouth College exercises, the Boston & Maine road furnished a special train of five parlor cars, two dining cars, baggage car, combination car and three vestibule coaches from North station to Hanover, N. H., this morning.

For the accommodation of employees of the American Trust Company, who hold their outing at Riverside recreation grounds today, the Boston & Albany road furnishes extra service from South station in the afternoon.

The Appalachian Mountain Club occupied reserved cars attached to the Boston & Maine road's Beverly express from North station today.

TO NAME ADJUTANT-GENERAL
WASHINGTON—Within the next few days Secretary Stimson will announce the selection of an adjutant-general of the army to succeed Maj.-Gen. Frederick Ainsworth. Col. George Andrews, now stationed in the adjutant-general's department at New York, is said to be slated for the place.

as you and we have, reader. (He shares with us a tendency to be always right.) Does he betray any surprise, any indignation at a fortuitous "has went" or an innocent and misguided "they is"? Does the brisk interjection escape from his lips or the dark color mantle his brow? No. A light irradiates the strong, patient face as he smiles and breathes "However, Comma," which are the first two words of the first line of the compositor's national anthem. He does not lose his temper or worry, but in a large fortitude suffers the offense and thinks about what he shall have for luncheon.

They say that no man is a hero to his valet; those of our readers that employ valets can perhaps tell us whether this be so or not, but one thing is certain, that if literary men are heroes to compositors, then Bacon wrote Shakespeare with no second. The compositor sees the labored page with its painful writing, interlined, crossed out and changed. We ought to interject that the use of a typewriter obviates some of these phenomena, but then some very good spellers do not use a typewriter, and compositors really prefer hand made manuscript, it has so much more character. To resume: the compositor sees the labored page, he sees how many times the distinguished author had to try before he could present to the public the spontaneous flash that is born only of talent; he sees how the writer has put a number of things that he might have put better; he sees all the frame-work at the back of the scenery, but does this make him bitter? By no means. He retains his genial outlook, he plays baseball and takes an interest in international politics, he is, in fine, a compositor, but he is a human being. We would never dare to ask a compositor what he thinks of a piece of copy; we know too well; he regards it with reverence, but he draws the line at admiration, and we cannot well blame him, he lives entirely too near the rose to go into any raptures about a crimson ramble, and we respect his feelings.

There are risks connected with the work of a compositor. Some months ago in a suburban train much used by the most corpulent and serious men of affairs, spectators were surprised and shocked to hear a bank president and the head of a railway company burst into the exquisite waltz from "The Rihbarh Bun," the opera that has been played all over Europe and America for six months to crowded houses. But the words of the hitting melody seemed to be: "Delaware 4's at 96 and Susquehanna a trifling firmer," and de capo. The whole affair was puzzling in the extreme and inquiries were instituted at once. To make a long story short, then, it appears that the compositor that set up the financial column from which these gentlemen were reading, is a confirmed lover of light music and that seated one day at the type-setting machine, into the story of the market he wove the melodious web of last night's memories, with the result that one simply must sing that read it.

PUPILS IN GERMAN WIN 48 MEDALS

NEW YORK—Following the custom initiated last year of honoring Manhattan grammar and high school pupils most proficient in German, the United German Societies of New York distributed 48 silver medals on Friday. Thirty-seven went to grammar schools, six to high schools, four to German society schools and one to Townsend Harris Hall, which prepares for the City College and was not included in the list last year.

Hermann Lefkemann, who is chairman of the committee on German culture, was the chief instrument in establishing the practise of encouraging students of German regardless of race.

AUTOS, NOT HORSES, SAY FIRE CHIEFS

ALBANY, N. Y.—Comparative usefulness of automobile and horsedrawn fire apparatus was discussed on Friday at the ninth annual meeting of the State Association of Fire Chiefs. The majority said that automobile apparatus was a great improvement over horses. The following officers were elected: John Mack, president, Glens Falls; William Bridgeford, vice-president, Albany; John B. Robillard, Hudson Falls, and John H. Epsey, Elmira, directors; Henry E. Yates, secretary-treasurer, Schenectady.

TEACHER THREE GENERATIONS
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Hannah E. Embree completed her thirty-fifth year as teacher in the Irving school Friday night. It has been her only class. In her class was a girl whose mother and grandmother had been in her class. Miss Embree will now receive a pension.

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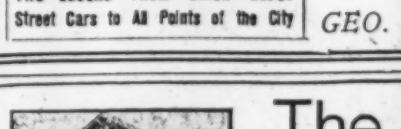
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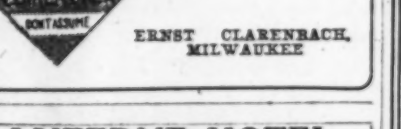


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NEW YORK AND EASTERN

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The new \$2,000,000 Hotel situated in the heart of the Dominion Capital. Accommodation, 250 rooms. Furnished with exquisite taste and comfort. The latest in hotel construction. Rates \$2.00 upwards. European plan.
 F. W. BERGMAN, Manager in Chief Hotels, Grand Trunk Railway System.

"The House of Satisfaction"

Hotel Alexandra
 CALGARY, ALBERTA
 A MODERN UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.
 CENTRALLY LOCATED.
 ONE AND A HALF BLOCKS FROM RAILWAY STATION.
 140 ROOMS
 35 With Bath \$1.50 up
 EUROPEAN PLAN.
 H. L. STEPHENS, Manager.

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The most delightful vacation resort on the coast of the summer metropolis of Nova Scotia. Visited annually by thousands of American tourists. A beautiful picture of a beautiful ANNAPOLIS BASIN. Picturesque scenery, sailing, fishing, bathing, canoeing. Fine drives. A sportsman's paradise. 20 hours from Boston. Three steamship routes, 18 sailings a week in summer. For hotel and boarding house rates, leaflets of information, business opportunities, map, routes, etc., write "Publishers," Digby, Nova Scotia.

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NOVA SCOTIA
 Magnificent Lake, 300 Islands, Virginia Woods.
 For Families: A delightful summer home. New house, garage, motor boats, telephone, electric light. For Sportsmen: Abundant game. Trout streams alive, charming scenery, secluded spots with near access, and a climate unapproached anywhere. \$10.00 a week. Automobile from Annapolis. Illustrated booklet. Write Kedgewake Club House, New Digby, Nova Scotia.

Martha Washington

New York's Exclusive Woman's Hotel
 29 East 29th Street, near 5th Avenue
 RESTAURANT AND TEA ROOM FOR MEN AND WOMEN.
 European Plan. Rates \$1.50 and Up.
 Convenient to subway and crosstown car lines. Center of Theater and Shopping District. 450 Rooms with Telephones. Baths Free on Each Floor. Fireproof.

Hotel Marseilles

BROADWAY AT 103d STREET
 NEW YORK CITY
 Subway express station at the door. 10 minutes to Grand Central Depot. 20 minutes to Wall Street.
 Situated in the finest and most beautiful residential section. Attractive rates for transients.
 European Plan.
 Special rates or leases for suites.

The Madison Square

NEW YORK.
 57 Madison Ave. 40 East 88th St.
 Facing Madison Square Park
 "The Madison Square" is the only New York house where a rule against tipping is strictly enforced—willing service, free from discrimination.
 BURTON F. WHITE, Resident Manager

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5th AVENUE and 30th STREET, NEW YORK
 REASONABLE RATES CUISINE UNSURPASSED
 ELEGANCE AND REFINEMENT BOOKLET ON APPLICATION

ASBURY PARK, NEW JERSEY

Coleman House
 The Marlborough
 Capacity 500. Whole square on the ocean. EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN. Open for the entire year. Beautifully remodeled. Steam heat, large sun parlors. SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR AUTOMOBILISTS.
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 Leading all-year hotel. Central location. Private suites with bath. Capacity 200. Booklets.
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Spring Lake Beach, New Jersey.
 Fine Location. Facing the Lake and two blocks from the Ocean. Modern Apartments. Telephone in All Rooms. Rooms with private baths. New booklet and calendar. N. Y. Book Office, 1180 Broadway, telephone 4748 Madison Square, 1122 Broadway, telephone 1872 Madison Square. Autos at trains.
 D. P. RAINTER.

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LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
 Most beautiful location on the lake. Adjoining the New Country and Yacht Club. Golf and Tennis Tournaments. Large airy rooms with private baths. All steamers land in front of Hotel. Livery Columbia Hotel, Thousand Island Park, N. Y.
 —ALSO—
 Leading all-year hotel. Central location. Private suites with bath. Capacity 200. Booklets.
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ADIRONDACK INN

SACANDAGA PARK, New York
 In the lower Adirondacks, 6 hours from N. Y.
 Situated on Beaver Lake. Fishing, boating, tennis, croquet, bathing, tennis. Rates \$10-\$12 per week. Margaret C. Milne, Mgr.

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ST. LOUIS, MO.
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 AMERICAN PLAN, \$1.00 AND UP

A Great Sale of
Highest Class Merchandise
at the price of Ordinary Kinds

Tremont St.
near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
near West

A Great Sale of
Highest Class Merchandise
at the price of Ordinary Kinds

Mid-Season Presentation and Sale of New Summer Merchandise

Consisting of styles and materials specially designed for wear during the mid-summer months, and in many instances received only within the past few days. Great preparations have been made by Chandler & Co. in providing this merchandise so that they can now offer the many special values at *Prices Usually Current a Month or Six Weeks Hence*. They take special pride in announcing this Sale of New Merchandise, high class and exclusive in character at as low, and, in many instances, lower prices than have prevailed at any time during the season.

52 New Summer Dresses

Of Dotted and Striped Chiffon Voiles, Striped Chiffon Voiles with dotted borders, Striped Habutais; Figured and Plain Chiffons, Satin Bordered Chiffons, Pompadour Messalines, Satin Meteors, Charmeuse, Chiffon Taffetas, Lingerie, Linens and Voiles.

Values 27.50, 35.00, 45.00 to 60.00
ALL 16.50 22.50 and 29.50

Voile and Ratine Dresses

Striped Voile Dresses in a very attractive model. All made from fine imported materials. Regular value 30.00. All priced.....

Ratine Dresses in tailored styles, all with beautifully hand-embroidered collars. Value 45.00. All priced.....

Lingerie Dresses of St. Gall emb. batiste, high neck style, skirt with fold of satin at bottom. Value 40.00. All priced.....

Bordered Voile Dresses of imported materials, Dutch neck styles, hand embroidered. Value 35.00. All priced.....

Evening and Dinner Dresses

Black Chiffon draped over white satin, beaded nets and chiffons over colored satins—decollé models with trains—dresses with charmeuse skirts and beaded chiffon waists. All made to retail at 65.00 and 75.00. Priced.....

Afternoon Dresses of taffeta and charmeuse silks, trimmed with shadow, macramé and Venetian laces. Regular 35.00, 45.00 to 55.00 values. Priced.....

Chiffon Evening Dresses, some beautifully beaded and embroidered, others combined with fine laces. Values 35.00 to 62.50. All priced.....

Three Special Inexpensive Dresses

38 Lingerie Dresses—In three or four attractive models, including pephum effects—all finely trimmed and embroidered. Regular values 7.50 to 12.50. Priced.....

Ratine and Pique Dresses—These were secured from the manufacturer at special prices because of the great number of dresses bought by Chandler & Co. in the past, and because of the large orders which were placed. Instead of pricing them at 7.50 this lot will be priced.....

Black and White Stripe Voile Dresses—Cool and practical. Every dress new. Values 12.50 and 15.00. Special price.....

White Linen Dresses

All with hand embroideries of English eyelet and solid work. Nearly all are trimmed with real Irish lace. Sizes 32 to 42. Values 45.00, 65.00, 85.00 to 100.00. All 25.00, 35.00, 45.00

Linen Dresses—In white and colors, lace and batiste trimmed, some with hand embroidered collars and cuffs. Values 22.50 and 32.50. All priced.....

Misses' and Small Women's Dresses

Voile Dresses, in black and white hairline stripe effects; Bohème lace and velvet trimmed. Regular 22.50 value. Priced.....

Linen Dresses, 14, 16 and 18 year sizes, in semi-tailored and more elaborate styles. White and colors. Regular values 8.50 to 22.50. All 5.00, 7.50, 9.75 and 15.00

Light Weight Petticoats

Tailored Washable White China Silk. Special price.....

Messaline—Cerule, Emerald, Navy, Brown, Vistaria, Copenhagen and Royal Blues, White and Black. Special price.....

White Washable India Silk with Val. lace, ribbon and beading. Special price.....

Silk Jersey Bloomers, Black and Navy. Price.....

Children's Coats

In loose box, Norfolk and sailor collar styles—colors are navy, red, green, mixtures, also white. Regular 10.50 and 15.00 qualities. All priced.....

Children's Tub Dresses

3.95 Anderson Gingham Dresses in plaids.....
3.50 Anderson Gingham Dresses, shepherd checks.....
5.00 Anderson Gingham Dresses, shepherd checks.....
3.95 Chambray Regulation Suits.....
3.95 Chambray Dresses in French styles.....
3.95 to 5.00 Dimity Dresses.....

Two Thousand Five Hundred Beautiful
Hand-Embroidered and Real Lace Trimmed

Neckwear Samples

The Sample Line of Fine Neckwear from one of the best and largest importers in New York City

At an Average of Half Price

This importer is celebrated for his exquisite taste in the selection of designs and materials—only the finest batistes, lawns and linens were used—and the laces and embroideries are in exclusive and most attractive patterns. There are also a number of magnificent real Irish lace pieces included. The entire lot, 2500 pieces in all, to be sold at about Half Price.

Every piece is new and in latest style—there are but one or two of a kind, and at the prices marked the lot will probably be sold in one day. The following are examples of the values. There are hundreds more not advertised.

Value	Price	Value	Price
4 Hand Emb. Real Lace Trimmed Bows.....	1.50	2 Hand Emb. Net Fichus.....	3.00
11 Hand Emb. Net and Batiste Jabots.....	1.50	3 Hand Emb. Chemisettes, real Irish lace.....	3.00
4 Hand Emb. Dutch Collars.....	1.50	3 Hand Emb. Net Stocks and Jabots.....	3.50
9 Hand Emb. Stocks.....	1.00	18 Hand Emb. Net and Batiste Jabots, all real lace trimmed.....	3.25
10 Shadow Lace Chemisettes.....	.75	12 Hand Emb. Jabots, real lace trimmed.....	1.50
18 Hand Emb. Dutch Collars.....	1.00	15 Hand Emb. Real Lace Trimmed Stocks.....	1.50
2 Hand Emb. Stocks, with jabots.....	2.50	4 Hand Emb. Batiste Dress Sets.....	1.50
4 Hand Emb. Large Collars, real lace.....	2.50	3 Hand Emb. Real Irish Trimmed Stocks.....	3.25
4 Hand Emb. Net Jabots, real lace.....	3.00	2 Plaited Net Collars, bow attached.....	3.50
1 Real Filet Hand Emb. Collar.....	42.50	5 Hand Emb. Real Lace Trim'd Chemisettes.....	3.50
2 Large Real Irish Emb. Jabots.....	25.00	6 Hand Emb. Shadow Net Jabots.....	3.00
6 Jabots, hand emb., real lace trimmed.....	3.00	1 Emb. Linen Dress Set, real lace trim'd.....	3.00
5 Hand Emb. Stocks.....	3.00	5 Hand Emb. Stocks, real lace trimmed.....	3.00
31 Real Baby Irish Stocks.....	2.50	3 Hand Emb. Coat Sets.....	3.00
2 Hand Emb. Batiste Dutch Collars.....	1.50	2 Hand Emb. Lace Trimmed Dutch Collars.....	.95
2 Hand Emb. Coat Sets, real lace trimmed.....	5.00	4 Real Irish Trimmed Net Bows.....	2.50
8 Dress Sets, hand emb.....	1.50	30 Real Irish Dutch Collars.....	2.25
3 Dress Sets, hand emb.....	3.00	1 Hand Emb. Dress Set, real Irish.....	10.00
5 Hand Emb. Riding Stocks.....	1.00	2 Hand Emb. Stocks and Jabots.....	10.00
6 Large Collars, hand emb.....	2.50	5 Large Collars, real lace trimmed.....	7.50
2 Hand Emb. Chemisettes, Dutch necks.....	2.50	4 Hand Emb. Net Fichus, real lace.....	6.50
3 Large Collars, hand emb., lace trimmed.....	8.95	1 Chemisette Dress Set.....	6.50
2 Hand Emb. Coat Sets, real Irish.....	16.50	3 Real Irish Lace Collars.....	12.50
2 Real Irish Lace Trimmed Jabots.....	5.50	23 Large Real Irish Lace Collars.....	25.00

Low Price Sale of Vacation Underwear

This sale was prepared by Chandler & Co. weeks ago; contracts for hundreds of dainty, well-made undermuslins were given at extremely low prices. The goods were freshly made for this sale, and are all ready for use or for packing. Nothing in this sale will need to be laundered.

Nightgowns, including the latest designs of the most practical kind, goods finished as neatly as those of higher grade and all trimmed with the finest quality of laces and embroideries. Special price for this sale.....

Nightgowns, many styles in nainsook, cambric and cotton crepe, trimmings in the specially selected designs of the embroidery and lace importers. Almost any style imaginable in the lot at the special price.....

Nightgowns, comprising more than 50 styles, all the newest patterns and trimmed with the finest washable laces and embroideries. Special price.....

Combinations, in both skirts and drawers, special design made for this sale in which manufacturer dropped all profits. Special price.....

Combinations, largest assortment ever kept by Chandler & Co., comprising all the newest embroidery and lace trimmings in skirt and drawers. Special price.....

Combinations, comprising every design and cut, including all the Princess styles and the kinds most commonly used; trimmings of the most exclusive character in lace and embroidery. Special price.....

Combinations, several different styles, very attractive and new designs. Special price.....

White Skirts, in skeleton and regular styles, dainty, refined, dotted embroidery trimmings, bodies of the finest nainsook or cambric. Special price.....

White Skirts, with deep ruffle of lace insertion and edge, also fine embroidery trimmed skeleton skirts. Special price.....

White Skirts, in skeleton and regular styles, some with deep dotted embroidery flounce with heading and ribbon. Special price.....

White Skirts, complete line of very attractive styles. At.....

Lingerie Slips, a splendid assortment of beautifully trimmed styles, using finest medallions of embroidery with fine lace insertions. A very special lot at.....

Lingerie Slips, several styles, trimmed with finest laces and embroideries. Special price.....

Drawers, special lot made from fine nainsook, deep ruffle trimmed with Valenciennes lace. Special price.....

Drawers, in large variety, showing daintiest embroidery and lace trimmings. Special price.....

Drawers, the newest trimmings and in all the approved styles. Special price.....

New Summer Suits

White Mohair Suits, short, smart coats with fancy backs, button trimmed. Value 32.50. Price.....
White Serge Suits, in two smart tailored models, straight front and two-button cutaway coats. Values 25.00 and 35.00. Price.....
Natural Linen Suits, in linen crash and tussah linen materials, strictly tailored models. Values 16.50 to 20.00. Prices 12.00 and 13.50

New Summer Coats

Black Mistral Voile Coats with deep shawl collars of net, braided in gold, colored silk linings. Value 40.00. Price.....
Pongee Motor Coats, long loose-fitting garments with convertible collars, strap trimmings. Special at.....
Tussah Linen Auto and Street Coats in semi-fitted models, empire style, button trimmed. Special at.....
Eponge Coats in two models, one a three-quarter length, in white, blue and tan, another in full length, with deep revers, satin trimmed. Prices 25.00 and 30.00

A Great Lot of Summer Waists

Of Fine Quality Batiste, Lawn and Voile

Semi-tailored button front styles, with Swiss embroidery; tucked front styles with side frills; lace and embroidery trimmed styles, high and Dutch necks. The following are the values and prices:—
1.50 to 2.00 Waists for.....
2.00 to 2.50 Waists for.....
2.50 to 2.95 Waists for.....
3.00 to 4.50 Waists for.....
6.00 to 7.50 Waists for.....
7.50 to 10.50 Waists for.....
10.50 to 12.50 Waists for.....
12.00 to 18.50 Waists for.....

Skirts

of White Pique and Rep—all finely tailored models—all of imported materials and all made up in the most wanted styles. Special price.....

French Hand-Made Waists

Batiste—Hand embroidered and lace trimmed. Values range from 10.50 to 20.00 each. 3.95 5.75 7.50 and 10.50

High Class Parasols

About 150 New Parasols, consisting of plain coaching, lined parasols, Pompadour, Bordered, Hemstitched, Changeable Silk, Moire Silk, Novelty, and Hand Embroidered White Linen Parasols. All made on French gold frames with choice selected sticks. Special price.....

Genuine Panama Hats

At 7.50 Each
These are genuine hand-woven Panamas in most desirable shapes, with trimmings of plain and fancy silk drapes—also new ribbon effects. Hats of this quality are usually sold at 10.00 and 15.00.

White Hand Bags

White Figured Satin Hand Bags, brocade moire, lined with white satin, one-piece fitting. Value 8.00. Price.....

White Kid Hand Bags in the new vanity shapes, edges trimmed with silver and French gold, all lined with white moire, inside pocket and change purse. Special.....

Mohair Bathing Suits

Black and Navy, one-piece Princess with waist line, V. Dutch and round neck, trimmings of braid, piping, silk bands, and buttons; detachable bloomers. Prices.....

Veils and Scarfs

All Silk Crepe Scarfs, hemstitched ends. Value 3.00. Price 1.75.
Auto scarf Veils, 2 1/2 yards. Value 5.00. Price 2.95.
Lieree Lace Scarfs, 2 1/2 yards. Value 4.50. Price 1.95.
Striped Chiffon Evening Scarfs. Value 3.50. Price 1.95

Wool Suits—Marked Down

About 150 suits have been taken from regular stock and divided into two lots. These must be disposed of to make room for mid-summer merchandise. Notwithstanding the former prices were 35.00, 50.00 to 95.00 they have all been grouped into two lots and marked as follows:

ONE LOT 12.50 and 16.50
ONE LOT 22.50 and 29.50

Misses' and Small Women's Suits

In serges and tweeds—tailored and trimmed models—every suit has been reduced from Chandler & Co.'s regular stock and not one in the lot is over eight weeks old. The regular values are 25.00, 30.00 and 35.00.

All 7.50, 12.50 and 15.00

Ten Thousand Pairs

Men's and Women's Hose

35c and 50c Hosiery 25c Special 50c Hosiery 35c 1.00 and 1.50 Hosiery 65c 1.50 to 2.25 Hosiery 95c

By co-operating with one of the largest importers and dealers in fine hosiery in America, Chandler & Co. have secured for this sale what is probably the most remarkable lot of high grade hosiery for both men and women which they have ever gotten together for a special sale.

As there is an abundant quantity of every kind of stocking, customers will particularly note that they can make their purchases as many pairs as they wish of any kind or weight or style or finish.

2505 PAIRS OF WOMEN'S HOSIERY AT 25c—Black, Tan and White Lisle Thread—Black, Tan, White, Pink, Sky, Lavender and Gray Embroidered—Black, Tan and White Lisle Lace Ankle Embroidered—also a variety of clocked and new embroidered styles in self and contrasting colors—Black Gauze Lisle Double Garter Tops. Values 25c and 50c pr. Price.....

1178 PAIRS OF WOMEN'S HOSIERY AT 35c—Black Silk Lisle with double top—Black Gauze Lisle with double garter top—Fine Ingrain White Gauze Lisle with double garter top—Black Gauze Lisle with Paris clock. Value 50c pair. Price.....

1124 PAIRS OF WOMEN'S THREAD SILK HOSIERY AT 95c—Black Pure Thread Silk Hosiery in gauze, light and medium weights double silk garter tops, wide tops, extra lengths, extra double spliced lisle soles, inner-lined lisle soles, double spliced silk lisle soles—also new shades of Tan, Lavender, Pink, Sky, Navy, Chamof, Brown, Yellow and Pure White, in medium weights. Values 1.50, 2.00 and 2.25 pair.....

1308 PAIRS OF MEN'S THREAD SILK HOSIERY AT 25c—Medium weights, extra spliced heels and toes—in Black, Tan, White, Gray, Navy, Cadet, Purple, Lavender—subject to very slight imperfections, but nothing to impair wearing qualities. Value 50c pair. Price.....

1280 PAIRS OF WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY AT 55c—Made of good quality pure silk with lisle thread garter top, extra spliced soles, heels and toes; colors Black, Tan and White. Value 75c pair. Price.....

760 PAIRS OF MEN'S PURE THREAD SILK HOSIERY AT 65c—Plain Black Thread Silk in light and medium weights, with lisle soles, double silk soles and inner lined lisle soles—new shades of Tan, Navy, Brown, Purple, Cadet, Green, Lavender, Gray, Smoke and Pure White. Values 1.25 and 1.50 pair. Price.....

2400 PAIRS OF MEN'S HOSIERY AT 25c—Black, Tan, Navy, Gray, Cadet Lisle—Black, Tan, Gray, Cadet Thread Silk—Two colored effects in Black and White, Blue and White, Lavender and Gray and Red and Blue—Plain Black Silk Lisle—Black, Tan, Gray Silk Lisle Clocked—Drop stitched effects in pure thread silk. Values 35c—50c pair. Price.....

Four Thousand Three Hundred

Women's Summer Union Suits

50c to 75c Union Suits 39c 85c to 1.35 Union Suits 69c Union Suits 1.50 1.09

A great manufacturer of well fitting union suits and other fine under garments, found that he made too many similar styles, and decided to discontinue some of them. Chandler & Co. were advised, and offered to take all he wanted to sell if at their price, and the offer was accepted.

No such low prices on standard underwear were ever possible before in Boston to Chandler & Co.'s knowledge

A great feature in this sale is that the goods are all new, fresh and clean and that they are regular in quality, in shape, in size and material.

1020 WOMEN'S UNION SUITS AT 39c—Fine ribbed, lisle thread, cuff knee Union Suits—Swiss ribbed fine Cotton Union Suit—Silk taped, tucked stitched, lisle thread Union Suits—Fine cotton, lace knee Union Suits, all summer weight. Values 50c, 65c and 75c each. Price.....

2950 WOMEN'S UNION SUITS AT 69c—Lisle thread, lace knee—Swiss ribbed, lisle thread—Crochet yoke, Swiss ribbed, lace knee—Fine ribbed lisle, crochet yoke, cuff knee—Fine lisle, crochet yoke, lace knee—Fine mercerized, lace knee—Extra size cuff and lace knee—All summer weights. Values 85c, 1.00 and 1.35. Price.....

360 WOMEN'S UNION SUITS AT 1.09—Made of fine ingrain silk lisle thread yarn—Swiss ribbed with silk taped yoke and arm size—trimmed with a fine quality of white lace at the knee—Every suit made from the new shape patterns. All summer weights. Regular value 1.50 each.....

155 VESTS AND PANTS AT 39c—Lisle and fine cotton vests—also lace trimmed drawers with fitted tops—every garment in light summer weight, fresh, new and perfect. Values 50c and 65c.....

1715 Separate Under Vests of the Same Qualities

1560 LOW NECK UNDER VESTS AT 29c—Swiss ribbed with lace trimmed neck and arm size—Swiss ribbed, fine lisle thread and fine ingrain finish lisle—All extra fine finish and all in summer weights. Values 35c and 50c.....

155 VESTS AND PANTS AT 39c—Lisle and fine cotton vests—also lace trimmed drawers with fitted tops—every garment in light summer weight, fresh, new and perfect. Values 50c and 65c.....

A special department has been arranged for this sale, on the second floor, where there will be ample room and many additional salespeople.

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1912

Woman's Position in Some Eastern Countries Is Lesson to West

Equal Suffrage Privilege Extended in New Republic of China Highly Significant in View of Customs and Traditions of That Remarkable Land

BURMESE WIVES LEADING MERCHANTS

NO feature of the recent woman's suffrage parade in New York city was of greater interest, perhaps, than the delegation of Chinese women whose presence brought home to the spectators what seemed the



ANNAMITE WOMAN OF COCHIN-CHINA

almost unbelievable fact that the women of China had gained almost in a night, as it were, the right for which American women have struggled long.

Most westerners had no idea until recently that the women of China attached importance to the franchise, having for thousands of years been kept in seclusion and in bondage to tradition and custom. But those who have visited the country in recent years noted what was not apparent to those at a distance—a gradual breaking away from the thralldom of the past and a growing desire for liberty in numerous directions.

Mrs. Charles J. Glidden of Boston, who, in company with her husband, made the first tour of the world in a motor car, twice encircled the globe in a trip that lasted from 1901 to 1908, and which gave the tourist opportunities such as travel by no other way could have offered of getting to know all the people of the world in what might be termed an intimate way, and seeing village life and home life as they actually exist. Of great interest to them was the varying status of woman as they found it in different

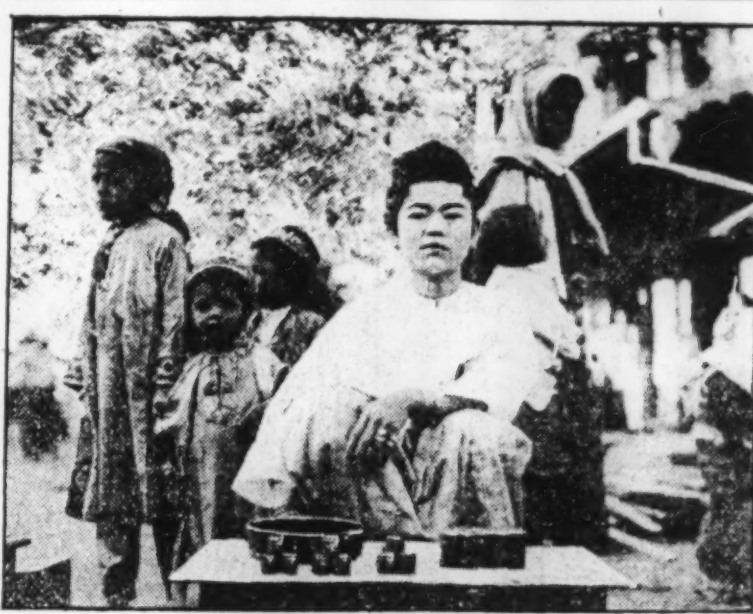
countries and her desire or lack of desire for greater freedom. Speaking of the present situation in China, Mrs. Glidden said in a recent interview, "When we were there, the Empress had just issued a decree that the binding of the feet should no longer be obligatory, and that girls in aristocratic circles whose parents took advantage of this decree should not be thought any the less of because their feet were allowed to grow."

"Only a remarkable change of attitude on the part of the Empress could have made such a decree possible. But strange to say, the women with whom I talked were adverse to the decree, not wishing to take the privilege even when granted. They seemed to prefer to have to be carried through the streets in their beautiful chairs and rickshaws. The only time I saw them walking on the streets was when they toddled from one shop to another, supported on either side by servants. To walk any greater distance than that would have been impossible. But now that the men are cutting off their queues, it would not be strange if the women stopped this barbarous cus-

tom of binding their feet, for present events show that they are waking up to their rights as human beings, and are no more the helpless victims of worn-out tradition.

"In Japan I was interested to note that as a whole the women in the peasant class were superior intellectually to the men. When asking a question about directions or the road we were answered twice as quickly by the women as by the men. We took some pictures of the peasant women and when we showed them to a Japanese gentleman in high standing he was greatly distressed and begged us not to take such pictures out of the country lest other westerners seeing the pictures get the idea that the peasant class in Japan was worth photographing. He evidently wished outsiders to think that all the people in Japan are aristocrats—at any rate to him the peasants were not to be counted in as part of the real population. Another discovery we made was that the children of trade people are not eligible for a college education; in Japan each trade goes on indefinitely and is kept an art. Another fact I could not help but note was the influence that Japanese who have been educated abroad have upon their country when they return. They bring back the idea that the Americans consider the Japanese a remarkable people, as indeed we do, and that it behooves the Japanese to measure up to what we are thinking about them.

"In Burmah I found the women very bright, mistresses of their home and of



Burmese woman in the banking business—The wife whose husband does not support her may send him away

the home situation. They also make excellent merchants and have their own places of business. Even when they marry merchants they are at the head of their husbands' shops and carry on most of the trading. A Burmese woman's judgment is considered excellent. If a husband becomes shiftless and fails to support his family properly, all that is needed for the wife to get rid of him is to tell him to go—and he goes! In such a case all the people, men as well as women, will side with the wife, such confidence do they place in the ability of a Burmese woman to make a wise decision. It is needless to add that in Burmah divorce courts are quite unnecessary.

"In Java I found the women very subdued and quiet, really very much like children, knowing nothing of the outside world and unable to take life seriously. The Empress, with whom I had a long chat, asked me many questions, but such questions as a little girl might ask. I learned that until she was married she had never been outside her palace yard, and the only journey she had ever taken was her honeymoon trip across the city to the Emperor's palace. The Emperor himself is quite ignorant of the size of the world and has been made to believe that Java is the largest country in existence. In the evening the Emperor and Empress consented to take a ride with us in the motor car through the city streets, and both of them expressed to us again and again their pleasure in the outing.

"The women of India, I found, were as much children mentally as the women of Java. They, of course, marry very young,

and it is not infrequent for a husband away at college to send his wife toys and dolls as presents. One Maharaja whom I visited had an English governess and could speak a few words in English. She asked me to find Boston for her on a globe she had for learning geography. After I left her country I sent her picture postals of other places to help her on in



Women and children in India, where the husband at college often sends dolls and other playthings to his wife

Backward Conditions in Java and India, but Awakening Is Noted in Japan, While Uniformity of Appearance of Men and Women Exists in Cochin-China

GLIMPSES OF VARYING CONDITIONS

the study of geography. Last year she attended the coronation in London, so I have no doubt she knows pretty well how what the outside world is like. When I was in India it was rather unusual for the Maharajahs to want their wives to learn English, but since then it has become more customary, inasmuch as the Maharajahs find it an advantage for their wives to be able to converse in English at government functions. Everywhere in India I was impressed with the men's firm belief in woman's great inferiority. The English governess, with whom I talked about the desirability of removing the purdah from the women said, 'Before I came here I did not believe in the purdah, but the longer I stay the more I become convinced that it must not be abolished until the men are educated to know that the women can be virtuous without it.'

"Until the men's attitude toward women is radically changed I believe it would be dangerous to give up that which is supposed to protect virtue. The people do not think that the western world is as far advanced as India, and so for the women to give up the purdah and go with

face uncovered as the English and American women do, would be, according to their ideas, taking a backward step.' An Indian gentleman with whom I talked said, 'There is no reason why other men should see our wives; they belong to us.'



GIRL FROM INDIA MISSION SCHOOL

We took a picture of the daughter of one of our interpreters in the clothes she had learned to wear at the mission school. She was seven years old and soon to be married. I tried to prevail upon her father to send her back to school instead, but he refused, saying, 'If she returns she will become a Christian and then she will be shunned by all her people.'

"We found in Cochin-China that there was equality between the men and women at least as far as appearance was concerned, for they dressed their hair so much alike and wore such similar clothes that it was almost impossible to tell them apart. The women preside over the market places, and they also make excellent nurses. Very recently the first young woman to come to this country was brought here by a family who found her so invaluable as a nurse that when they left Cochin-China they insisted upon bringing this young woman with them."



Japanese peasant women of the present day, who are said to display more intellectuality than their husbands

PRaises FINANCIAL SYSTEM UTICA, N. Y., HAS USED 20 YEARS

SOME good, sound, sane lessons in city planning may be learned from study of the financial system of Utica, N. Y., especially in connection with expenditures for pavements, according to George C. Warren, a former resident of that place and who now lives in Boston.

Mr. Warren attended the national conference on city planning, held in Boston recently, and after listening to the discussions he reached the conclusion that not many cities in this country or in Canada surpass Utica in its method of paying for public improvements, in the formulation of which he assisted about a quarter century ago.

Referring to the matter of meeting the cost of construction and maintenance of street improvements, Mr. Warren says that in Boston the cost of first improvement is assessed on the abutting property and all subsequent repairs and renewals are paid for from the general budget. He describes the results as follows:

"First, the almost universal tendency of property owners to accept the cheapest form of roadway and sidewalk construction which can be laid.

"Second, there are so many miles of roadway thus inadequately improved, it is impossible for the city out of its limited tax budget and limit of bonded indebtedness to lay modern pavements to anything like the extent they should be laid to meet present traffic and economic conditions and at the same time meet the enormous expense necessary to keep the old roadways in safe, passable condition.

Utica's system is described by Mr. Warren as follows:

"1. The city pays one third the cost of all original pavements and all renewals thereof and provides for this out of the annual tax budget, the paving fund thus created being an annual tax of less than an average of \$1 per capita of population which is not enough to hurt any.

"2. The remaining two thirds of the cost of original pavements and all renewals is assessed on the abutting frontage, each individual person assessed being given the option of paying the whole or part of his or her assessment in cash or deferring payment for six annual installments with 6 per cent interest. To cover the deferred assessments the city issues six paving bonds, each for one sixth of the whole amount of such deferred assessments, and payable in one, two, three, four, five or six years with 5 per cent interest, the due dates of the bonds and assessments being coincident. The city loses nothing on account of the credit it gives to the taxpayers and the premium the city gets for the bonds and the 1 per cent

extra interest charged the taxpayers fully pays all clerical or other expense of the city in the transaction.

"3. The city at large pays for minor repairs required between the time of laying the original pavement and the necessity of reconstruction or resurfacing.

"The result of this system after 20 years practical trial is that there are few cities in the United States and Canada which as a whole are as well paved today as is Utica, practically every street in the city now having a modern pavement and the work having been done so easily and steadily that no one has felt the financial burden."

PLAN TO OPEN GULF ROUTE

DENVER, Col.—The Burlington and Colorado & Southern railroads expect to put into operation in August their new route from the gulf of Mexico to the Pacific coast, via Denver.

ONTARIO INDIANS ASK FOR VOTE AND MORE EDUCATION

GARDEN CITY, ONT.—Indian tribes on the reservations in Ontario have sent a delegation to ask the government at Ottawa to grant them the right of suffrage and also to make provisions for their education in manual and agricultural arts.

This action was taken at the Grand General Indian Council of Ontario, recently held here. More than two score high chiefs of various tribes and several hundred of their followers were present at the deliberations, and strong desire was expressed for equal rights and opportunities with the white men.

At the head of the movement is the Rev. Simpson A. Brigham, an Ojibwa Indian, whose native name is Shining Light. He is a graduate with honors of Western University at London, Ont., and an ordained priest of the Protestant Episcopal church.

PARIS TELEPHONE SERVICE TESTED

One French newspaper reports in an amusing way an amateur test of the time required to get a telephone connection in Paris, says the Scientific American. The test was a definite and registered one, and resulted from the recent official test in New York city, giving six seconds as the average time.

With the official timekeeper of the Aero Club, holding a chronometer, 18 calls were put in to the four corners of Paris between 3 and 6 p. m., thus not including the lunch hour, the telephones called being in such widely varying locations as the shed of the Bayard-Clement airship, a newspaper office, a painter and a pastry cook.

The result was an average of one minute and 20 4/5 seconds, 13 times longer than in New York. However, the director of the Paris telephones stated that official tests showed an average of only 12 seconds.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS POINT IN ITS SUGAR CASE

NEW YORK.—An agreement made in 1904 whereby the manufacturers of sugar in California were paid to keep out of Utah and surrounding states in the sale of their product was brought out in Friday in the government suit for the dissolution of the "sugar trust."

Thomas R. Cutler, vice president and general manager of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, said the reason for the arrangement was for the saving of freight rates. He also explained that because prices in the Utah territory were higher than in California or the Missouri river points to which it arranged for the California companies to ship their surplus, the latter companies were allowed the profits on their probable sales in the high-priced territory.

As he recollected it, the agreement covered Utah, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, eastern Washington and part of Arizona.

AGRICULTURAL MEN OF OREGON OUTLINE EXTENSION PROGRAM

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Extension work at the Oregon Agricultural College, although a comparatively new division, is making rapid progress, solving many problems arising in industrial, economic and social development, and paving the way for carrying to every person in the state the benefit of applied science, according to the new pamphlet just issued by the college describing the scope and work of the institution.

"There will go out from the college," says the pamphlet, men and women who will lecture on subjects of vital interest in the home, the shop and the field. There will be trains equipped to show the "how and why," and these will be taken from point to point over the different railroads. There will be institutes and practical exhibitions in the cities, the small towns and the country districts.

There will be courses offered by mail and organizations throughout the state which, with the aid of the college, will make it their aim to better local conditions. Boys' and girls' clubs will be organized to foster interest in industrial studies, and like clubs for men and women will be formed. In short, there will be placed in operation every practicable agency by which the college may serve the people for whose service it was created."

Every county in the state as well as other states and eight foreign countries have representatives among the students. This year the college gave special training in one or another of 20 different lines of instruction to 2883 persons while thousands of others were reached by trains and other extension agencies.

Animal husbandry, agronomy, horticulture, dairy husbandry, poultry husbandry, forestry, home economics, engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, civil engineering, electrical engineering, pharmacy, investigative work and commerce are among the subjects given. There is a division for extension work, a department for art and architecture, a school of music and there are also courses in industrial pedagogy.

At the winter short courses this year more than 1600 men and women were enrolled. By the new plan the short course term has been reduced from six to four weeks, and the work so organized as to give each student an opportunity to specialize in his own line. The summer school holds a special session of six weeks beginning immediately after com-

TRANSVAAL'S GOLD OUTPUT 38 PER CENT OF WORLD'S SUPPLY

Transvaal gold output in 1911 constituted another record, showing an increase in value over the previous year of \$14,550,375, the increase in fine ounces being 703,880, says the Newark (N. J.) News. The total output for 1911 reached the value of \$170,286,718, of which the Witwatersrand mines produced \$163,230,341. From the total output \$37,779,957 in dividends were distributed.

One milled at the mines of the Witwatersrand reached 23,888,238 tons; analysis recovery value, \$6.79 per ton, compared with \$6.93 for 1910 and \$7.04 for 1909.

The average working costs on the Rand gold mines for 1911 are given as \$4.28 per ton, including cost of development, as compared with \$4.28 for 1910 and \$4.16 for 1909. Approximately \$35,000,000 was paid on the Witwatersrand mines during the year in wages, not including about \$5,000,000 in salaries. Administration charges reached \$3,000,000, while it is estimated that fully \$40,000,000 was paid out for colored workers' wages, recruiting fees, food and native general charges. About \$50,000,000 was spent in general stores.

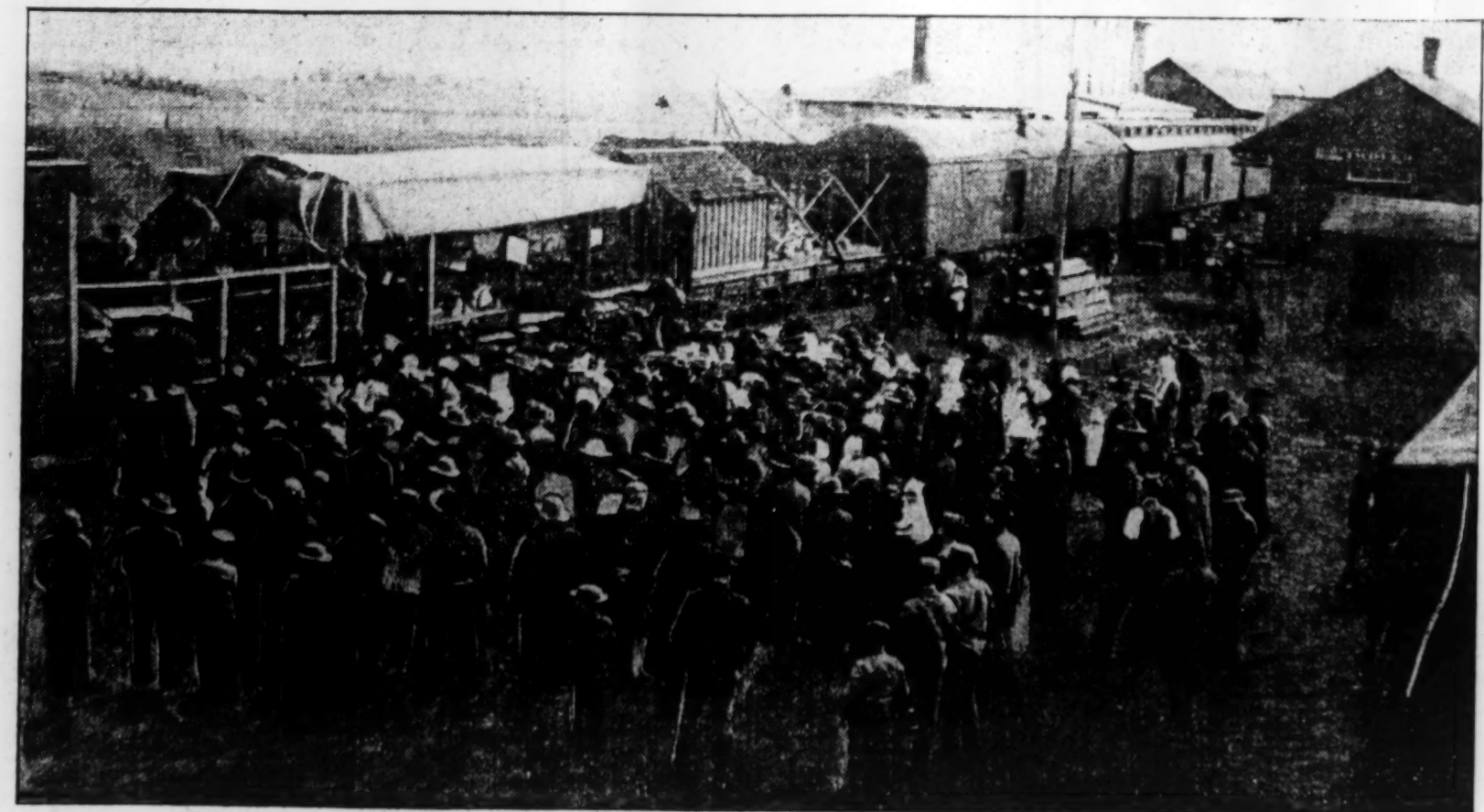
The total number of stamps in operation on the gold mines of the Transvaal in December, 1911, was 10,195, an increase of 420 in 12 months; tube mills in operation 251, an increase of 61. It is estimated that the gold output of the Transvaal for 1911 constitutes almost, if not quite, 38 per cent of the world's output for that period, as against 33 per cent in 1910.

UNIVERSITY RECEIVES BIRDS

BERKELEY, Cal.—President Benjamin Ide Wheeler announced recently the gift of a valuable collection of Hawaiian birds to the University of California by Miss Annie M. Alexander, who has endowed frequent zoological expeditions of the university. In the collection are 117 specimens and 22 species.

These summer courses are designed especially for teachers who wish to improve their equipment, to prepare themselves for a more specialized or advanced position or to take work toward a college degree. There is a military department at the college and there are many student organizations.

OREGON COLLEGE GOES TO FARMERS OF THE STATE

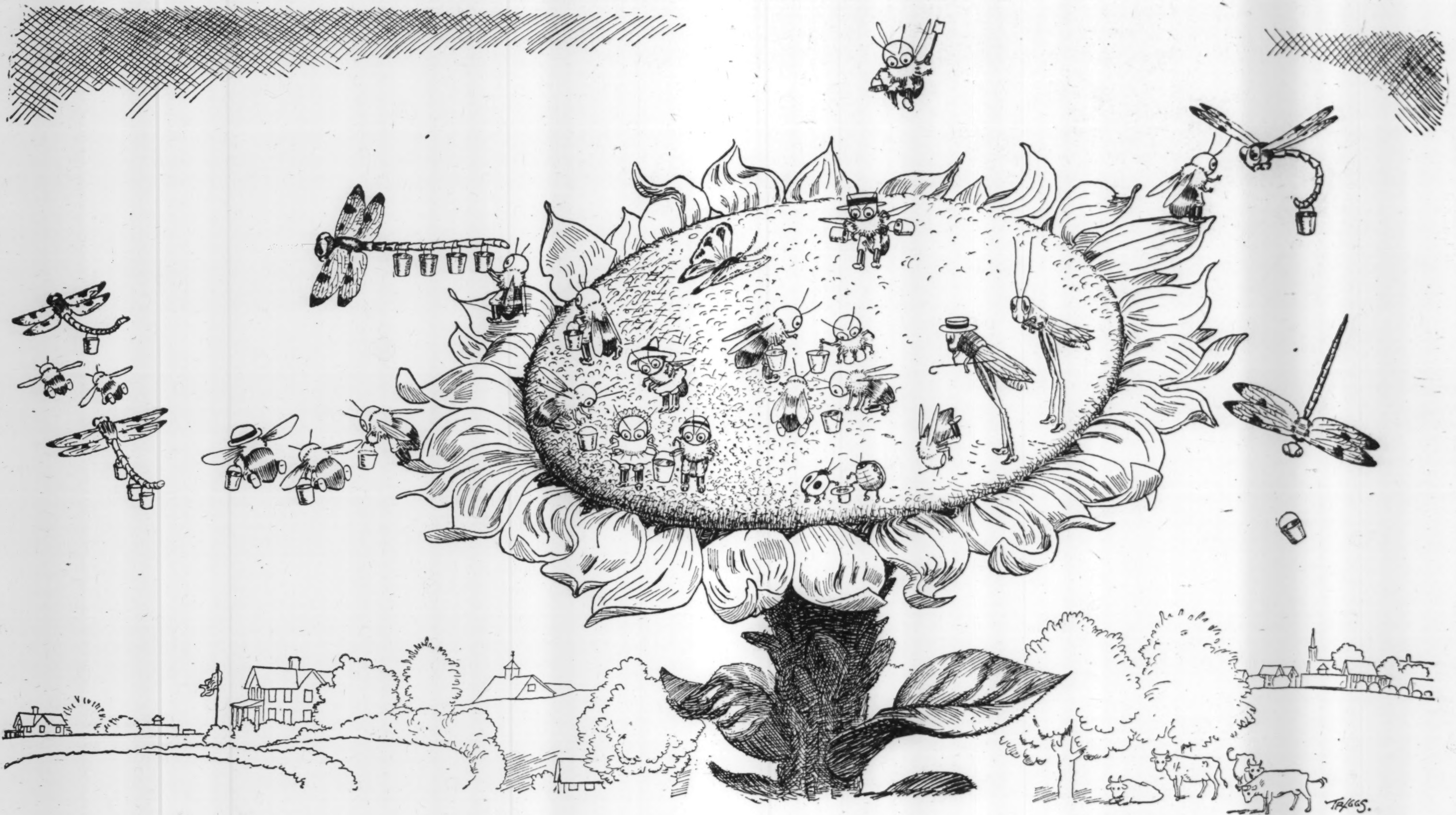


Men travel to all sections on trains equipped with agricultural devices and address the people on the latest methods in farming

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

"I feel just as happy as a big sunflower."
Is the song the bees are humming as they gather pollen flour.
(We've mentioned it before, that the bees to work adore—
To keep him always playing is the way a bee to bore.)

So the bees are busy be-ing, while the dragon flies drag.
The lady bugs are lad-ling—and we hear the wagons wag.
(The wagons as one sees 'r out of sight behind the trees;
Trees are smaller than a sunflower to the eyesight of the bees.)

The sunflower is sunning and the butterfly butts,
Explaining all the reasons why a task she always cuts;
All the pails are pretty big, so the lady bugs that dig
Put the pollen in the famous hat that ought to hide a wig.

A dragon fly has dropped his pail and so he dives down,
He goes so fast he'll catch it before it hits the ground;
One fly, who's turned tail as he's just about to sail,
Is waiting for young Otto Bee to bring another pail.

The cows that deck the landscape apparently are cowed,
We know it's so, you see, because they low so low, not loud;
It's surely very clear, since the artist's drawn them near;
For if they were lowing loudly, their voices we should hear

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The steeple stands a-steeping in sunshine bright and strong,
The leaves, though, are not leaving—in June that would be wrong;
The weather cock has cocked an eye to scan the blue and boundless sky,
He's wondering whether weather will be brewing by and by.

This pollen party's full of not rhyme alone but reason,
For Polly who lives near the hive for a cracker's always teasin';
So bees have vowed quite solemn they will fill her dish with pollen,
Perhaps she'll stop complaining then and pull her pretty poll in.

But their work is just a circus and the flower's their col-i-se-um.
The game goes on and Buzz exclaims, "O could but Polly see em!
But her sister, Polly Ticks, who plays so many tricks,
We hope will never venture in our affairs to mix."

FUN FOR BOYS IN "SQUARE DEAL"

A NOVEL entertainment that greatly pleased the 14 boys for whom it was designed was called "A Square Deal."

The invitations were written on perfectly square pieces of cardboard and guests were received in a large living room, square of shape, placards tacked upon the walls calling attention to the fact that it was the square room.

To begin the fun the boys drew up their chairs in the form of a square and various feats were indulged in. To begin they had a round in which the object was to draw a perfect square, free hand. The boy who succeeded best in this received a tally on which was pasted a little square of colored paper, all such squares to count one point toward the prize.

Another colored square was won by the boy who best succeeded in cutting a square out of paper with his eyes covered.

Next the entertainer provided a basket of nuts, large and small, which was handed to some one seated in the square. One of the other boys acted as captain, and at the word of command from this leader the nuts were passed singly but post-haste around the square in a direction indicated. The idea was that by changing his directions very frequently and without warning the captain would cause some one to let fall a nut, any failure of that kind counting against the person dropping it.

Thus, sometimes the command would be "To the right," sometimes "To the left." Again it might be "Across the square," or "Saw teeth," which meant that the person seated opposite each player was to receive the nuts, returning them to the player next, "once removed" in the opposite line, and so on. All those who did not in the whole course of the game drop a single nut received colored squares on their tallies.

As a change from the sitting games they had square tag, which was played by having a square goal drawn on the

floor with chalk. This was guarded by two boys armed with willow wands topped with raw cotton dipped in powdered chalk, while the other lads endeavored to invade it. Any boy with a floury dab on his person was regarded as a captive and was said to be "squared." He was retained within the square as a prisoner until some invader succeeded in passing the boundary lines and by tagging him set the "squared" playfellow free. All those who set foot within the square fort without being tagged received colored squares on their tallies, while the brave defender of the fort who had made most captives receive a similar reward.

Another contest lay in guessing from a distance the relative sizes of six blocks of wood, marked simply A, B, C, etc., and all varying very slightly in size.

The rewards given for the greatest number of colored squares were all of appropriate shape. There was a square seal for a watch fob, a square art nouveau inkstand and a square box of candy.

Of course, the supper that followed was no mere refreshment, but a square meal. The table on which it was served was a square one and square doilies and centerpieces were used. The candle shades were of the square Dutch shape and the bread, folded into the napkins, was likewise in perfect squares. There were square paper cases for the creamed potatoes, which were noticeably square, and outlets for the entrees were also rectangular in shape. Squares of fried hominy accompanied the fowl and squares of cheese were passed with the salad. The ice cream was molded in squares and attention was called to the fact that the sugar passed with the hot beverage was also in keeping with the occasion. Last of all came caramels in various flavors called square candy by the entertainer.—Kansas City Star

WHY?

WHY do antimacassars hang over chair-backs? In many houses antimacassars of crochet work or silk hang over the backs of the chairs, although the practise is not nearly so common as it once was, says the Childrens Magazine. When antimacassars first came into use, last century, they served a very useful and important purpose. It was formerly the practise for men to use hair-oil, and this was known as Macassar oil, because much of it came from the district of Macassar, in Celebes island, near Borneo. Upholstered chairs used to be defaced by the custom, for when the men placed their heads back on the upholstery the oil on their hair would stain the tapestry or velvet. It therefore became the practise of thrifty housewives to hang wraps over the backs of their more valuable chairs, and, naturally, these were made as ornamental as possible, so that gradually they were extended to all chairs. The name antimacassar indicated their use.

POLAR DISCOVERY

One of the strangest dramas in the whole story of exploration has just been played to a finish, says an exchange. In two and a half years both the north pole and the south pole, after centuries of effort and sacrifice, have been reached.

We all know what is meant by the poles. There is no actual pole—nothing protruding from the earth. The earth is constantly revolving, and we say that it revolves upon its axis—that is, an imaginary line running from north to south through the center of the earth. The two poles are the points at the earth's surface where this imaginary line, or axis, is supposed to terminate. As the sun's rays strike the poles at a considerable angle their heating power is less than at other parts of the earth, and so the regions round about the poles have the characteristics of extreme frigidity.

FOXES OUTWITTED THE HOUNDS

FOXES have been known to combine their efforts and by their "team work" outwit a whole pack of hounds and a field of hunters.

One spring in North Carolina four hunters with a pack of 40 dogs were chasing a fox. The chase had been on for two hours or more, the fox running in a circle not more than three miles in diameter, when the hunters assembled on a knoll near the center of the circle which the fox appeared to have described for himself.

The knoll overlooked a ravine about 100 yards distant from where the hunters had taken their stand. Across the ravine, which was about 75 feet wide, had fallen a giant chestnut tree which time and the elements had stripped of its bark.

One of the hunters saw the fox come into sight, with the dogs 400 or 500 yards behind. The fox ran straight to the chestnut tree and disappeared therein. Up to this time it was not known that the log was hollow.

In a few seconds the fox emerged from the other end of the log on the opposite side of the ravine and made off through the forest. The dogs ran to the log and there stopped. The hunters watched them for a few minutes, and then the master of the hunt called across the ravine and put them on the scent and away they went again in full cry.

In about 30 minutes Reynard once more came into sight with his tail up and showing no signs of weariness. The dogs were somewhat further behind than before. The hunters watched the fox. Again he ran into the log and out on the opposite side. The dogs halted and were again put on the trail. This time, also, the fox was gone about 30 minutes and came back and repeated his performance with the log for the third time. Then one of the hunters remarked that every time the fox came out of the log he looked fresh, although the chase had been going on for five hours. The dogs on the contrary, were becoming wearied.

To make a long story short, after the fox had made his fourth entrance into and fourth exit from the log, one of the

hunters securely stopped up the exit. In about 30 minutes the fox ran into the log for the fifth time. The entrance was quickly stopped up, the hunters cut into the log and extracted three full-grown foxes.

By taking turns the foxes had worn out the dogs without tiring themselves.—Atlanta Constitution.

THE PEACOCK

The peacock sat on the garden wall,
As vain as a bird could be;
With his tail, his crown and sheeny breast,
Oh, who is so fine as he?

The little brown birds cried, "Give us a song!"
And the blackbird piped, "Ah, do!
'Twill be a beautiful song, we know,
From a bird so fine as you."

But when the poor peacock tried to sing,
Then the small birds flew away.
They said, "Fine feathers don't make fine birds!"
They say it unto this day.
—Youths Companion.

ODD QUERIES

What trade did little Jack Horner work at?
He was a plum-mer.
What state is round at both ends high in the middle?
Ohio.
When a boy falls into a pond, what is the first thing he does?
Gets wet.—Sacramento Union.

QUICK CHANGES

A door is not a door when it's ajar.
A sailor is not a sailor when he's aboard.
A lady is not a lady when her hat becomes her.—Exchange.

WHAT THE BOY SAID

A man in a train was reading his newspaper. Across the aisle sat a woman with a curly-haired little boy who had made friends with most of his neighbors. The man with the newspaper had purchased an orange from the train boy, and was holding it in his hand when he glanced up to find the little boy at his elbow, with eloquent eyes fixed on the orange. He put it into the little fellow's hand and resumed his reading.

"Dear," said the child's mother gently,

"what do you say to the gentleman for giving you the nice orange?"
The youngster walked over again, shyly, and thrusting forward the orange in a friendly little fist, said, "Feel it."
—Exchange.

BASEBALL EXPERT.

"Johnny, do you understand what is meant by a crisis?"
"Yes, mum."
"Tell us, Johnny."
"Two out an' the bases full, mum."
—Western Christian Advocate.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

HISTORY OR GEOGRAPHY GAME

DRAW on the floor with colored chalk a horseshoe. Let the pupils stand on the curved line. In the middle of the opening mark a cross. Let one pupil stand on the cross to answer questions that are to be asked by members of the class numbered in order. The pupil on the cross should receive for every question answered a small piece of cardboard. When the pupil on the cross fails to answer, the one who gave the question (if he is able to answer it) receives the card and takes his place on the cross, which he holds until some member of the class gives him a question that he cannot answer.

When the recitation closes each pupil counts his cards, and the one having the largest number wins the game.—Popular Educator.

Something similar to the above has been tried with excellent results. The questions given to the pupil standing on the cross were

written on pieces of paper and preserved. They were put into a box kept for that purpose. Each pupil answering the questions returns all that he answers correctly. The one having the largest number of questions wins the game. The work outside of this class was to prepare these questions for the box. This plan is one of the best for review work.—School Education.

NEW KIND OF BUFF

Here is a way to play buff that may be new to some readers. Form a circle and "count out" to see who shall be "it." Number each player and the one with eyes covered remains in the middle trying to catch the two whose numbers he calls, when they must take each other's places. When he has called on three of four couples to change and has caught no one he says "one hundred," when every one must change, and the prince, are some one will be caught.—San Diego Union.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

WEEDS TRAVEL IN MANY WAYS "BEATING THE BOUNDS" IN ENGLISH PARISHES HOW TO GIVE A DAISY PARTY

PLANTS are great travelers. The obnoxious weeds are the most successful and adventurous travelers to be found in animated nature. By an almost infinite number of devices seeds and fruits flee from the parental spot on the wind, on ocean currents, by lakes and rivers. By hooks and barbs seeds cling to animals, and so are transported from place to place, while others are carried by birds.

Some seeds convert themselves into boats and rafts, and visit new countries by water; others spread out sails and so travel balloon fashion. The coconuts ships on ocean waves from one island to another.

There seems to be an impulse in all plants, says the Kansas City Star, to send out colonies of offspring to new countries. The common plantain growing around the doorsteps was unknown to the Indian until the whites came. The red man called the plantain "white man's foot."

The vast majorities of the weeds and plants growing by the roadside came from other lands. The United States agricultural department at Washington gives a list of 200 weeds. Of this number 180 are of parentage abroad. Our governmental authorities assert that the 180 weeds from abroad scattered over the North American continent all proceeded from the Atlantic seaboard to the west with only rare exceptions.

The jimson weed is native in Mexico, but the plant is native also in other warm climates. This weed was known to the early settlers as Jamestown weed, and our word jimson is a corruption of that first name. Other common names for this weed are thornapple, devil's trumpet, Jamestown lily and apple of Peru.

Our tansy, horehound and catnip, all of which grow wild in this country, came

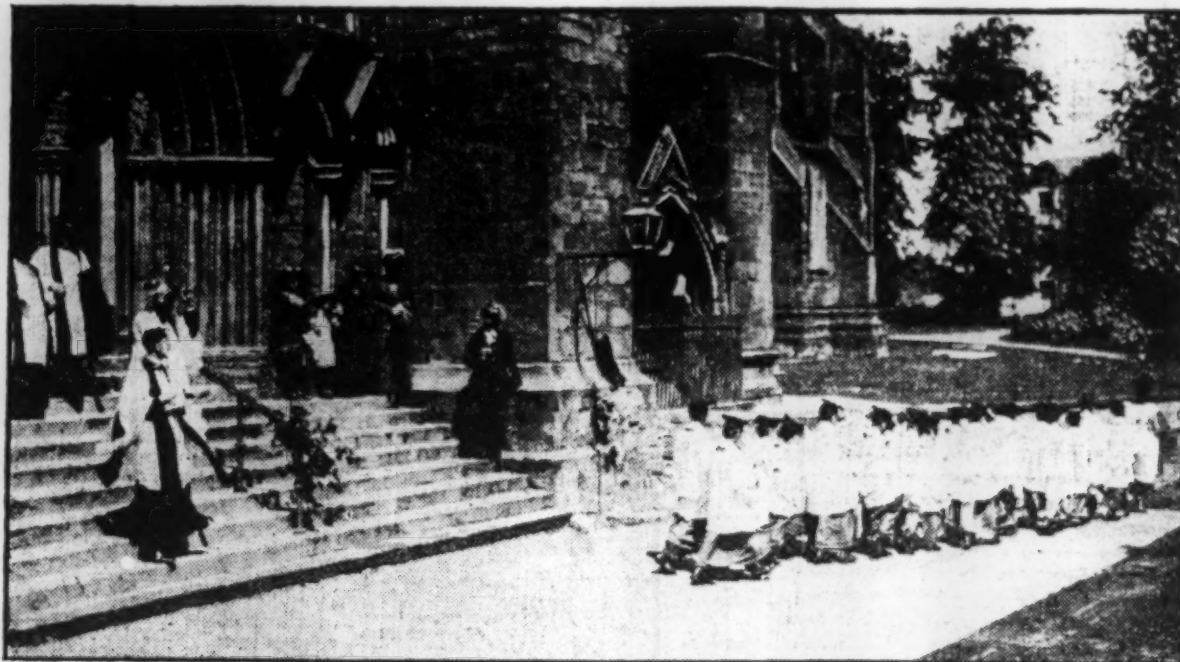
over from Europe, and of course were unknown before the arrival of the white race.

The mullein stalk, so common as to be almost universal in this continent, came from Europe and was utterly unknown to the Indians. The mullein is a great traveler. It is found in almost every country on the globe. Being a citizen of so many countries it has a long list of common names, such as Adam's flannel, blanket leaf, bullock's lungwort, candle-wick, feltwort, hare's beard, hedge taker, Jacob's staff, lady's foxglove and many others.

The dandelion, which is so much at home in pastures, lawns, yards and along roadsides, is not a native here at all. It came uninvited with our forefathers from Europe, but it is not known how it got here. Perhaps the seeds came in the bedding, or in packages of goods. After its arrival in America it began to explore and settle up with the country, assuming all the rights and privileges of the true colonist. The dandelion has gone to every part of the country except the South. It is a weed wherever it appears, but is useful as a salad or greens.

The poke weed, or the poke berry, as it is popularly called in the rural districts, is native in America. It is one weed which America has given to Europe, where it is cultivated as an ornamental plant. The poke is certainly a very showy and beautiful plant, but the earliest use made of it by the pioneer settlers in America was to press the juice out of the ripe fruit for red ink.

The weeds from Europe which have overrun the North American continent have become the farmer's chief nuisance. The early settlers were not annoyed with weeds of any kind in their fields. But if we received the weed evils from the older civilizations we also received our choicest fruits, grains and vegetables from the same several sources.



(Copyright by Topical Press)
Beating the bounds, in Lichfield, Eng., an old custom by which the boundaries of churches are marked in a picturesque way

LED by the Bishop of Willesden, who carried a bouquet of flowers, and several other members of the ward, the choir boys of the church beat the bounds of the parish of St. Andrew-Undershaft, writes a London contributor to the Monitor. The boys walked through Leadenhall street carrying long, white, willow wands with red and white bows and with these they vigorously beat the bounds.

This beating of the bounds, thus begun at one of the old city churches in London, has been repeated more or less all over the country. It is an old custom by which the boundaries of churches and other buildings are marked in a more emphatic, and certainly more picturesque fashion than by mere legal documents. This year, however, a fresh meaning has been appended to the custom by one of the leading ecclesiastics of the Church of England. The beating of the bounds throughout England, according to this authority, is not merely to mark boundaries, but to insist on the fact that tithes supporting church and parson are drawn from property belonging to the church. This may be a meaning of the custom which had almost vanished from men's minds, but which, with disestablishment in the air, it has been thought very meet to revive.

LITTLE PROBLEM

19. A train leaves New York for San Francisco every morning at 9 o'clock, and another leaves San Francisco for New York every morning at 9 o'clock. Each train takes exactly six days to make the journey across the continent. If I travel on one of these trains, how many trains shall I pass coming in the opposite direction?

Answer to Little Problem No. 18—Herbert was right. Feathers are weighed by avoirdupois weight and gold by Troy weight. An ounce Troy has 480 grains, but one ounce avoirdupois has only 437½ grains. But a pound Troy has only 12 ounces, or 5760 grains, while a pound of avoirdupois has 16 ounces or 7000 grains, so that an ounce of gold is heavier than an ounce of feathers, while a pound of gold is lighter than a pound of feathers.—Children's Encyclopedia.

STAR SHEEP

At night, when I am tucked in bed
And mother's said, "Good-night,"
I see the stars shine overhead—
They are the only light.

And there they wink and nod at me
And seem so very gay,
I almost wish that I could be
One with them for a day.

To think that all the time I sleep
They still can laugh and play
Across the great blue sky, like sheep
In meadow-lands by day.

—Selected.

AMERICAN EAGLE

The bald eagle became the bird of the United States in the year 1783. It is at home in all parts of North America. Its nest in the top of a lofty tree is a common landmark in Maine, and on the great mountain peaks of the western states the nest is usually placed upon the rock where no man nor beast is able to climb. The American eagle lives in America only, but an eagle living in the old world looks very much like it. The American bird is larger than the one found in Europe.—Progressive Teacher.

DOLLS' TEAPARTY

A very appropriate card for a dolls' teaparty is that on which two little Japanese dolls with clasped hands are performing a lively dance. The kimono should be painted in gay colors—firecracker red, emerald green or the brilliant Chinese yellow—and the name of the guest is to be written in higgledy-piggledy letters on the "kakemono" or wall panel sketched on the background.—Ladies World.



(Copyright by Topical Press)
Choir boys beating the bounds of the parish of St. Andrew-Undershaft, London

WHY SHE DIDN'T

The Archbishop of Canterbury is known among his friends as especially partial to two things, children and jokes, and is rather fond of telling the following story against himself:

As Bishop of London, he was one day walking in the suburbs of the British capital when he chanced upon a little girl who was standing looking up some-what wistfully at a four-barred gate. "O, please sir," she asked, "will you open this gate for me?"

Smiling upon the demure maiden, the bishop lifted the latch and pushed back the gate, but, in spite of its size, it swung so easily that he said, "You're

such a nice big girl that I should think you could yourself have opened so nice a gate as this."

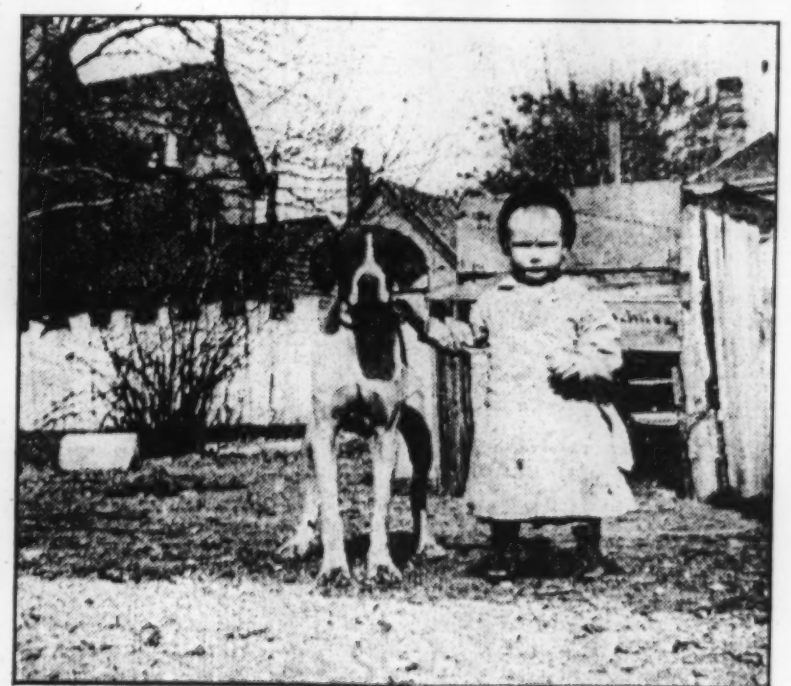
"O, I could, sir," she replied, "but then I should have got my hands all over fresh paint." And then the bishop saw that that was just what had happened to him.—Western Christian Advocate.

TOMMY'S PROTEST

"Thomas," said mother, severely, "some one has taken a big piece of ginger-cake out of the pantry."

Tommy blushed guiltily.
"O Thomas," she exclaimed, "I didn't think it was in you!"
"It ain't all," replied Tommy, "part of it's in Elsie."—National Monthly.

CAMERA CONTEST



Columbus (Miss.) playmates posing for a picture preliminary to taking a morning run

THE reader now is face to face
With Carlo and his master;
Were boy and dog to have a race,
Which one could run the faster?

The dog would lead right from the score;
What reason could be stronger?
The boy has two legs, Carlo four,
And these are also longer.

The picture was sent in with the title "Ready for a Frolic," by Newhill Puckett of Columbus, Miss., who wins this week's award. Honorable mention: Elizabeth B. Showarce, Baltimore, Md.; Jessie McKechnie, Glens Falls, N. Y. In the Monitor's camera contest \$1

will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens, or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

HARDLY anything could be prettier than a daisy party. The invitation cards have a spray of daisies painted in water-color in one corner, or a carefully pressed specimen of the flower itself neatly pasted at the top. As this is a party for little folks, afternoon is the time to hold it.

In advance prepare on medium-heavy cardboard, in water-color, some large daisies, as many as there will be guests. Have the petals of each flower at least two inches long, and allow eight petals to each flower. Then cut all of the petals away separately from the center of the flower, and hide these petals around the room. Each player when about to play the game, is given the round yellow center of a daisy, and is instructed to "hunt" for his eight missing petals, to complete the daisy. The person who first succeeds in completing his flower receives a small reward.

For a daisy-stringing contest, in the center of a round table place a large bowl with daisy-blossoms free from their stems. Then provide each player with a coarse, blunt needle and strong thread. Each player in an allotted time endeavors to fill his thread full of daisies, and each thread must be of the same length. The time limit should be two minutes. The chain first finished, and at the same time the best-looking, wins the reward.

Of course there should be some outdoor games, and a good one to play is "Daisy in the Dell." For this the children form in a circle, joining hands, and one is chosen to be daisy-picker. The daisy-picker runs, around the outside of the circle chanting:

"Daisy in the dell, daisy in the dell,
I don't pick you, I don't pick you, I do pick you."

The child whom the daisy-picker touches upon reaching, the last word must try to run entirely around the circle and back to his place before the daisy-picker catches him. If he succeeds,

he need not be "it," but if he is caught, he must be the daisy-picker.

"Are you a daisy?" is another jolly game. The players stand in a line facing one child, who is chosen to be "it." This child asks each one in turn the question, "Are you a daisy?" Each child answers by naming the flower he chooses to be. Thus one may say, "I am a rose," another, "I am a pansy." If any child chooses to say, "I am a daisy," he is immediately chased by the questioner, and if caught, he must take the place of the questioner. The game then proceeds as before. One rule is that a child must not repeat the name of a flower that another child has given.

A game that is based on the Mother Goose rhyme, "Rich man, poor man, beggar man," etc., is called "Rich man, poor man." One child is chosen to whisper to each of the players some word of the rhyme. The named children then stand in a circle, and another child who is "it" may call for any character in the rhyme that he wishes; the child who has been given that name must respond by saying "Here," and then running away. For instance, the one who is "it" may call for "lawyer," and the child to whom that name has been whispered calls out "Here," and is immediately chased by the leader. If he is caught within a reasonable length of time, he is "it," and the former leader drops out. This should be played until only two are left.

The refreshments carry out the daisy idea, and may be served indoors, on the piazza or on the lawn. The centerpiece at the supper table is a big bunch of daisies, and each child has a place-card on which is painted or drawn a daisy face, the petals forming a cap frill. The sandwiches are bread and butter, and some "good-to-eat" daisies can be made from hard-boiled eggs, by cutting the whites petal-shaped, and by mixing the yellow with salad mayonnaise, to form the centers. Marguerites and little cakes frosted in yellow and white may be served with vanilla ice-cream.—Woman's Home Companion.

BRIEF TALK TO THE BOY SCOUTS

IN a talk to the Boy Scouts of America, Daniel Carter Beard, national scout commissioner, gives hints telling them what they should be on the watch for in their hikes and how to scout for birds and animals in the woods. Says he:

"One of the great things in the boy scout activities is teaching and encouraging the scouts to develop their five senses. Every boy thinks that he can hear, see, taste and smell, but it is only a few of us who have developed these senses to a normal degree. For instance, there are thousands of sounds all around us which we do not hear because we have not fixed our attention upon them, and there are thousands of scents which we do not smell because we have not been taught to notice the different odors unless they are so pungent and strong as to affect our personal comfort.

"It is the duty, however, of every scout when he starts on a hike to keep his eyes, ears and nose at attention, to note not only the general contour of the country, the direction of a range of hills, the direction pursued by a stream, road, path or trail and its changes of direction,

but also to note each bird, mammal, reptile or insect that he passes on the walk.

"When you start on your hike, look at your pocket compass and see the direction you propose to take. Note whether it is west, northwest or southwest, and the prominent objects, such as lakes, forests, hills, which are in the line of your march. Put your finger in your mouth and moisten it; hold it up and note by your compass the direction of the wind. Also note the kinds of clouds that are floating overhead. Note whether the crows are giving voice to their ordinary 'caw, caw' or flying high overhead, giving voice to an occasional 'quack.' All these things have a bearing upon the weather probabilities and if you will afterwards put down in your note just what happened in 12 hours after you will learn what the signs portended.

"Note the birds you see, identify them or make notes from which you may identify them later. In my animal book I have given directions from which any boy can make crude sketches of the birds he sees and accompanied with notes necessary for identification."

BALL PLAY WITH TWO ON BASES

WHEN the side at bat in a game of baseball has runners on second and on third base and there is only one man out what can the side in the field do to keep its opponents from scoring? Obviously, a hit will bring in two runs, a fly to the outfield will score the man on third, any kind of a ground ball is dangerous and the "squeeze play" is difficult and sometimes risky.

"Inside" baseball has a play that can be used in these circumstances; and unlike many inside plays, it does not require any extraordinary throwing ability. As is customary when there is a man on third and none, or but one, is out, the team is playing a short infield. The catcher signals for the play, and the pitcher throws a wide ball that the batter can neither hit nor bunt. The instant the catcher receives the ball he

throws it, not to third base, but to the third baseman, who is standing in close. This throw will drive the runner on third back to the base.

As soon as the third baseman gets the ball he turns and throws to second base, which the second baseman has covered. The chances are good that the runner on second, who naturally takes a long lead when there is a man on third, will be caught off the base and put out. The short stop backs up the catcher's throw to the third baseman.

There is little danger that the runner on third will score on this play, says the Youth's Companion. On the first throw he has to start back for his base, to avoid being caught off; and when the second baseman gets the ball the runner will be "anchored" at third with no lead, so that a throw from second should easily beat him to the plate.

SPIDER WEB

A filmy web a spider spun,
What fun
On a morning-glory vine,
How fine
From flower to flower he'd fling
A silken string,
And tie it taut and tight,
Just right.
Back and forth I saw him go,
To and fro
Up and downward in the sun,
Run and run,
Till the pretty house was done,
All spun.
—Little Rhymes.

PICTURE CARDS

"Here, Tommy," said the busy merchant, handing his office boy some silver, "run out and get me 50 postcards."
The boy went, but did not return until after the lapse of two hours, when he entered with the confident air of one who has done duty nobly.
"Goodness, Tommy, you've been a long time getting those cards!" exclaimed the merchant.
"Well sir," explained the lad, "I had to pick 'em out. You wanted pretty ones, didn't you?"—Pittsburgh Gazette Times.

UNREAD LETTER

A girl of four years, having written a letter consisting simply of waving lines, asked her father to mail it. "What did you say," asked papa. "I don't know," said Rosamond. "Why, you wrote it!" exclaimed papa. "Yes, but I did not read it," was the innocent answer.—Youth's Companion

SEEN IN CIRCUSES

"Describe the hippopotamus," said the teacher. "The hippopotamus," answered the little girl, "is a very beautiful animal; but it is not useful. It is raised only in circuses."—Christian Register.

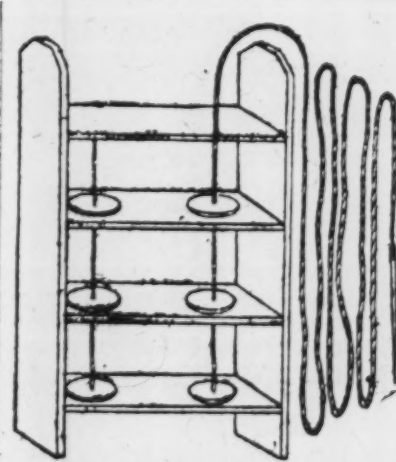
STRING AND BUTTON PUZZLE

HERE is a puzzle which you can easily make yourself for the amusement of your friends. To construct it you will require half a dozen buttons, one bead or shoe button, a yard of cord, a stout needle and a few small strips of thin wood or cardboard.

First of all, make a small wooden or cardboard ladder of four steps, somewhat like the one shown in the accompanying illustration. Thread the needle and tie shoe button or bead on the end of the cord. Then pass the needle down through the top step of the ladder, then through a button, second step, another button, and so on down one side and up the other, so that the result is as shown in the illustration. There are two buttons resting on each of the three lower steps.

Now you are ready to solve the puzzle, which consists in finding a way to bring all the buttons together on the string.

Of course, in inviting your friends to solve the puzzle you ought to know how to solve it yourself. Begin by holding the ladder in the left hand with the bead or shoe button underneath on the same side. Next give the cord two twists round its upper right-hand end. Now take the needle and pass it through the holes and buttons in an exactly reverse direction



GET ALL THE BUTTONS TOGETHER

to that in which it was threaded in preparing the puzzle.

Next, twist the cord twice round the upper left-hand end of the ladder and proceed to thread it again through the buttons, but not through the holes in the steps. If the cord be now untwisted from each end of the ladder and drawn through, the counters will all fall together on the cord.—New York World.

HOW RUSSIA SEEMS TO THE JEW BEFORE LEAVING AND ON RETURNING

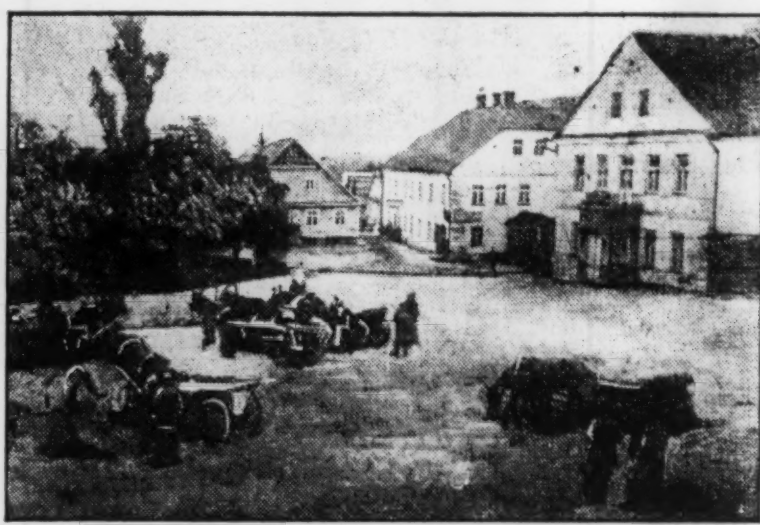
Life of Hyman Ravven as Told by Himself, Gives His Early Experiences and Later Impressions

WHAT HE OBSERVED

What the Jewish boy experiences before leaving Russia for America and what he feels and thinks on seeing his native country again may be appreciated somewhat from the following interview with Hyman S. Ravven, naturalization clerk at the Boston Civic Service House, the sketch being presented as it was given originally in biographical form. Mr. Ravven, on returning to Russia, noted a broadening of thought among Jews of the present generation there, but was unable to discover any inducement for them to stay in that country. He found, however, marked improvements in the manner of living among the Poles and Lithuanians who had returned to Russia from the United States.



Typical Lithuanian peasant family and home of the kind they occupy previous to leaving for America



Public square in Merech, Hyman Ravven's native village in the province of Wilno, Russia

I WAS born in Merech, a village in the province of Wilno. My education began at the age of 5. Being a Jew, I was debarred from entering the secular school, so was sent instead to the heder, which was a squalid hut where the rabbi lived and instructed the 15 or 20 children placed under his care each year. He was a tall, gaunt-looking man who carried a strap, and with this he assisted us along the road of learning. First, we were taught elementary Hebrew, then instructed in the five Books of Moses. Our hours were from early morning until sundown in summer and until 10 at night in winter. At the age of 12 I was ready to begin the study of the Talmud, so I was sent to a nearby town to attend the yeshivah, a higher school than the heder and conducted by several rabbis instead of one. Here there were between 200 and 300 students, who, according to the custom of those days, boarded on the installment plan with the people of the town. By this I mean that we were apportioned among different families who promised to give us a certain number of meals each week. On some days I would take my three meals with three different families; at other times I would be with the same family for a day or perhaps longer. Our curriculum included a study not only of the Talmud but also of history, geography and history, and practice in translating the Psalms into Russian, although we did not attempt to obtain a speaking knowledge of the language. The rabbis, of course, taught us only the Talmud, and our instruction in the rest of the subjects was obtained from other teachers. I remained at the yeshivah two years, coming home only for the spring and autumn holidays.

Incentive to Learning

If I had done as many Jewish boys do, I would have stayed longer at the yeshivah and then continued my study of the Talmud in one of the synagogues, with the hope of some day becoming a rabbi. The young men who study at a synagogue are called perushim, and they are very much in demand as prospective sons-in-law. Ambitious fathers with marriageable daughters seek these young men out, and the more learning a young man has, the more he is desired as a member of the family. After marriage he and his wife live with the wife's family and are supported by her father until the young man becomes a full-fledged rabbi or is able to make his living in business.

After I left the yeshivah I was apprenticed to a jeweler for a month, but I did not like the treatment I received from the older young men in the shop, so I returned to Merech and worked as an assistant in my father's general merchandise store. My position here was not distasteful to me but I had no intention of keeping it permanently, for already the desire for travel had begun to stir me and I longed to come to America. My three older brothers had already gone there and their letters were a constant stimulus to me to follow.

But as in the case of my brothers, so with me, it was far more than a wish to see the world which was influencing me to get out of Russia. If I stayed I should ultimately have to settle down to the monotony of existence in a small town. There would have been no opportunity for growth, for in Russia all avenues to professions, government positions, and higher education are closed to the Jewish young man. He can live and travel only within a limited area, and is shut within a pale which is already overcrowded and poverty stricken. Even in the pale he is driven from the villages and cannot own land, and only such occupations as crafts and small trading are open to him. In addition, he is hemmed in on all sides by his traditional religion, which he finds too exacting.

There was still another reason, however—the strongest reason of all, perhaps—which made me dread to remain in Russia; if I stayed, I would at the age of 21 have to go into the army (Jews are never taken into the navy), and serve for a period of at least three years and eight months. During this time of drudgery I would be learning nothing that would aid me professionally; being a Jew, I would never be permitted any rank save that of a com-

mon soldier, and I would be earning only 2 cents a day. I could avoid conscription only by disabling myself, as many young men do, but I did not wish to resort to such severe measures, so I quietly put aside enough money to pay my passage to America and then told my parents that I was going.

How to get out of the country was a puzzle, but I finally decided to hire out as a laborer on one of the barges which went down our river to Germany. My passport said that I would return to Russia, and I expected to—but not until many years later. My scheme worked successfully and at the age of 15 I arrived in Boston.

Since that memorable day in July, 1901, I have seen a good bit of the United States, because I have visited one of my brothers in Chicago and another in Los Angeles. When I landed, I could not speak a word of English, so I was taken care of temporarily by the brother who happened to be in Boston; and since then by attendance at evening schools I have acquired sufficient knowledge of the language to fit me for the position I now hold. When in Chicago I also studied shorthand at one of the evening schools, and later I passed in Boston the examination for interpreters, which gave me the right to teach English to Russian immigrant pupils. I have done this work for three years in the Quincy evening school, and have also taught immigrant classes for two summers here at the Civic Service house.

Return to Russia

In 1908 one of my brothers and I decided to return to Russia for a visit. For nine days we had to remain in a German village, waiting for a chance to get over the border line. On the other side stood our father with only a chain between us, but we had no passports, so it was impossible to get past the chain. Finally my brother decided to use a passport which had belonged to another brother, and I bought a passport for one rouble from a young man who was running away, and went into Russia under his name. We then went into the customs house in the authorized way and paid the fine of four roubles which is imposed on those who leave the country without permission. I remember how I trembled lest my deception should be discovered, for that would have meant imprisonment, if not something worse. When asked whether I could write, I did not know what to answer, but finally said I could. I was fortunate that I made this answer, for I learned later that according to the description in the passport I was credited with this ability.

In the customs house we were searched for concealed literature, and at every railroad station our American-made grips were regarded with suspicion by every official. Many times we had to open them for inspection. Of course, Russia was not afraid that we were going to blow it up, but it feared that we were bringing in republican ideas set down in print. An English Bible which I had was most carefully examined and for some time I was in doubt whether I would be allowed to keep it. On every train was a gendarme whose business it was to see that no literature objectionable to the government was read on the train. These gendarmes are not the regular police; they belong to that great spy system which covers the whole length and breadth of Russia and which was organized for the purpose of exercising a close guard against liberal tendencies.

When we got to the town where we

belonged we had to pay the local police not to molest us, for it is their practice to bring you before a magistrate on the trumped-up charge of having left the country without their permission. After we had paid our fine at the customs house for this very thing we were still in danger of being fined by the magistrate. We stayed in Russia three months, and when we left our escape was again hazardous. We paid an agent in our town a certain sum and he promised to get us through. These agents are found in every town and they make it their business to pay the gendarmes along the route and the sentinels on the line to let certain people pass without question. We at last reached the border line, but the sentinel said he had not received his money and so would not let us pass. I paid him a tip myself, and then early in the morning, when most of the world was asleep, we ran across the line, as hundreds of people do constantly. When any one is across the Russian guard has no right to attempt to bring the fugitive back.

During my three months visit in Merech I noticed many changes that had gradually been taking place during my seven years absence. There was among the Jewish population a great laxity in the matter of religious observances. I noticed that the younger generation, especially, were casting off the shackles of the traditional ritual religion; they no longer went to the synagogue three times a day; they no longer considered it a heinous crime to touch money or a brass candlestick on their Sabbath. There was noticeable a broadening of thought and a quiet revolt against putting so much emphasis on rites and ceremonies. I learned also that the two Hebrew papers which were formerly published in Russia had been discontinued, and that many Yiddish papers had been substituted.

Peasant Life Improving

Among the peasants, who are either Poles or Lithuanians, I observed changes also. Many of them had returned from the United States, as these peasants usually do after saving money, and on coming back they had built better homes than before, homes that were larger and more sanitary than the huts they had formerly been used to in Russia. They no longer kept pigs in the front part of their dwellings, but put up separate buildings for them. They also dressed very much in the American style, and seemed to have no desire to go back to the coarse linen and woolen garments of their earlier days. The women belonging to the families of these returned immigrants no longer went to church barefooted and wearing sheepskin cloaks. I saw many of them in derby hats, something that had been quite unknown to me in my boyhood days. Life among the peasants seemed in general to be improving and the change was due, it seemed to me, to the spread of American ideas and ideals. It is likely that this improvement will continue, for the peasants will continue to return from America. Their purpose in going is mainly to save money, but they do not as a rule intend to stay permanently, as they much prefer farming in Russia to a laborer's existence in a congested American city. With the Jews the situation is far different: when they go to America they plan to become citizens, since there is no good reason why they should ever wish to return for permanent residence in a country where every official position is closed to them and where they are not even permitted to purchase land.

AN OFFICIAL JOURNAL NOW FOR FEDERATION OF RETAIL MERCHANTS

National Organization That Started Last Fall with Large Membership Sends Out Paper to Help Work

STRONG AUXILIARY

FOR the first time in the commercial history of the United States retail merchants in a considerable number have been brought together under a single banner.

Out of a largely attended meeting, held in Chicago last fall, has grown the National Federation of Retail Merchants. There are organizations galore of manufacturers and wholesalers, mechanics and farmers, but rather late in the day the dealer who dispenses goods across the counter became convinced that he missed the cooperative opportunity of the new business era. Now that organization has been effected, with a membership of more than 212,000, the federation anticipates taking a prominent place in the forward movement that means competition without unseemly rivalry.

Realizing that a good deal of publicity is essential in the furtherance of the new association, the men who initiated it saw the necessity for an official publication that would convey messages effectively to the American business world. As a result, Retailing sprang into existence. It should be remembered that there are more than 1,900,000 retailers in the United States. While each member of the national federation is expected to do his best toward bringing his fellow retailer into line, an official organ like Retailing may prove a powerful auxiliary to the end in view.

Small Interests Considered

In the first issue of Retailing, there are a number of capital articles, defining the purpose and end scope of the National Federation of Retail Merchants. Naturally, the "Editorial Point of View," which leads off, contains enough to show the aim of the federation. That it is not the big cities alone that are concerned, nor the merchant princes particularly, is made apparent by what is said about the towns. Quotations are made from William Allen White's eulogy of the small town wherein this writer declares that, "The American country town, the town of from 100 to 100,000 people, preserves better than the crowded city and better than the lonely ranch and isolated farm life the things that make America great. The preservation of home trade to the home town carries with it the preservation of many of our American institutions."

Under the heading, "The Menace to Your Business—Centralization," William Giles writes in Retailing partly as follows: "What is centralization, and whom and what does it menace? The centralization to which we wish to call the attention of the readers of Retailing is the movement of the people from the small town and cities to the great centers of population; the massing of humanity in the great cities of our country."

"We hear you say, How is that? How can I suffer from the great growth of business in the big cities? The answer is a question which almost answers itself. What are you going to do, and what is to become of your business if the population of your town continues to decrease while the stream of cash goes to the large centers for the goods you carry continues to increase?"

As to the Middleman

"Have you heard more frequently the past five years than ever before the expression, 'Eliminate the middleman'? Yes, and you thought this meant some other fellow, didn't you? And all the time you did not know that those who started the cry, and who knew so well how to get the public to shouting it, meant you for the first victim all the time. Of course, they also mean every factor who comes between the consumer and the great general distributor, the retailer, the salesman, the jobber, and all the other elements which go to make up the methods of business which have obtained for many years, but you were the first they have had in mind."

It is no secret, apparently, that first and foremost the National Federation of Retail Merchants has been formed to conserve the interests of the dealers in the towns, rather than in the large centers of population. However, a glance at the list of officers convinces that no limit has been set to the kind of communities to be included in the federation. The president, for instance, is Martin J. Maloney, of Detroit; E. C. Robinson of St. Louis is the vice-president, and John T. Russell, Chicago, treasurer. J. R. Moorehead, Lexington, Mo., is secretary.

The following are the directors: Arthur L. Holmes, Detroit, Mich.; G. W. Sawkins, Toledo, O.; M. L. Corey, Argos, Ind.; Richard Kind, Toledo, O.; H. J. Dodge, Abilene, Kan.; M. Umstadter, Norfolk, Va.; H. L. Laird, Minn.; A. H. Nelson, Ottumwa, Iowa; Henry Riechel, Grand Rapids, Mich.; G. W. Greig, Wheeling, W. Va. and Penn P. Fodrea, Omaha, Neb.

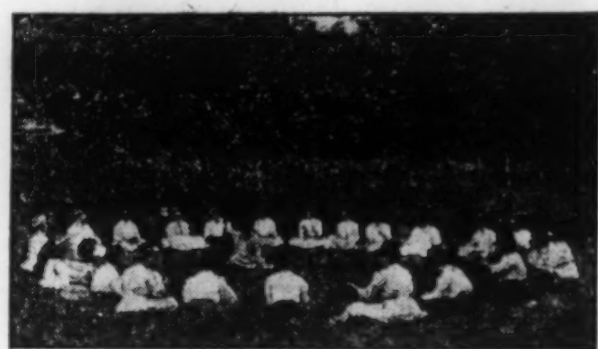
The National Federation of Retail Merchants expects to devote much of its energy to the fostering of honest advertising, as is outlined in Retailing. Some pictures are shown contrasting store pub-

EDUCATIONAL

WOMEN MAY NOW LEARN A BEAUTIFUL OCCUPATION

The demand for teachers to teach children the Fletcher Music Method at remunerative prices exceeds the supply.

WHAT IT DOES: The FLETCHER MUSIC METHOD gives a child, in a natural and pleasurable way, a fundamental, systematic and logical education in music, for expression vocally or instrumentally, and, through music, develops the child physically, mentally and artistically. Upon completion of the course any child can read music rapidly and easily, is familiar with keyboard, scales, chords, intervals, time and rhythm, can play in any key and has memorized a dozen pieces; his ear has been developed, he can modulate in fifteen different ways and transpose into any key; his natural love for music has grown and developed, and he can express himself and his own thoughts through music; his pleasure and freedom in the art makes the practice of music a delight.



OVER FIVE HUNDRED TEACHERS have been taught to teach the FLETCHER MUSIC METHOD to children. These joyfully teach because the method is founded on correct teaching practice, and the teacher is aroused to the dignity, importance and beauty of the work because she is correctly laying the foundation in the child's mind for a proper expression and appreciation of the most beautiful of the arts. The remuneration received is ample; the work and its reward are rightfully yoked together.

A SUMMER SCHOOL FOR teaching the FLETCHER MUSIC METHOD will be held in Brookline, Mass. (a suburb of Boston), beginning JULY 1. The originator of the METHOD, and for fourteen years its developer, will then prepare teachers to teach it. It has proven so successful, so remunerative to its teachers and so satisfactory to musical educators, that many more teachers are needed to present it. It offers a new, a satisfactory and a well-paid profession to women. Full particulars may be had by applying to

MRS. EVELYN FLETCHER-COPP, 31 York Terrace, BROOKLINE, MASS.

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT says: "She teaches children to think and to express themselves in terms of music. She converts it from a blind, mechanical copying, into a vital self expression."

AMY TRANTOM, Liverpool, Eng., writes: "I can only say after my second term's work, that it was quite worth the journey to America, and all the time it took me."

MISSISSIPPI SPENDING MILLIONS ON NEW ROADS

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Great advance in the sentiment favoring good roads is shown in figures recently published by E. D. Gunning, government reporter of statistics for Mississippi, says the News-Scimitar. The total bond issues for good roads in the state since October, 1911, is \$1,105,000; the total amount of pending petitions for bond issues to be heard by various county boards of supervisors at the June meetings is \$270,000. Previously reported bond issues amount to \$2,280,000, and the total amount of money being used in Mississippi in actual construction work is \$2,385,000 with every probability of the \$270,000 being added at the June meeting of the various boards.

Below is given petitions and bond issues of the various counties in Mississippi since October, 1911:

Amite—Petition in district 3 for bond issue of \$20,000 to build 40 miles of roads.
Alcorn—Issue of \$50,000 for permanent roads.
Benton—District 5, \$6000 road bonds issued June 1, 1912.
Carroll—Issued \$30,000 general improvement.
Chickasaw—District 3, \$50,000 for permanent roads; district 1 now has petition on file for \$100,000 issue.
Copiah—District 1, \$150,000 for permanent roads.
Coahoma—\$50,000 issue.
DeSoto—\$250,000 for permanent roads.
Greene—\$25,000 to be issued June 1, 1912.
Issaquena—\$10,000 general improvement.

Jasper—District 2, petition for \$25,000 to be heard June meeting.
Lee—\$50,000 for macadam roads.
Lawrence—Petition for \$125,000.
Lauderdale—District 5, \$50,000 good roads.
Lafayette—District 1, \$100,000 for permanent roads (voted May 4, 1912).
Madison—District 1, \$50,000 permanent roads.
Monroe—District 4, \$75,000.
Prentiss—District 3 voted May 31 (amount not known).
Quitman—\$25,000 (voted November, 1911), general road work.
Scott—District 1, \$75,000 for construction and maintenance.
Sharkey—\$25,000 (voted February, 1912).
Yalobusha—District 4, \$25,000 (voted March 30, 1912).
Yazoo—Districts 3, 4 and 5, \$77,500.
Total bonds issued since October, 1911, \$1,105,000.
Total now petitioned for, to be heard by various boards of supervisors at June, 1912, meeting, \$270,000.
Previously reported, \$1,280,000.
Total amount now being used in actual construction work, \$2,385,000.
Tentative, every possibility of passage, \$270,000.

TEMPERS OFF FOR MAINE

Special parlor cars bearing members of the Boston commandery, Knights of Templars, left the North station today for Portland, Me., where a celebration of St. John's day, on Monday will be held. Observance of the day is general among the Templars.

SUMMER CAMPS

SEA CAMP FOR GIRLS
On the 100-acre estate of the Sea Pine Home Camp for Girls. Over 1000 feet shore front. Abundance of delicious pineapples. Safe bathing and swimming. Sports, basketball, dancing, handicrafts. Corrective gymnastics. Experienced SEA PINE teachers, tutoring in any branch if desired. Excellent advantages for art courses. Six weeks of wholesome and ennobling outdoor life; conditions most congenial to personalities of growing girls. Indoor sleeping when required. \$100.00 for six weeks. Special arrangements for longer season. Address MISS FAITH RICKFORD, P. O. Box 7, East Brewster, Mass.

Alexander Camps
NORTH BELGRADE, MAINE
Camps new this season, all conveniences. Beautifully situated on Maine's famous "BELGRADE LAKES". Fine fishing, salmon, trout and bass. Boating, bathing, attractive drives and excellent cuisine. Rates \$12 to \$14 per week. Write for booklet. Finest place in Maine to spend your summer vacation. Address H. L. Hamblin, Mgr., N. Belgrade, Me.

CAMP CHOCORUA
A vacation camp for boys in the White Mountains. Eight years up. Senior and Junior departments. Tents, bungalows, cottages; athletic, tutoring, manual training, good moral influences. Eleven seasons. Booklet. Address S. G. DAVIDSON, M. A., Durham Street, Mt. Airy - Philadelphia

KILL KARE CAMP for Young Girls
Beautiful lake, pine woods, pure air, spring water, food from our own farms. Outdoor sports. Tutoring if desired. Practical instruction in domestic science. Booklet. MISS M. E. PORTER, Mt. Vernon, Me.

HILLCREST SCHOOL
Summer Home Camp for Girls Under thirteen. All attractive features of camp life. Girls sleep in modern brick house. Best home influences. Brief morning studies—balance of time pleasure drives, hikes, etc. Address, Miss SADIE M. DAVISON, Principal, Beaver Dam, Wis.

SANTA ANITA CAMP
FOR GIRLS
(Third Season July 1 to September 31.)
Vacation camp in the beautiful Sierra Madre Mountains. Ideal outdoor life under personal care of experienced teachers. Auxiliary camp for young boys. Tutoring if desired. Address BEELEY HALL SCHOOL, 2280 Western Ave., Los Angeles, California.

CAMP FOR WOMEN
East Wolfboro, New Hampshire
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Home (Summer) Camp for Girls
A small Summer Camp, with all conveniences, located on a beautiful lake in Maine, for girls from ten to fifteen years of age. Numbered; personal care; terms reasonable. Refers to MRS. WILLIE M. HOYT, 15 Waverly St., Brookline, Mass.

WHERE TO LOOK FOR INSTRUCTION

Leading Educational Institutions



Discriminating Parents, Attention!



You are or soon will be making plans for your boy's next year in school. We can help you. Right in Boston on Huntington Avenue is located a private day school which very closely approaches the ideal and occupies the same position in Boston that the Horace Mann School does in New York City.

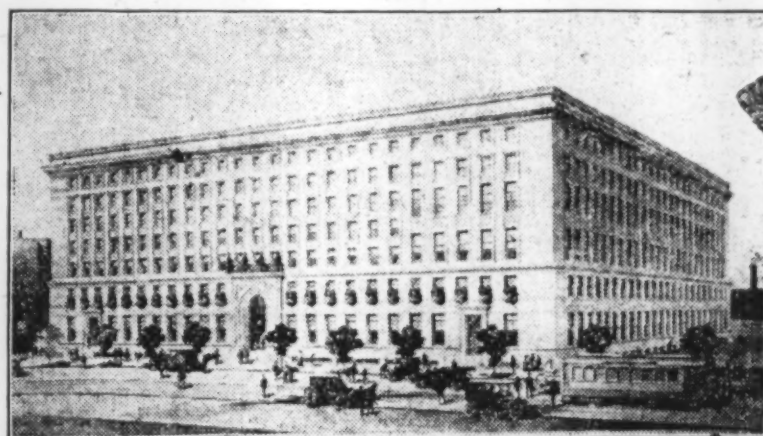
WE OFFER THE FACILITIES OF THE BEST PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN AMERICA WITH THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT FEATURES:

LOCATION

The school will be located after October next in the magnificent new building of the Boston Y. M. C. A. on Huntington Avenue, easily accessible from the city and suburbs and in the educational centre of Boston.

Rooms and Equipment

The school will occupy some thirty class rooms, lecture halls, laboratories, shops, dormitories, library, study rooms, flooded with sunshine and splendidly ventilated. New furnishings and equipment.



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Write, 'phone or call for illustrated catalogue giving full details.

A personal interview will be gladly arranged. It will be to your advantage to make early application, as present indications point to a large enrollment. Telephone, Haymarket 145.

FOURTH YEAR OPENS OCTOBER 1st

FRANK PALMER SPEARE, Educational Director, 2, 8, 10 Ashburton Pl., until Oct. 1
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Basket Ball Gymnasium
Tennis Swimming Pool, Tennis
Hockey Courts
Swimming Glee Club, Orchestra
"Hikes," Outings
Chorus Singing in charge of noted choral director.
All features closely supervised by trained specialists
Expensive habits are not acquired in this school

MORAL

Students in the school are supervised, instructed and safeguarded in their study and recreation by men of high moral character, broad experience and warm sympathies. The discipline is firm, but rational. Religious influences are positive but strictly undenominational. We do not receive boys of vicious or low habits or otherwise objectionable under any circumstances.

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Complete preparation for the colleges, scientific schools, West Point, Annapolis and other higher institutions. Four-year electrical course; one and two years business courses; four years co-operative engineering courses; 7th and 8th grades of the Grammar School with male teachers; one session; supervised study and play. Our certificate admits to the New England colleges.

METHODS

Small classes; male college trained teachers; close supervision; promotion at any time when deserved; vocational training for all, in addition to college preparation.

RESULTS

Hundreds of boys have attended the school and experienced remarkable moral, physical and intellectual development. Parents may rest assured that their boys will receive the advantages and opportunities which the best educational systems afford.

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WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

WHEREIN HE EXCELS.

"His great-grandfather was one of our pioneer pathfinders."
"I knew he got it somewhere. That fellow can actually follow a continued story in a daily newspaper from beginning to end."—Puck.

KEPT HIM ON MOVE

"Did ye see them big skyscrapers while ye was in New York, Silas?"
"Well, I seed the bottom part; but them police fellers wouldn't let me stand still long enough to see clean to the tops."—Judge.

THEN WISHING THEY HADN'T

Here is the extract from the prospectus of a hotel in Switzerland: "Weisbach is the favorite place of resort for those who are fond of solitude. Persons in search of solitude are, in fact, constantly flocking here from the four quarters of the globe."—Christian Intelligencer.

BEFORE THE CRASH

"There is a crisis coming in China."
"I told my wife so as soon as I saw the new cook handle the dishes."—Baltimore American.

USE THEM JUST THE SAME

Jinks—Figures won't lie.
Binks—And often they won't star.
What are you going to do about it?—Baltimore American.

BASEBALL AND PIE

A couple of boys were eating lunch and discussing things in Pie alley.
"Jimmy, what would you do if you was rich?"
"I'd have pie for dinner every day."
"Anything else?"
"Yes; I'd have a scoreboard in de dining room, wit' de butler marking up de scores from all parts de country while I eat."—Exchange.

OFTEN MUCH BETTER

Sharpe—How many young ladies would it take to fill up the road between London and Brighton?
Blunt—About a couple of millions.
Sharpe—No, 52, because its 52 miles.

from London to Brighton, and a miss is as good as a mile.—Toronto World.

PROBABLY IT WAS

Lady—A gentleman called, you say?
Did he leave any name?
Parlormaid—Oh, yes'm. He said it was "Immaterial."

DIDN'T KNOW TOMMY HEARD

Small Brother—Mr. Sammy, are you a baseball player?
Sister's Beau—No, Tommy.
Small Brother—Then why did Sis tell ma you weren't so much of a catch—Baltimore American.

WOMEN DONATE CHURCH WINDOW

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—When the new church of the German Lutherans is finished at 17th and L streets, a window costing over \$1000 and presented by the Frauen Verein of the church will be installed, says the Union.

The window made in Minnesota depicts Martin Luther translating the Bible into the German language.
"This translation," says the Rev. C. A. Oehler, pastor of the church, "was one of the great achievements of the sixteenth century reformation. The window, given to us by the women's auxiliary of the church, shows the translation, Melancthon, Bugenhagen, Cruciger, Jonas, Spalatin and many others standing near. It is a fitting subject for a Lutheran church and we are proud of it."

CHAMBER SEAT BRINGS \$4025

ST. PAUL—The highest valuation for six years on a Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce membership was reached in the deal consummated by I. L. Corse to F. J. Seidle, when the latter paid \$4025 for the privilege rights.

TELEPHONE COMPANY SOLD

OXFORD, Miss.—Messrs. Toole & Clark, proprietors of the Oxford Telephone Company, have sold the telephone service of Oxford to the Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Company. F. L. Toole will be retained as manager.

The PRINCIPIA

St. Louis, Mo.

Our new dormitory is here shown. School fully equipped with gymnasium, swimming pool, etc. Strong teaching force. Military drill for the boys.



ROOM FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOARDING PUPILS. WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS TO E. R. FIELD, SECRETARY.

Sea Pines

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Distinctively Devoted to Developing Personalities
Genuine happy home life, personal attention and care. Growing girls instructed by wholesome and beautiful ideas of useful womanhood. The Cape climate is exceptionally favorable for an outdoor life, which we make attractive and relaxing. One hundred acres; pine groves, 1000 feet of washoe, ponds. Mornings observed excepting for results in character and education. New equipment. Gymnasium, Music, Handwork, Domestic Arts, French, German, Spanish—native teachers. Branches of study, Patient and enthusiastic instruction. Address: REV. THOMAS RICKFORD, MISS FAITH BICKFORD, Principals, P. O. Box 5, East Brewster, Cape Cod, Mass.

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A boarding and day school for girls, among the Berkeley Hills. Elementary and High School courses preparatory for College. Advantage taken of the educational opportunities offered in a college town. Boys admitted to the Primary Department. Separate dormitories for boys and girls. Out-of-door sports, horseback and pedestrian trips. For catalogue address MRS. C. L. WATSON, Principal, The Watson School, Berkeley, California.

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HENRY LAWRENCE SOUTHWICK, President
Largest school of expression in the United States. The demand for our graduates as teachers in colleges, normal and high schools is greater than we can fill. Courses in literature, oratory, pedagogy, physical culture, voice, dramatic art, etc. School opens Sept. 24th.
HARRY SEYMOUR ROSS, Dean, Huntington Chambers, Boston

THE BROWNE & NICHOLS SCHOOL

80TH TERM SEPT. 23. EDUCATES ESPECIALLY FOR HARVARD.
NEW FEATURES—NICHOLS FIELD Playground on College Hill, Soldiers' Field.
PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNGER BOYS.
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DRAMATIC ART ON A SCIENTIFIC BASIS
Special SUMMER COURSE, five weeks, begins July 2, 1912.
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Building new and specially designed for the school. 50 minutes from New York City. College preparatory. General courses, including music, modelling and painting, domestic science and household arts. Athletic fields. Gymnasium.

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10th year opens Sept. 30th. Two regular courses:
Academic, 4 years; Ex-pression, 3 years. Strong Music and Art Departments. Special students accepted. Individual attention. Students greatly benefited and splendid results obtained by the thorough training given in expression work. Beautiful grounds and building. An ideal school for Eastern girls, the delightful climate allowing outdoor life all the year. Basketball, tennis, horseback riding, gymnastics. Send for catalogue. Mention course desired. Address: 1500 South Figueroa Street

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An Endowed Boarding School

FOR

YOUNG WOMEN AND YOUNG MEN

Full courses of study. Prepares for the best colleges. Schools of Technology, Professional Schools and for business. Students enter college on certificate. Special facilities for Music, Art and Education. Fine buildings, ample grounds, gymnasium new and thoroughly equipped. New Science Building with well equipped laboratories. Heavy endowment makes charges very reasonable. Visitors welcome all summer. 25 miles from Boston. Fall term begins Sept. 10th. For catalogues and further information address:
ARTHUR W. PRINCE, Litt. D., Principal.

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Andover, Mass. Ten Miles from Boston. Home making, including the science of food, marketing, cooking, the art of entertaining, house furnishing and management, sewing, dressmaking and millinery, are thoroughly taught.
Regular, college preparatory and special courses, including art and elocution. Music faculty of ten teachers—organ, piano, violin and voice.
All outdoor sports are encouraged. Beautiful suburban location. Address: 102 Woodland Road
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College Preparatory, General Course.

Gymnasium, Outdoor Sports.

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In a sunny, weather protected, outdoor class room, built on a raised platform and connected with the rest of the school building. For girls from seven to twelve. Catalogue.

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ON historic ground. In touch with highest Virginia standards. Social training. Regular and special courses. Five buildings, with gymnasium. New pianos, steam heat, athletics. For beautiful catalogue address Arthur Kyle Davis, A. M., 226 College Place, Petersburg, Va.

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ESTABLISHED 1828

Prepares boys exclusively for

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College Preparatory and general course. Advancement to High School graduates. Special advantages in Art, Music, Languages, Domestic Science and Household Arts.

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For boys from eight to sixteen. A country school with every modern equipment. Booklet on request. ALEXANDER H. MITCHELL, Head Master, Box 8.

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A School for Girls.

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College preparation and the athletics in their own bright climate.

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Advanced Elective Courses. For high school graduates. College Certificate Privilege (no examination).

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Endorsed by LELAND POWERS.

Instructors: Phidiah Rice, Elizabeth Pooler Rice.

School opens July 25. Five weeks course. Send for catalogue.

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We not only teach our boys to live with them. Certificate to leading colleges. Boys of the highest character only are free. Alfred C. Robbert, Director. Prospect St.

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SELECTING A SCHOOL

Somewhere there is exactly the right school to meet the particular needs for that boy or girl. These advertisements of schools and educational courses offer a large variety of advantages and a wide geographical distribution. Upon receipt of requests mentioning the Monitor catalogues will be sent by any of the schools here advertised.

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Your advertisement to 4330 B. B. or, if preferred, a representative will call to discuss advertising

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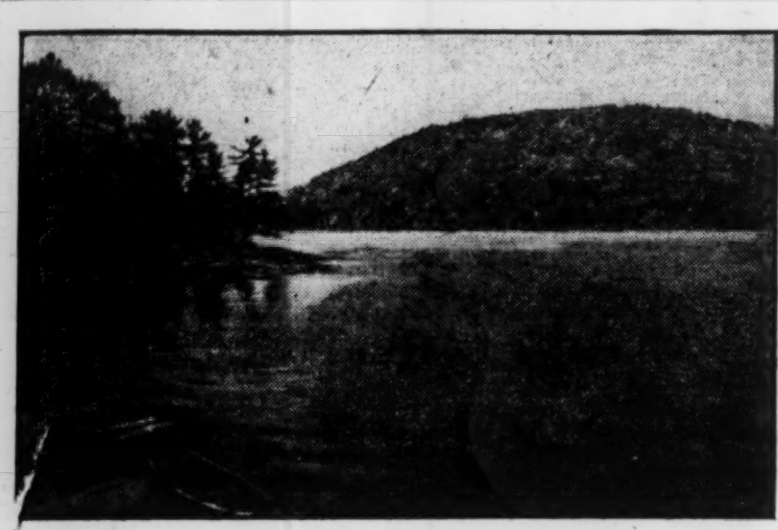
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Vacation Homesites

For gentlemen's Summer bungalows and camps. An exclusive Summer Colony of the best families. Lake Massawamuck and the mountain streams emptying into it abound with fish. Fourteen mountain peaks and peaks visible from all parts of our property, and 11 lakes, including Lake Sunapee are so near you can drive to any of them in less than an hour. Plenty of virgin pines, birch, chestnut, oak and other trees. Satisfy your hankering for a Summer home by seeing GRAND VIEW TERRACE and Lake Massawamuck at once. Breathe the clear pure air—1600 feet above sea level. Shake off business and social duties and get acquainted with your family in this wonder spot. All the fresh vegetables and berries in season right at your door, at country prices. Get your milk fresh from the milking, butter from the churn and eggs from the hen.

A few weeks of this life will please you as nothing else will. Fill out the coupon NOW, NOW, NOW. A team of oxen couldn't hold you back and keep you from buying when once you have seen the property.

Easy to get to—easy terms and easier prices than either Lake Sunapee or Lake Umbagog.

The right place, right people, right views, right homes, right fishing, etc. Never before offered for sale.

Lake Massawamuck is between three and four miles long and from 1/2 to 1 1/2 miles wide.

Prices of lots and booklet of half tone views of the property sent upon application.

To responsible parties, who contemplate purchasing now, and would like to see GRAND VIEW TERRACE at once, we will send one of our motor cars, either to the home or place of business and motor with you to the property and return, if you will kindly fill out the coupon and mail today.

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149 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
Phone Oxford 2504

MINERAL RESOURCES OF CAROLINAS ARE MANY AND VARIED

RICHMOND, Va.—That part of the Carolinas which lies immediately south-east of the Blue Ridge, in what is known as the Piedmont region, has long been of commercial importance, largely on account of the variety and abundance of its minerals. In fact, in the number of its mineral species North Carolina is said to surpass any other state in the Union, and a great variety of minerals has been found in South Carolina. Mining in this region dates back before the time of the settling of America, and early Spanish and English accounts of the discovery and recovery of metals are numerous. The principal mineral resource is gold. Iron has been mined to a considerable extent, and within recent years the monazite industry has attained some importance. Besides these materials, tin, copper, lead, manganese, pyrite, mica, barite, corundum, clay, limestone and granite are or have been found and worked to some extent.

So far as gold is concerned, history relates that when the early Spanish explorers came to America they were shown by the Indians rich nuggets and ornaments of gold which came from the southern Appalachian region. Some of this gold is supposed to have come from the Carolinas, says the Virginian.

BRICK IS MADE THAT WILL FLOAT

At the present time there is no particular demand for a brick that will float, but such a thing will be regarded as a curiosity the world around. This special brick is designed to be used as an insulation in the construction of cold storage plants and is meant to take the place of cork, flax, charcoal fiber and sawdust, all of which are imperfect insulating material, the use of which is attended by foulness and rot, or are otherwise offensive.

The brick, in water-proofing, says the Scientific American, is so burned that 45 per cent of its volume is confined, and with the result that one of these bricks being cast upon the waters will float along like a block of wood.

HEIGHT OF SHOOTING STARS

According to Cosmos, the mean height at which shooting stars first become visible is 81 miles, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. The mean height of their disappearance is about 38 miles. The mean length of their visible path is 45 miles.

MANY HARVARD MEN ARE HIGH IN SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT

Statistics have been compiled showing the relation of the number of college graduates and Harvard graduates to the total number of positions in the most conspicuous departments of national service.

The phases of work investigated are: the supreme court, Congress, the cabinet, and the consular service.

In the supreme court there are, counting the chief justice with the associate justices, nine men, of whom seven are college graduates and one, Oliver Wendell Holmes, a Harvard man. Justice Holmes was appointed in 1902.

In the sixty-second Congress, of 92 senators, 61, or 65.3 per cent, are college graduates; and of these, three, or a little less than 3.3 per cent, are Harvard men. In the House of Representatives there are 391 members, of whom 256, or 65.5 per cent, have had a college education. Thirteen congressmen, or a little less than 3.3 per cent, are graduates of Harvard.

It will be noticed that the percentages of college men and of Harvard graduates are almost identical in the Senate and the House. The figures for the House show an increase of three Harvard men since the previous Congress. One of these, Robert J. Bulkley, has the distinction of being the youngest member.

There are now 10 countries in which the United States has ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary. Seven of these ambassadors are college graduates. Curtis Guild, the ambassador to Russia, graduated from Harvard with a summa cum laude degree. Robert Bacon was until recently United States ambassador to France, but resigned this post to become a fellow of Harvard University.

GAS PLANTS FOR CAMPERS

MINNEAPOLIS—Through a discovery by Dr. Walter O. Snelling, consulting chemist of the bureau of mines and the Panama canal commission, stationed at Allegheny arsenal, people who get a bungalow in the country or who want to put in a few weeks camping outside of civilization will be able to carry their own lighting plant along in an additional suit case, says the Journal.

Dr. Snelling has developed a liquid gas of which a little steel bottle will carry enough to light an ordinary house three weeks or a month.

MOUNTAIN FARM

180 ACRES

HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE, PAYING FARM, FULLY EQUIPPED; MOUNTAIN SCENERY UNSURPASSED IN N. E. IDEAL COUNTRY PLACE THAT WILL MORE THAN SUPPORT ITSELF. ADDRESS R 26, MONITOR OFFICE.

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Country Club District

A most attractive home unexpectedly to let as occupant must go to California. 12 spacious rooms, three bathrooms (2 tiled on second floor), beautifully finished in hard woods, large living room with beamed ceiling and fireplace, polished oak floors, steam heat, electric lights, billiard room, broad verandas and many other modern features; more than an acre of land with many trees and shrubs. Will be sold at a sacrifice.

FOR THE SUMMER

TO LET—Several attractive furnished houses in various parts of Brookline, to let for the summer months or longer; also some desirable furnished apartments for long or short periods.

Two-Apartment House

FOR SALE—Modern house containing two suites of 7 and 8 rooms and bath respectively, finished in hardwood and white enamel, oak floors, electric lights, separate hot-water heaters, verandas and all modern conveniences; slightly situated and within short walk of Beacon Boulevard. Will be sold on easy terms.

Opposite the Reservoir

FOR SALE—Corner lot of about 45,000 sq. ft. of land, beautifully situated, directly opposite the Chestnut Hill Reservoir; superb location for a private residence or might suit unrestricted; would consider an offer of 25c per sq. ft.

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\$1400 for \$1100
\$1400 2nd mortgage at 6 per cent, single house, owner occupies; monthly payments on principal. Mortgage needs money and will sell for \$1100. JAMES M. HUGHES, 35 Tremont.

NEWTONVILLE
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY to buy an 11-room house, 1/2 acre of land, beautiful shade and fruit trees at very low price; near schools and cars. Address X 7, Monitor office.

HALF ACRE OF LAND on Maple ave., Newton, for sale; 10 acres of land in Wakefield, lots in Wollaston, 30 acres in Newton Center for sale. WILLIAM H. BLISS, 78 Newtonville ave., Newton.

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REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
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WINTHROP HOUSES for sale and to rent by FLOYD & TUCKER, 34 School St., Boston.

HANGING GARDENS

URGED IN CITY

MINNEAPOLIS—Downtown Minneapolis will not be the only section in which the business houses are graced with window boxes, if the sectional commercial organizations are heeded, says the Tribune. In response to requests from several commercial clubs of outlying districts, M. Martin, chairman of the "hanging garden" committee of the Garden Club and R. H. Benham, chairman of the "hanging garden" canvass committee, visited 10 commercial club offices.

As a result of the visits, arrangements for the appointment of committees have been made with practically all the clubs. Each club's committee will canvass the business section the club represents, and will seek to interest in the establishment of boxes, both in the section and in the downtown district.

HAWAII SISAL

INDUSTRY GROWS

Sisal is coming to the fore as an island product that in a short time will be one of the chief exports from the territory, says the Honolulu Bulletin. The new sisal mill that is to be located at Pounah will have the latest in the line of machinery for preparing the fiber. The sisal company will have two mills to take care of the plants that are growing on the 1150 acres that have been planted.

There are some 700 more acres yet to be planted. From 45 to 60 bales a month have been going out of the territory, the most of it being shipped to the Tubbs Cordage Company at Oakland, Cal. In March, 1912, the sisal company made its first shipment of sisal to the Portland Cordage Company at Seattle. The bales weigh about 600 pounds, worth about \$100 a bale.

BRADY TO LEAD MELROSE NINE

At a meeting of the baseball team of Melrose high school today, Nathaniel Brady, who has played center field on this year's team and has been one of the best hitters, was elected captain on the first ballot. The faculty will name the team manager and it is believed that this year's manager, Fred Moore, will be selected again. As only two of the members of this year's team are to be graduated, it is expected that Melrose will have one of the fastest teams of the Greater Boston high schools next season.

AUBURNDALE BARGAINS

8-ROOM HOUSE, all modern improvements, first-class condition; fine location, convenient to everything; only \$3000. \$500 down, balance as rent. EDWARD E. FERNALD.

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ANOTHER GREAT BARGAIN in 9-room house, stable, large lot of land; corner estate, fine location, convenient to trains, schools, etc. Only \$5000. For full particulars inquire of EDWARD E. FERNALD, 528 Tremont bldg.

SHARON

NEW HOUSE of 8 finished rooms; 4 minutes' walk to depot; all modern conveniences, steam heat; house surrounded by large pines; price \$1500; \$100 down. Apply to H. F. NELSON.

FURNISHED CAMP of 5 rooms to rent for the season; town water; fine shade; all neighborhood; price \$175 for the season. Also several furnished houses near the depot; some near the lake; rents from \$20 a month to \$200 for the full season. H. F. NELSON, 50 State St., Boston, or at Sharon. Team will meet trains.

SHARON—1 acre; 14-room house; bath, open plumbing, hot and cold water; coal range, set tubs, furnace heat, stable, hen house, lots of shrubbery and fruit; price \$8000, easy terms. Details LEGG & HALL, 60 State St.

READING—2 acres, in the very best section of the town; house of 14 rooms; bath, laundry, electric lights, range, furnace heat, cement cellar; everything in the pink of condition; assessed for \$5000; owner will sell for \$3000; details, LEGG & HALL, 60 State St.

IDEAL Summer Residence
CLOSE TO CITY MARLBORO, 1 mile to Boston-Worcester State highway and trolley line; 2 acres, 14 apple trees, large shrubbery, fine view, fine location, best 8-room house in vicinity, 2 piazzas, woodlawn, large shade trees, good stable, poultry house, 2200 sq. ft. lot, \$12500. H. F. NELSON, 50 State St., Boston, or at Sharon. Team will meet trains.

LYNN Improved property, free and clear, leased for \$500 a year; exchange for land to build on.

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REAL ESTATE—MICHIGAN

In Northern Michigan, on Lake Huron FINE HOME in 13,000, 14 rooms, hardwood finish, main floor, attic, basement, laundry, steam heat, new gas, electric, 4 open grates, corner lots, fine lawn, trees, shrubbery, cement walks, on principal avenue, paved; 3 min walk from P. & O. or C. & N. Y. station; unsurpassed view of lake; cost \$25,000; sell at bargain. Address R 4, 750 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

SLOT MACHINES

GROWING POPULAR

Given an adequate supply of copper cents and a few nickels, it is now possible to live with comfort and even with moderate luxury entirely through the agency of the penny-in-the-slot machines, says the Dallas News. These machines sell an amazing variety of things nowadays, ranging from chewing gum to insurance policies.

At a recent annual meeting of one automatic company it was reported that since the company commenced operations a few years ago it had sold 488,000,000 packages through penny-in-the-slot machines. This indicates the hold these mute purveyors of minor luxuries have on the public taste.

SPIRAL POTATO MASHER

A new kind of potato masher has been invented, says the Detroit Free Press, and it is equally effective in crushing other vegetables and fruit. A strong coil spring has a wooden handle at the top. Pressed into a bowl of potatoes, the wire penetrates the vegetables and by the spring is thrust up again so that the action is not only much more rapid than with the old style masher but is partly automatic, thus saving half the labor. It will separate things into a finer grain than will the ordinary masher and not merely grind them into a sort of pulpy mass.



This house is just being finished on Clark road, FISHER HILL, BROOKLINE, one of the choicest sections in the whole Boston District. It is 1 minute from Beaconfield station, which is but 15 minutes from the South Terminal, is near Beacon St. electric at Dean rd., has 9 rooms, 2 bathrooms, hot water heat, oak floors on first story, rift hard pine elsewhere, and is piped for vacuum cleaning. It has been built by day labor under close and competent supervision and represents an honest job. Price, papered, lighted, graded and with granolithic walks, \$10,750. Easy terms if desired. JOHN D. HARDY, 10 High St., June, Summer.

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FOR SALE—3-family house, 61 Essex St., Malden. 5 rooms and bath each floor, set tubs, furnace, concrete cellar; would exchange for small farm near Boston. Address J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont St., Boston.

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Westbourne Ter. 11 rooms, 1 bath 800	Winthrop Road 4-8 rms., bath 40-70
University 12 rooms, 1 bath 1000	Winchester 4-7 rms., bath 40-70
Heaton St. 11 rooms, 2 baths 1000	St. Paul and 6-9 rms., 2 baths 75-125
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A frame house 10 rooms 7,000 square feet..... \$11,000
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Some of the above are new and contain two and three bathrooms, being thoroughly modern in every way.

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TO RENT, West Gloucester—Five-room private cottage; 1400 sq. ft.; large piazza; 1/2 acre land, best surroundings. Tel. Needham 187-R.

CAMP TO LET at Silver Lake, Plymouth, Mass. \$10 per month. Address 490-H, W. Williams, 680 Centre St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

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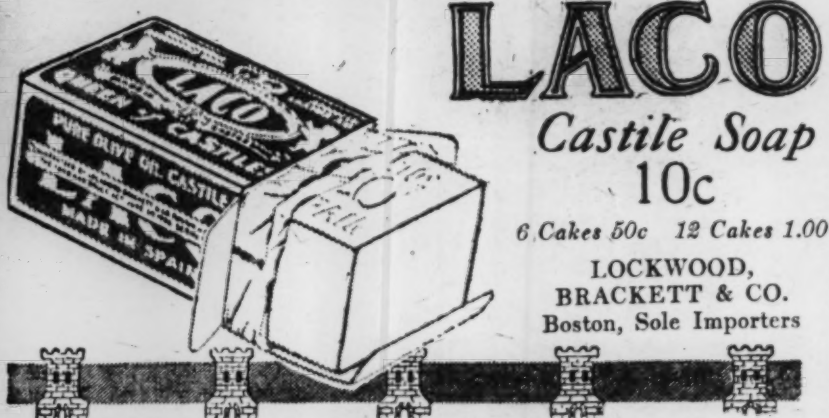
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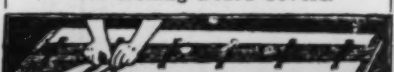
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Unprecedented advances are being
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said Thomas Sammons, United States
consul general to Japan, at a luncheon
tendered him at the Boston City Club
yesterday.

After the luncheon was disposed of,
the guest was called upon to make a few
remarks by Edward A. Tilton, who
acted as toastmaster.

Mr. Sammons came here to be present
at the graduation of his son from
Harvard.

"We exported over \$13,000,000 more
goods in 1911 than in 1910, and during
the same period Japan increased its
sales to us by more than \$3,000,000,"
said Mr. Sammons. "Our exports to
Japan now go beyond \$40,000,000 a year,
while the declared exports to Japan
from the United States proper reach
\$77,000,000, with an additional \$2,750,-
000 to Hawaii, and \$3,500,000 to the
Philippines, a total of nearly \$84,000,-
000. Leather goods, beltings and other
products, in which New England is in-
terested, have added to our increase in
exports to Japan by approximately
\$250,000 during 1911.

"The United States and Asia each re-
ceive approximately 35 per cent of
Japan's total exports.

"Naturally there exists among Japa-
nese interests a desire to purchase Ameri-
can goods, and the opportunities to in-
crease our exports is decidedly inviting.
As Japan and the far east continue to
adopt available and suitable occidental
or western methods or customs, the op-
portunity to increase the sale of Ameri-
can goods becomes more and more at-
tractive."

TELEPHONE UNION ACCEPTS TERMS

Concessions offered the Boston Tele-
phone Operators Union by Jasper N.
Keller, president of the company, were
accepted at a meeting of the union last
night.

It was voted to accept the conces-
sions, with the expressed wish that the
eight-hour work day be advanced to
July 1, and with the avowed hope
that the new and old rules, especially
those regarding rest periods, would be
lived up to in the future.

WINTHROP HAS ANNIVERSARY

Members of the Ancient and Honorable
Artillery company joined with the
Winthrop Historical and Improvement
association today under the Gibbons
elm, Winthrop, in exercises incident to
the planting of a tree to succeed the
elm, which is soon to be cut down, and
to commemorate the two hundred and
seventy-fifth anniversary of the allot-
ment of Pullen point to the 15 original
proprietors.

ROSE SHOW SUCCEEDS

WAKEFIELD, MASS.—The Improve-
ment Association's rose exhibition Fri-
day—the first ever held here—is suc-
cessful. It will continue through today.
Prizes were awarded Friday evening.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

SWAMPSCOTT

HIGHEST QUALITY
LOWEST PRICE

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION

SPARKLING

A 10-cent package sent free for name of
your grocer.

SWAMPSCOTT GELATINE CO., Boston,
Mass.

GELATINE

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Ordinarily one does not purchase furs
in July, but sometimes it is an advan-
tage, and Lamson & Hubbard, one of the
old and established fur houses in Boston,
is making it an object for residents and
visitors to this historic city to purchase
now the furs they desire next winter.
The house is located at 92 Bedford street,
in the heart of old Boston. It is stocked
with one of the largest lines of fine skins
to be found in New England. During
the summer months these will be priced
abnormally low and will be fashioned
to the order of the purchaser by experi-
enced workmen. For those who do not
wish to wait to have them made there
is a line of made garments from which
to select.

Fur is not so incongruous in summer
as appears at first. Along the northern
New England coast, and in the moun-
tains, there are liable to be evenings and
perhaps days when a fur scarf would be
found very comfortable. Whether one
wants to wear them in summer or not,
by buying furs now much better can be
secured than would be possible for the
same money later.

The vacationist in New York can buy
vacation luggage at this time at prices
that will leave him considerable over for
fried clams, lemonade and other things
that go with vacation days. James Mc-
Creery & Co. is making some exception-
ally low prices on steamer trunks, dress
trunks, suit cases and bags. Each pre-
sents several varieties so that a selection
can be made. For European travel, where
baggage is more of a problem than it is
in the United States and Canada, are
light-weight trunks, rawhide bound,
hand riveted and fitted with divided and
dress trays. The trunks of today are
much more convenient than those of a
few years ago. They are easier to pack,
and the things stowed in them come out
in better condition than in the old-styled
trunk with its one tray, half of which
was taken up with a hat box which
spelled destruction to the hat. These
trunks are to be found at both the
Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth street
stores.

As the arrangement of the hair may
be said to almost make or unmake a
woman's costume, when in New York it
is well to find time to visit the rooms
at 506 Fifth avenue of A. Simonson. Mr.
Simonson is a specialist in hair goods,
backed, as he expresses it, by 52 years
of experience.

Ever since Longfellow wrote about the
"old clock on the stair," there has
been a homeliness about a hall clock
that makes everybody who has a home
want a "grandfather" clock to put in
it. A good clock of this kind is rather
expensive as a rule, but the Smith Pat-
erson Co., of 82 Summer street, has
some moderately priced ones. Its col-
lection comprising all styles and kinds;
copies of old English and Colonial clocks,
clocks of modern design and clocks to
carry out the period idea so much in
vogue for house furnishings. A clock
of this kind makes a most acceptable
wedding gift. It does as much as any-
thing can to furnish the new home.

COMMERCE MEN TELL MR. ASQUITH VIEWS ON UNREST

NEW YORK—A London cable despatch
to the New York Sun says that Premier
Asquith received a deputation from the
Associated Chambers of Commerce. One
of the subjects was the labor unrest, the
chief causes for which were given as
due to the Socialist agitation over the
increased cost of living and the irre-
sponsibility of trade unions.

Among the remedies proposed were
that trade unions should be financially
responsible, that intimidation ought to
be prevented, that pickets should wear
a special sign, that there should be
compulsory arbitration and that copart-
nership labor departments should be
created.

The prime minister agreed

Supplies for Women and the Home

PIANOS

PIANOS

CHICKERING PIANOS

Established in 1823

We are making in our spacious warerooms an unusually attractive display of Chickering Grand and Upright Pianos and Player Pianos. In addition we are showing new Pianos by other makers, varying in price from \$400 down to \$190. Second-hand Pianos of many makes at low prices. Our Rental-Purchase Plan is liberal and attractive. Filling in and mailing the form below will bring to you our catalog, a list of second-hand pianos with prices and the particulars of our Rental-Purchase Plan.

PIANOS FOR RENT

Name.....

Address.....

CHICKERING WAREROOMS
791 TREMONT ST., COR. NORTHAMPTON

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

THE schoolhouses are silent and deserted. The signal bell has rung for the last time in the morning and the last time in the afternoon until the daisies and buttercups shall have ceased their blooming, the golden rod and asters become riotous in their abundance, and the air fragrant with ripening apples and purple grapes, and the birds, scenting the polar winds, begin their long flights to the south land, where sunny skies and warm breezes may continue to caress them.

Presently workmen will come into the deserted buildings to clean, renovate and repair them. Some will open their doors and a few rooms to the children of the schoolyard playgrounds to give them shelter from showers or greater quiet and restfulness than can be found in the teeming, noisy yards without.

The children who have crowded the big rooms through the fall and winter and spring are scattering to farm and seashore, or are busy at home putting into practice plans with which the regular school day interfered. In the congested tenement districts they are spilling out of the houses into the streets. There the public playground is a blessing, turns the attention of the children from the demoralizing influences of the street by giving them the right kind of things to interest them and upon which to expend their energies. It protects and directs them and aids in the natural development of the best in the child and the elimination of the undesirable in a way that has not been possible to the schoolroom with its succession of books and lessons and formal program.

Whether in luxurious home or squalid tenement, the summer is richer for these kids and lassies by reason of the long hours they have spent in school through the last nine months. Not only have they learned to read and write and do sums, to parse and analyze; they have been led to see the beauty in sky and flower with an intelligence and appreciation before unknown; nature study and art have opened up new worlds to them and the manual training has given them a dexterity that makes it possible to put into execution many wonderful plans. All the winter they have been acquiring knowledge. Now they are to apply it to their own needs and pleasures and gain an enriching experience that will prove the value of what has been learned and should make the children eager to open the doors that lead to a knowledge they have discovered to be still beyond them.

Tucked under her arm or carried carefully in her hands, each little girl going to the Everett school took home with her this week a book of poems compiled from one of the poets, written by her own hand and illustrated with pictures of her own selection. The fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades each make a special study of one of the poets during the year. After six or seven months' acquaintance with him every pupil is given a blank book in which to write the poems studied by the class, a sketch of the poet's life, a description of the poet's corner in the school room, the class motto and the words of the class song, both taken from the poet. In addition to this they have the opportunity in this book to show the aesthetic value which the study of poetry has had for them. Having been led to visualize as they read, recited and heard the poet's interpretation of nature, they see new beauty in pictures and try to find for each picture they select as beautiful some lines of the poet.

In some cases a picture not of nature, but of life gives the child some ethical idea which she has derived from the poet which describe just such a scene. Each child makes a collection of these pictures, cutting them from magazines and all other available sources through the year and adds them to her book with the appropriate quotation.

At the end of the term she carries home with her a book of the poet that will be of interest and value to her through all the succeeding years for its literary and artistic merit. Upon graduating she has a little library of her own compilation, gems from Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, Holmes and

Tennyson, and accompanying them are pictures of noted places and famous works of art.

Margaret, of grade V., begins her book with a portrait of Whittier and dedicates it to her parents for letting her go to school to learn beautiful thoughts from Whittier. Then comes a dissertation on "Our Class Poet," a sketch of his life and favorite selections and pictures with appropriate quotations.

To Myron T. Pritchard, master of the school, education means—the development of character rather than mere erudition, and he is convinced that the study of these poets is an important factor in building up in the pupils of his school the principles of womanhood and right living.

In a "Dream of Famous Persons," written by Hilda, who is in Miss Lillian E. Cronin's seventh grade class at the Comins school, she says: "There are many famous persons in the world. Sir Walter Scott of England was noted for his splendid stories and poems. One of his poems entitled 'Lady of the Lake' almost everybody is familiar with. Our own American poets such as John Greenleaf Whittier, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Russell Lowell and many others. John Greenleaf Whittier wrote a poem, 'The Barefoot Boy.' Henry Longfellow wrote 'The Children's Hour' and Holmes the well-known poem of 'Old Ironsides.' Washington, who was first President of the United States was known as the Father of His Country. First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen. It is to him that we are thankful for our liberty today. Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of America freed the slaves and published a paper called 'Emancipation Proclamation.' But there are not only famous men but women. When the rebels set fire to the capitol at Washington, Mrs. Madison commonly called 'Dolly Madison' gathered her silverware in a work bag and fled with her husband. Venus De Milo is known as the prettiest woman in the world and had posed for statues of herself. In one of the great ruins of France a valuable portrait of Venus was reported 'lost,' and when the workmen found the two arms of the statue were broken and that is why Venus De Milo is pictured that way today.

"Louisa Alcott, Harriet Stowe and other women poets are noted for their poems and stories. Queen Elizabeth of England and Queen Isabella of Spain are also noted women. Joan of Arc was another famous woman."

The little boys and girls of grade III, in the Way Street school were asked by Miss Callanan the other day to put the following words into sentences: Atlantic, breaking, e'er, bathing, stopped, pitcher, picture, whole. With these sentences Bella had every one right: Did you see the Atlantic ocean? A man was breaking stones. Did you e'er go away? I went bathing just now. I stopped to look where I was going. Have you a pitcher of your own? See my picture. Did you see the whole of the world? Sophie was not quite so successful. She had one wrong. Her sentences were: I saw the Atlantic ocean. I am breaking a plate. I hear with my e'er. My brother is bathing now. We stopped our work Friday. I buy soda in a pitcher. I took a picture last Sunday. I have the whole apple.

"An Amusing Incident" is the subject of a composition written by Arthur in Miss Cronin's room at the Comins school. He says: "We had gone to the beach and all went in bathing. I did not know how to swim and was exceedingly awkward. I was splashing my brother and he returned the salutation and a lively fight ensued. I, in splashing grew quite vigorous and finally giving one mighty splash which I thought would stop him. But I used too much force, and instead of the water moving I went down amid the laughing of several persons. I used all my strength and literally splashed myself up. I then began to realize myself and had started splash-

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

CUSTOM MADE

Front
OR
Back
Laced
Corsets



Designed for individual needs. Shape retained until worn out.

MISS B. W. LOGAN
465 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
Room 210

Tourists Visiting Boston or Atlantic City
Have a POSTAL PICTURE TAKEN as a souvenir. Finest quality and workmanship guaranteed.

JAMIESON \$1 A DOZEN
PHOTOGRAPHER
308 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.,
509 Board Walk, Atlantic City

DELAY OF CONGRESS LEAVES GOVERNMENT WITHOUT FINANCES

WASHINGTON—Congressional inaction on annual appropriation bills, involving delay in passage of many of them until considerably after the first of the new fiscal year, bore fruit in the navy department on Friday.

Warning came that unless Congress acts quickly, of which there is no likelihood, there will be no money for carrying on the navy after June 30.

Acting Secretary Andrews on Friday issued a general order directing officers and seamen to continue duties under existing orders, their pay and emoluments constituting lawful debts of the government.

On July 1 the executive and judicial machinery of the government will not be able to operate without going into debt. This condition has resulted from an agreement of the House to adjourn on Monday until Thursday, and until July 1 no business can be done this week. A similar agreement has been made in the Senate.

No appropriations may be available for operating the government after July 1, when the new fiscal year begins. The President vetoed the army bill and tied up the war office. Neither the executive judicial nor executive supply bill nor the sundry civil service bill can become law until after Congress resumes business.

A resolution temporarily continuing existing appropriations will be passed next month.

WOMEN'S CLUBS ARE ASSEMBLING AT SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO—With the arrival Friday of the President's special, bearing Mrs. Philip N. Moore, president, and other officers of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the 10 days convention that will bring 5000 clubwomen together in San Francisco is practically ready for opening Monday morning.

The stenograph Governor also arrived, bringing Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, first vice president of the federation and Mrs. Frank N. Shiek, corresponding secretary. Both came from Los Angeles and will be followed by several hundred southern California clubwomen.

Aside from the serious subjects under discussion by the nation's clubwomen who are gathering here for a 10-days convention, beginning Monday morning, much time has been devoted to a social program.

AMERICAN ALLEGED A SPY
NEW YORK—A Leipzig (Germany) message to the New York Herald, says that Leopold Eilers, a naturalized American citizen, is to be tried by the imperial supreme court on July 5 on a charge of espionage in the Rhine district. He has not applied to the United States consulate for assistance.

ing again. The fact, however, that I went down stopped me from splashing too vigorously thereafter. In my later days I have had that happen to me but never so suddenly as that time nor never was I more surprised. However, now I have got over being afraid of the water, can enter without the fear that I had several years ago."

Anna has been doing division and everything she hears is reduced to arithmetical calculation if it is a possible thing, so when her mother told her beloved daddy at dinner one day that Mrs. W had eight hens and from them got four eggs every day, Anna studied for a moment and then, looking up, "Then each hen lays half an egg a day," she announced.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

The Largest Line of Custom Corsets in the World
BARCO-BONE

Used exclusively in Barclay's "Tailor-Made" Corsets
A new corset furnished free is the Barclay guarantee. If a stay should rust or break within one year from purchase date. Ladies invited to examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Resident work.
Tel. 512, W. B. R.
Agents
MRS. A. E. GREENLEAF
313 Huntington Ave., Boston

ROSALIND
Hair Waver and Curler
Nickel Plate.
Aluminum.

At last we have found a CURLER that will not injure the hair.
A new invention—simple, safe. Will wave or curl the hair in 10 to 15 minutes without the application of heat. Send for them.
5 Curlers, 25c. 2 Curlers, 10c.
THE ROSALIND CO., Inc.
1181 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Agents wanted everywhere. Write today.

The "CURLA"
Soft rubber hair curler. Ties, curls, crimps, waves and puffs. No wire, bone or metal. Being soft rubber only, it is great for children's hair. At all stores or 25c a set by mail. Three sizes. Three colors. Write for home agency plan.
MERKHAM TRADING COMPANY
Sole Mfrs., 7 W. 22nd St., New York City.

ANTIQUES THAT ARE ANTIQUES
YOU SHOULD LOOK UP
Ye Old Shoppe
379 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
MISS J. M. WISE

Plants at Auction
Tuesdays and Fridays
9:30 a. m.
112 ARCH ST., FIRST DOOR FROM SUMMER ST.
N. F. MCCARTHY & CO.

UPON REQUEST
We will mail you one of our beautiful illustrated 1912 catalogues.
Utilize your saving of combings or extra hair by having it made over into the very latest styles for head dress. It is such an inexpensive way of keeping your hair-dress up to date.
MME. FEAL & SON
30 Taylor Arcade, Cleveland, O.

PROBLEMS CONFRONT NATION'S EDUCATORS AT CHICAGO MEETING

WASHINGTON—Discussion of the establishment of a federal university to be supported by government funds will be renewed at the fifth annual meeting of the National Education Association, which is to be held at Chicago from July 6 to 12. The National Educational Association is the largest organization of its kind in the world, and not less than 50,000 are expected to attend.

Other topics to be considered include the American high school, the relation of the public schools to social welfare, work and to public health, and rural life conditions and education.

Among those who are to make addresses are: Jane Addams, head resident of Hull house; Dr. F. B. Dressler of the United States bureau of education; Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of the Leland Stanford Junior University; Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, pure food expert; Dr. Philander P. Claxton, the United States commissioner of education; the Baroness Bertha von Suttner, who caused Alfred Nobel to found the Nobel Peace prize; and Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, the inventor of basketball.

ARCHBALD CASE WON BY ACCUSER

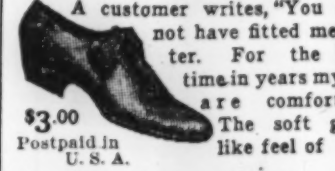
WASHINGTON—The Marion Coal Company's case against the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, which figured in the Judge Archbald impeachment hearings, was decided on Friday by the interstate commerce commission in favor of the coal company. W. P. Boland, the coal company's president, is the author of the impeachment charges against Judge Archbald.

The commission held that the rates charged by the Lackawanna for anthracite coal from Taylor, Pa., to tidewater at Hoboken, N. J., were unreasonable and too high, and ordered reductions.

ANTILLIAN MAY BE FLOATED
NEW YORK—A Kingston (Jam.) cable dispatch to the New York Sun states that wreckers are repairing the steamship Antillian ashore at Turks Island. They expect to float her in a week.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

LADIES
A customer writes, "You could not have fitted me better. For the first time years my feet are comfortable. The soft glove-like feel of



Pillow Shoes
Is Simply Charming."

Soft, easy, durable, neat, stylish, genuine hand-turned shoes of VICI KID. No lining to wrinkle and tear; no breaking in necessary. Absolute comfort and B. GUARANTEED or money refunded. Price includes O'SULLIVAN RUBBER HEELS, the shock absorbers of new life rubber. Write for free catalog and self-measure blank. All styles. Customers everywhere.

PILLOW SHOE COMPANY
184 Summer St., Dept. E, Boston, Mass.
(Opposite main entrance South Station)



Veronique Front-Laced Corsets
permit beauty of the natural figure and modify defects without exaggeration in outline. Expert fitters always in attendance.

Veronique Corset Co.
Rooms 510-513 Lawrence Bldg.
149 TREMONT ST., COR. WEST
Telephone Oxford 3387.

MILLINERY SALE
All Trimmed Hats and Toques of the late
MME. TAYLOR
to be closed out at less than cost. Some of these Hats were as high as fifty dollars.
Now \$5, \$10 and \$15.
At her shop,
480 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON,
Block of Brunswick Hotel.



Human Hair Goods
Switches, strictly first quality, from \$8 to \$40. Switches, second quality, from \$6 to \$10. Pompadours from \$1.50 to \$2.00 each. Transformations from \$2 to \$20 each. Ladies' half and full wigs, gentlemen's wigs and toupees at reasonable prices. Mail orders solicited.
H. C. BERNER, 149 Tremont St., Boston, Room 301, New Lawrence Bldg. Phone Oxford 1277-J.

Porto Rico Needle Work Shop
Panama Hats
Special Sale to Close Out
25c.
TRIMMED PANAMAS \$1.50 and UP
Lightest Weight Hat for All Occasions.
Golf, Tennis, Real Blaser Hats in All Colors.
HATS AND HATBANDS, WAISTS AND GOWNS
292 Boylston Street, Boston

THE SHOPPING EXCHANGE
22 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.
Tel. Haymarket 3739.
Ladies who are too busy to do their own shopping may be relieved to know the services of an expert shopper are at their disposal. Send for booklet.

MAXWELL'S HAT \$5 SHOP
LADIES' HATTER
59 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.
UP ONE FLIGHT.

Don't throw away your old Hair Goods. Have them dyed and cleaned. Switches dyed to match sample, \$1; puffs, 75c. Yellow gray switches made pure white. Combs made up in any style. Full line of late goods. Write for prices.
Miss Perry, Hair Store and Hair Dressing, cor. Market and Tremont Sts., Lynn, Mass. Tel. 847.

DOLL REPAIRING
Of all kinds; all missing parts supplied, eyes replaced; dolls' dressmaking, DOLL SHOP, 50 Temple Pl., Boston. Tel. OX. 693-W.

MRS. J. B. MORRILL
CORSET MAKER
FIGURE MOULDING
29 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS
Sauers
THE BEST FLAVORING EXTRACTS BY EVERY TEST

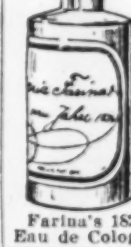
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FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT, sewing school in connection; owner leaving city. Address MME. DRUG, 1225 Pine St., Boulder, Col.

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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

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MADE IN AMERICA FROM FARINA'S RECIPE



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Human Hair of the First Quality
In stock and made to order, transformations, braids, switches, bangs, etc. Careful attention given to mail orders. Shampooing, Manicure, Pedicure, Marcel Wave and Hair Dressing.

A DYE FOR
Ladies' Old or Faded Straw Hats



BRITENUP
TWO KINDS ONLY
Black—Jet glossy effect.
Transparent—To be used on Colored Hats Only, plain or mixed, restoring original lustre. Applied easily, dries quickly, waterproof.
By mail postpaid 25c.
WHITEMORE-WRIGHT CO., INCORPORATED, BOSTON
For Sale at Drug and Department Stores

Long Jeweler
41 Summer St. BOSTON
Cross and Crown Jewelry
14K \$9.50
SEND FOR CATALOG

H. Stepper & Co. Ladies' Tailors
159A Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
Near Keith's Theatre
HETZER BROS.
FURRIERS.
Furs Remodelled, Repaired, Re-dyed.
361 Washington St., Boston. Room 403.

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Dr. A. C. Daniels'
New Dog and Puppy Bread and Cat Crumbs
Makes the Best Food for Your Pets
Daniels' Dog Soap
Is the kind to use at Druggists and Grocers.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS
DOGS, CATS AND PETS of all kinds boarded during summer, by the day, week or month, at reasonable rates; out-of-door yards for dogs and cats. COMMONWEALTH HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS, 26 Cummings St., Back Bay. Tel. R. B. 2340.

WELLINGTON FILMS
A PERFECT Film for Perfect Pictures. Recognized throughout the world as the fastest and finest quality roll film on the market. Absolute freedom from fog and halation, very fine grain, and renders excellent tone and color values. Prices of these films are no higher than other makes. Try a roll and note the better pictures that you obtain. Sole U. S. Agents.
RALPH HARRIS & CO.
26-30 Bromfield St., Boston Mass.

TAILORS
RICHARD L. KANE, Successor to J. F. Connel, Tailor.
Cleansing, Resequing, Dyeing, Pressing and Altering of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments.
1031 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. 2411-2 Brookline.

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A. FEIGENBAUM, cleaning, pressing, repairing etc. Reasonable prices. 230 Mass. av. Tel. B. B. 1908-W.

WOMEN THE WORLD'S BEST BUYERS
First insertion 12 cents a line; 2 to 25 insertions, 10 cents a line; 26 to 55 insertions, at least three times a week, 9 cents a line; 56 to 212 insertions, at least three times a week, 8 cents a line.
A multitude of careful, attentive and well-to-do home builders all over the world are waiting to cooperate loyally with advertisers on this page.
May we have you?

LADIES' STRAW HATS REMODELED
Call or write for style.
HARRITT & CO.
HAT MFRS.
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WM. S. LOCKE
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BOOKS Old and New
A full line of Foreign and American Back Numbers of Leading Magazines
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CAMERAS AND SUPPLIES
WELLINGTON FILMS
A PERFECT Film for Perfect Pictures. Recognized throughout the world as the fastest and finest quality roll film on the market. Absolute freedom from fog and halation, very fine grain, and renders excellent tone and color values. Prices of these films are no higher than other makes. Try a roll and note the better pictures that you obtain. Sole U. S. Agents.
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A. FEIGENBAUM, cleaning, pressing, repairing etc. Reasonable prices. 230 Mass. av. Tel. B. B. 1908-W.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL WORK—Woman wants to work in small store for summer; no experience; no education; proficient in sewing and taking care of apartments; good cook and laundress. MARTHA J. COLLIER, 100 Northampton St., Roxbury.

GIRL (16), third year high school, wants to work in small store for summer; no experience; no education; willing to do all work. KERT, 17 Division St., Malden, Mass. 2

GIRL (high school) wants position for summer; light housework or as nursery maid. ALICE GUSTAFSON, 100 West St., Quincy.

GOVERNOR or companion—High school graduate, speaking French and Italian; good education in Protestant faith; best references. FEEDING HILLS, Mass. 2

HIGH SCHOOL GIRL wishes position as nursery maid for the 2 summer months. ANNE E. GREEN, 215 E. Franklin St., Quincy, Mass. 2

HUSBAND—Wife of a French Canadian, wants position in small family. Phone or call, 7-9 p. m. only. ROBERT M. QUINCY, 21, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged, references; wishes position in family. F. MANN, 145 Concord St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—American woman (40), educated, refined, economical, reliable, wants position in small family. Phone or call, 7-9 p. m. only. 3331-W Haymarket.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged, references; wishes position in family. F. MANN, 145 Concord St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—American woman (40), educated, refined, economical, reliable, wants position as housekeeper or companion. Also as night housework or like employment. (right hand bell). Chelsea, Mass. 2

HOUSEKEEPER—Woman wants position as night housework or to do general work in small family; willing to do all work with her; elderly people preferred. J. HALL, 24 Alfred St., Biddeford, Me. 2

HOUSEKEEPER—Situation wanted as reliable and well recommended person; small family as working housekeeper or companion; no short distance. BOSTON, MISS AGNES E. BROWN, 579 Columbia rd., suite 8, Dorchester.

HOUSEKEEPER—Reduced Protestant woman wishes position as housekeeper, professional or business people; experience in all work. MRS. C. L. GREEN, 200 E. Cambridge, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman (restaurant) wishes position in small family; not more than two; not far from Lawrence St. Station. Address by letter, MRS. APPELEY, 100 Union St., South Lawrence, Mass. 24

HOUSEKEEPER wants position; take full time; no short distance; no institution; best references. PERKINS, E. H. HENRY, Tilton, N. H. 2

HOUSEKEEPER with boy (10) wishes position in small family in country. LARKINS EMP. AGENCY, Tilton, N. H. 2

HOUSEKEEPER—Protestant woman, plain cook, best references, wishes position. MISS WILSON, 139 W. Brookline.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged American woman wishes position in small family; no short distance; good references. ANNA HART, 100 Springfield St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Woman wanted by mother-in-law to take full charge; go as mother's helper; good seamstress; like position with family away from home. MISS E. LAIN, 100 Mass., box 132.

HOUSEWORK wanted by Swedish woman; no short distance; plain cook and laundress; \$4 week; answer by letter. ANELL, 127 Charles St., Boston.

HOUSEWORK—Middle-aged woman, experienced, wishes position. MISS HARRIS, 82 Berkeley St., Boston.

HOUSEWORK—Experience desired in all-year hotel; good references. LARKINS EMP. AGENCY, Tilton, N. H. 2

HOUSEWORK—Woman wants position. MISS APPELEY, 100 Union St., Boston.

HOUSEWORK—Young Englishwoman wishes position; very willing and capable. MISS APPELEY, 100 Union St., Boston.

HOUSEWORK—First-class, wishes position in country; best references. LARKINS EMP. OFFICE, 82 Berkeley St., Boston.

HOUSEWORK—Experienced colored laundress wishes employment; or will do general work by the day. MRS. N. WATERS, 24 Dorchester.

HOUSEWORK (colored), experienced, do position in hotel at seashore or mountain; good references; write, MRS. LYDIA HARRIS, 82 Berkeley St., Boston.

HOUSEWORK—American woman wishes employment at home; will call anywhere. MRS. M. ROUBEK, Uphams Corner, Boston.

HOUSEWORK—Laundress wanted to do general work in hotel. MRS. E. WARD, Suite 4, Newbury St., Boston.

HOUSEWORK, first-class, wants work in hotel. MRS. S. E. WARD, Suite 4, Newbury St., Boston.

HOUSEWORK (French) would like work in hotel. MRS. S. E. WARD, Suite 4, Newbury St., Boston.

HOUSEWORK—Wishes employment as housekeeper. MRS. STARK, 18 Dorchester.

HOUSEWORK—Wishes employment as housekeeper. MRS. STARK, 18 Dorchester.

HOUSEWORK—Two colored girls (cook and maid) wish positions to go away from home in excellent hotel. KELLFORD, 47 Hammond St., Boston.

HOUSEWORK—Neat colored girl wishes situation as chambermaid or waitress; go away summer; hotel or boarding house. MISS WILSON, 139 W. Brookline.

HOUSEWORK—Colored girl wishes position in or do morning's work in city. ELLA, 190 Shawmut av., Boston.

HOUSEWORK—Wants new, thoroughly furnished, 3 or 4 new arrivals, wish position. MISS BAGLEY'S EMP. OFFICE, 36 Boylston St., Boston.

HOUSEWORK—Young colored girl wishes position as nursery maid; city preferred. MAE WIS, 31 Windsor St., Boston.

HOUSEWORK—Colored woman wishes position as chambermaid or waitress; go away summer; hotel or boarding house. MISS WILSON, 139 W. Brookline.

HOUSEWORK—Wife (Protestant) desire position in small family; no short distance; furnished. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 375 Massachusetts av., Cambridge.

HOUSEWORK—Wife and 4 children, wishes position as chauffeur, careful driver, experience with gasoline engines; preferred. JOHN LANG, 115 Harvard Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEWORK—Small family, desire place; woman plain cook; general inside or out; attend garden, lawns, etc. in summer. MRS. WATERS, 24 Dorchester.

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The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

PACIFIC COAST

HELP WANTED—MALE

Woman with daughter
into position as house-
keeper; excellent ref-
erences. V. Vincent,
2141
Alvante ave., St. Louis
24

—Chicago or vicinity;
out, with daughter (13
years); trust; capable taking
care of; excellent ref-
erences. MRS. E. L. HODG-
KINS, 100
St. Louis, Canada. 24

—ATTENDANT—Middle-
aged woman, 15 wishes to
work in the country, Mrs. M.
Forest ave., Chicago. 25

—WOMAN WANTS POSITION
as a domestic; willing to
travel; willing to assist in
household; best references.
CH 454 Aldine ave., Chi-
cago. 25

—WOMAN WANTS POSITION
as a domestic; where she
can have plenty to do.
MRS. HELGA ROSE
Sundberg, 222
Chicago, 25

—WOMAN WANTS POSITION
as a domestic; experienced;
references. NAVINI JONES,
222
Chicago. 25

—WOMAN WANTS POSITION
as a domestic; experienced
retail or wholesale; by
arr. MAHEL H. TRAY-
LOR, 222
St. Louis. 25

—WOMAN WANTS POSITION
as a domestic; mother's
references. 25

ESTIMATOR and draughtsman wanted
for bank and store fixture cabinet work;
must understand hand lettering; good
salary to right man. AUGUST G. AM-
BREE & CO., Seattle, Wash. 27

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

—ASSISTANT Wanted, lady to assist in
light housework; pleasant home, and
can take views, and type typewriter for room
and board. MRS. SANFORD,
St. Helena, Napa Co., Cal. 19

—FITTER WANTED—Experienced fitter,
competent to make suits, gowns
and costumes; steady position. Address,
giving references and salary, THE WON-
DERFUL ST. LOUIS, 25
Cal.; or apply at our New York office,
15 East 26th street, care Fred Berju. 27

—MAID—For general housework, no laun-
dry. MRS. W. QUINN, 222 1/2 5th
Los Angeles, Cal. 20

—NURSEYMAID wanted to care for two
children; good salary. Apply to
MRS. G. A. SHRAIDER, 608 Bushnell av.,
Alhambra, Cal. 20

—SALESWOMAN WANTED—Experienced
saleslady for high grade suits, gowns and
costumes; steady position. Address, giving
references and salary, THE WONDER-
FUL ST. LOUIS, 25
Cal.; or apply at our New York office, 15
East 26th street, care Fred Berju. 27

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

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...with business experience, desires
...with future: ambitions and ex

lady with universal
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day, JUNE 21, 1904.
land ave., Chicago, 22

SEEKERS (Profes-
sionally or mother's helper;
or as a child or
ATE LAWYER, 40474
ons, 22

or replacement would like
dant-companion; trust-
Address MISS FRIEDA
S. Winchester st., Chi-
ago, 22

or wishes position to as-
sist or care of children
and from any day, MISS KING, 52533
day, 22

or AMERICAN wants pos-
sion to party going ab-
road, Van Buren st., Mil-
waukee, 22

CORN STATES

WANTED-FEMALE

or woman as cook who
in August; family 4;
and home; vacancy July
1st, 1904, 22

gette, ALEXANDER HUMPHILL, 20324,
Mission st., San Francisco, Cal. 22

or YOUNG MAN, near any kind
GROVER C. KING, 147 Santa Fe
Berkley, Cal. 22

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

or ATTENDANT-A lady of refinement and
education wishes position as attendant or
companion, or as housekeeper for club or
young lady, or as companion for any kind
or Berkeley preferred, MRS. ALICE A.
CHURCH, Bennett Hotel, Fresno, Cal. 22

or ATTENDANT-English woman desires po-
sition care for baby, Mrs. C. W.
M. D. BENNETT, Mountville, Napa Co.,
Cal., 22

or COMPANION OR NURSERY GOVER-
NESS-Young refined woman wishes po-
sition for summer; 8 years' experience;
Seattle, California, MISS BETH E. MA-
Charleston, Box 242, Wash. 22

or COMPANION-Middle-aged American
lady, who has lived abroad, desires to
act as companion or chaperon or will-
ing to travel; very best references, MRS. M.
E. CLEVELAND, 1622 W. 39th st., Los
Angeles, Cal. 22

or COMPANION-Young lady wishes po-
sition as companion to lady or child or
would refer to, MISS DULANE JOHN-
SEN, 255 South Mariposa st., Los Angeles,
Cal.; phone Home 5664. 22

DRESSMAKER, thoroughly experienced in first-class work, tailored suits and evening gowns, wants employment. M.

WANTED—MALE
 Wanted position as chief
 nt; salary not less than
 references. **DANIEL**
 404 av., Leavenworth,
 27

ORN STATES

WANTED—MALE
 at NORTH MEMPHIS
 rt, 116 N. Main, cor. Ad-
 22
 who thoroughly under-
 stand first-class drapery
 work and employment; good
 EMPHIS. **GLASS &**
 20, 150 Edgewood av.
 22

Wanted, first-class, cap-
 up sawmill machinery.
CROSBY CO., Memphis.
 22

Wanted, wanted, GREAT
 LEAVING CO., 251
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solitary Denny, who had been sleeping late one morning, was awakened by the sound of grating on the beach. Brushing aside the boards leaning against the door opening of the unfinished cabin, he saw the steamer Exact unloading friends and freight. On its way to the newly discovered gold fields on Queen Charlotte's island, she had taken these passengers for Puget sound.

It was in November. Rain was falling and mists hid the long line of the Olympics. Around them were the forests; before them the waters plashed as the tide came in. There had been a week's voyage down the Columbia, over the bar, up the coast, through the straits of San Juan de Fuca and across the sound. The men hauled up the freight beyond reach of the tide. One unfinished log cabin must shelter 12 adults and as many children.

A thousand curious Indians came down that first mild winter and camped around the two log cabins on the beach. They were troublesome, but friendly, and the supply of clams, crabs, fish and shellfish was abundant, while there were Indian wapatoes, or potatoes, deer from the forest. A brass button would buy a large salmon; beads and red flannel would pay for venison.

Supplies could be bought at Olympia, which was accessible by water, and the large Indian canoes; but \$85 was charged for an ordinary cook stove.

Alki point was a good place for timber, but not for the ships, which were exposed to the wind from the open sound; and the next year most of the settlers moved two miles eastward across a small bay, to where the hills of Seattle rise, and which were covered with the densest of timber. The first point was called New York at first, and later New York Alki, and then again New York. Eventually it became a part of Seattle, with its boulevard and bathing beaches, and its broad outlook over the sweep of water and the white capped range.

Where Seattle stands there was deep water that enabled lumber ships to come and go after 1852, bringing supplies of food and necessities and carrying away boards from Vesler's sawmill and spiles and tall timber for masts. In the forest ox teams dragged the heavy logs, cut by men and half-grown boys, to the water's edge, and floated them to the mill.

Thus did Seattle begin its existence. Although threatened in the Indian war of 1855-57 and injured again by the fire of 1889, its development gained impetus. The commencement concert of the Chi-

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Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

MISSOURI PACIFIC IS USING MONEY FOR REHABILITATION

Expected That When Benefit Is Derived From Improvements Under Way a Much Better Financial Showing Is Certain to Follow

A short term note issue which appears to be suffering at the present time under the weight of the investment market's disapproval is the Missouri Pacific 5 per cent issue, put out by the road a year ago, and which mature in June, 1914. Whereas the Missouri Pacific collateral 5 per cent bonds of 1911 are quoted on the New York stock exchange in the neighborhood of 99, the short term notes of the same road are quoted among investment and banking houses at about 95, which represents a greater discount from par than any other important note issue save the Minneapolis & St. Louis 5s of 1913.

On an investment basis, the Gould road's notes are thus on a basis of more than 7 per cent, which is, of course, an exceptionally high rate, and beyond the reasonable borrowing limits of any road, saving only where funds are needed in an extreme emergency or for particular purposes. However, there is no prospect of a Missouri Pacific loan at this time. According to a statement made not long ago by H. F. Bush, president of the Missouri Pacific, the financing which has been accomplished by the system—including the sale of \$5,000,000 notes last March—has completed the company's forced program, and by the time present funds available for improvements and for rehabilitation have been exhausted, the property will be in good physical shape and its credit restored to such a degree that future needs can be provided for through the refunding mortgage, and the new refunding mortgage which has been drawn against the Iron Mountain road.

Fulfillment of this prediction will mark practically a complete rehabilitation of the Gould lines, for it will mean that the price of the Missouri Pacific notes will have been brought to par, and that of the refunding 5s, which are now about 85, increased to the neighborhood of par. However, it must appear on the face of things that no matter how circumstances may develop, the Missouri Pacific will not be in a position to offer a block of refunding 5 per cent bonds on the market at a basis that is fair to itself, for a long while to come. From 85 to 100 is an advance that will not be registered by the refunding 5s, in a single leap; the progress will be steady and slow, and that progress will only be effected if nothing intervenes.

It will be a considerable time before the capital which is being turned into the roadbed and equipment of the system will return a sufficient surplus to pay the fixed charges which have been assumed by the company in its borrowings to bring the improvements about. These additional fixed charges have been assumed at the rate of more than \$100,000 monthly, or about \$1,200,000 a year. Had the \$25,000,000 capital which has been borrowed on short term notes been for the purpose of extending an already prosperous company it would have been a simple matter for the new capital to begin earning a return at once. But with the Missouri Pacific, the case was that the \$25,000,000 had to be put into a road which was very much run down, and which was not in a position to show fixed charges earned on its debt even before the \$25,000,000 was borrowed.

Thus it could not be expected that \$25,000,000 of borrowed money and such amounts of gross earnings as could be spared would effect a complete rehabilitation, and bring the road into a position where it might show surplus earnings over all fixed charges. The income returns now being made, favorable as they may appear to be when viewed from one angle, are the governing factors in making the price level of the Missouri Pacific notes and bonds at the present time; until these income returns show definitely that the road is making progress toward earning a surplus over all its accounts there can be no hope of looking for a definite upturn in the Missouri Pacific mortgage securities, or in its notes.

The April income account of the system was regarded as highly favorable, in that there was shown, despite the Mississippi river flood damage and the fact that during the greater part of the month 300 miles of its tracks were under water, an increase over a year ago of \$125,000 in gross earnings and an actual decline in operating expenses of \$74,000, there being as a consequence a gain in net earnings of something more than 20 per cent. Despite all this, however, there was a deficit from the month's operations of fully \$118,000, for the reason that the heavy borrowing of the road on short term notes since President Bush took hold of the company has added heavily to the carrying charges which have been imposed on the system.

Not alone in April, but in the 10 months which ended April 30, the Missouri Pacific has had the same record shown, although not in the same measure as in the single month for which the figures have been given. Here is a comparison of the company's earnings and disbursements in the 10 months of the fiscal year which ended on April 30:

	1911	Increase
Operating revenue.....	\$45,085,000	\$1,304,413
Operating expenses.....	34,965,000	365,000
Net revenue.....	\$10,120,000	\$710,413
Outside op. (def.).....	23,161	22,083
Balance net.....	\$10,096,149	\$690,892
Taxes.....	1,802,424	162,485
Operating income.....	\$8,293,725	\$528,407

Other income..... 1,724,564 455,785
Total income..... \$10,508,289 \$874,182
Charges..... 12,577,800 982,500
Deficit..... \$1,969,512 \$88,678

Practically 30 per cent of the Gould lines gross earnings are devoted to the payment of fixed charges, and that shows at the start what a handicap President Bush has been laboring under, especially when it is considered that he has been applying every dollar of gross earnings that he possibly could use toward increasing the maintenance appropriations.

Until the present time, the poorest phase of the Missouri Pacific's position has consistently made itself shown. Following a deficit of \$5,232,000 on the company's operations in the fiscal year 1911, as recorded in the pamphlet statement for that period, there appears now to be a strong likelihood that 1912 will show another heavy deficit. It may be that a substantial part of the 10 months' deficit shown above will be recovered in the two months of the fiscal year which are yet to be reported, but in any case the profit and loss surplus of \$9,148,000, which was reported on June 30, 1911, will be brought down. But of the proceeds of the short term note sales the treasury still contains some \$9,000,000 or \$10,000,000 of cash and the company is not altogether badly off for funds. With good crops and active business conditions in the summer months, the Missouri Pacific should begin to show the results of improvements which have been effected, and to show investors that the capital put into the road up to the present time has been turned in with good effect.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK—The weekly statement of averages of the associated banks and trust companies issued today compares with the preceding week as follows:

	June 22	June 15
Loans.....	\$2,657,232,000	\$2,527,500,000
Deposits.....	1,528,265,000	1,528,265,000
Circulation.....	44,450,000	42,000,000
Specie.....	379,758,000	379,758,000
Legal.....	80,848,000	1,171,000
Cash reserve.....	405,764,000	1,043,000
Reserve required.....	436,524,250	1,015,850
Cash surplus.....	25,235,750	1,158,850
Banks—cash in vlt.....	391,941,000	1,014,000
Tr. cos. cash in vlt.....	73,823,000	27,000
Tr. cos. cash in bks.....	66,612,000	401,000

*Decrease.
A year ago there was a surplus, including trust companies admitted to the clearing house, of \$86,975,500, and two years ago a surplus by banks alone of \$29,314,200.

The actual totals of the clearing house banks and trust companies compare with the preceding week as follows:

	June 22	June 15
Excess cash reserve.....	\$2,267,520	\$2,267,520
Total loans.....	2,657,232,000	2,527,500,000
Specie.....	379,758,000	379,758,000
Legal.....	80,848,000	1,171,000
Net deposits.....	1,528,265,000	1,528,265,000
Circulation.....	44,450,000	42,000,000

*Increase.
Aggregate cash res. \$465,953,000 \$409,928,000
Banks—cash reserve..... 391,941,000 391,941,000
In vaults..... 73,823,000 73,823,000
Cash in vaults..... 73,823,000 73,823,000
Trust companies..... 67,510,000 68,112,000
res. with members..... 67,510,000 68,112,000

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO
NEW YORK—Chesapeake & Ohio will build a new steel and concrete pier at Newport News to cost \$1,500,000, and has ordered 25 mikado type locomotives, making 75 ordered this spring. Company has enough cars to meet all requirements, and with additional engines expected to be able to handle anticipated traffic. Directors voted to spend \$350,000 for miscellaneous improvements, largely on Chesapeake & Ohio of Indiana.

CONDITION OF CHICAGO BANKS
CHICAGO—National banks in this city decreased total deposits about \$2,200,000 in the period between April 8 and June 14. The statements published in response to the recent call from the controller of the currency showed total deposits of more than \$487,700,000 in 15 national banks. Loans were smaller by about \$2,300,000 while the cash resources expanded more than \$1,000,000.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU
PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Sunday; Light variable winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in the temperature.
An extended area of high pressure central over the lake region is producing pleasant weather this morning in all sections east of the Rocky mountains, except on the south Atlantic coast where cloudy and rainy weather prevails. Light scattered showers have occurred during the last 24 hours from Oklahoma, northeastward over the Ohio valley to New England and along the south Atlantic coast. Moderate temperatures for the season of the year continue in all sections.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 72° 12 noon 75°
Average temperature yesterday, 72° 12°.

IN OTHER CITIES	
New York.....	70
Buffalo.....	66
Nantucket.....	70
Washington.....	70
Philadelphia.....	70
Pittsburgh.....	70
San Francisco.....	70
San Jose.....	70
San Luis Obispo.....	70
San Pedro de Macoris.....	70

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises..... 4:57 High water..... 7:24
Sun sets..... 7:24 5:03 a. m., 5:36 p. m.
Length of day..... 13:17

LONDON METALS ARE ATTRACTING MORE ATTENTION

LONDON—The metal market, which has been interesting for a long time, is attracting still more attention. The remarkable position of copper is the chief attraction. The extraordinary decrease in visible supply draw fresh attention. European consumption has contributed largely to the strength of the position. It is regarded as still more remarkable that American production has been so little stimulated by the high price level, and in London this is attributed to some agreed restriction to output. Some of the more cautious operators are now beginning to point out that profits might be taken. Naturally the strength of the metal is causing increasing interest in copper shares.

Attention has been drawn repeatedly to the promising outlook for lead, and at last the London market has awakened to its possibilities. Probably the largest volume of business for years has taken place in early June. The price is still faked higher. There are also rumors of an early advance in the continental quotations for syndicated spelter, and British consumers have been inquiring for it. The American position is still regarded as abnormal.

Tin is suffering from the effects of dock troubles in London. The increase in "backwardation" is largely due to difficulty of unloading arrivals, thereby forcing consumers back on warehouse stocks. Most operators now seem to be waiting for a rise. The one question which seems to disturb them is—there any unseasoned surplus in America?

It seems idle to discuss the stock exchange position. The markets are gasping after their recent rough and tumble. Just when things were righting themselves came the failure of a highly reputable Liverpool cotton firm, through speculations of an employee. This has injured many smaller firms on the Liverpool stock exchange, and large amounts of stocks and shares have had to be liquidated. On top of it came renewed selling from Berlin, where they fear dearer money. Attitude of the British government in refusing to protect work people in the dock troubles, the recent rush of new issues, and a New Zealand new two year loan, which is mopping up £2,500,000 of market money, all tend to depress markets, especially the higher class stocks. Consols have found new low records for the past 81 years. Rails are effected by labor uncertainties. Too much importance should not be attached to the spasmodic show of weakness. Underlying conditions are really better, and the outlook is not regarded with ill favor. There seems a tendency to renew Canadian borrowings and flotations, but a good deal of criticism is now heard on Canadian over-speculation, and attempts on the part of Canadians to borrow in America are regarded as the natural result of these criticisms.

Shell Transport & Trading Company, in declaring a reduced dividend, refers to Standard Oil competition, and states that the Royal Dutch (the only ally of the Shell) is acting with the Shell in resisting attempts of Standard Oil Company to obtain concessions in Java, and so getting into touch with Anglo-Dutch group. Although the Shell has reduced its dividend, its profits for the year to date are in excess of figures for the whole of 1911.

BOSTON CURB

Quotations up to 12:15 p. m.	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated Nevada.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Bay State Gas.....	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Brigham Mines.....	4	4	4
Bohemian.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Butte Central.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Calaveras.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Carlin.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Crown Reserve.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Deer Creek.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Eagle Bluebell.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Ely Consolidated.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
First National Copper.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Humboldt.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Ohio Copper.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Iron Cap.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Laramie.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Lion Hill.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Mexican Metals.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Nevada Douglas.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
New Baltimore.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
New River.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Onondaga.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Peregrine Gold.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Raven.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Smoky.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
South Lake.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
United Verde.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

THE COTTON MARKET

(Reported by E. B. Bowen & Co., 27 State st.)
NEW YORK
Open..... High..... Low..... Last.....

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
July.....	11.15	11.20	11.15	11.19	11.28	11.40	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48
Aug.....	11.15	11.20	11.15	11.19	11.28	11.40	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48
Sept.....	11.15	11.20	11.15	11.19	11.28	11.40	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48
Oct.....	11.15	11.20	11.15	11.19	11.28	11.40	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48
Nov.....	11.15	11.20	11.15	11.19	11.28	11.40	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48
Dec.....	11.15	11.20	11.15	11.19	11.28	11.40	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48
Jan.....	11.15	11.20	11.15	11.19	11.28	11.40	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48
Feb.....	11.15	11.20	11.15	11.19	11.28	11.40	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48
Mar.....	11.15	11.20	11.15	11.19	11.28	11.40	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48
Apr.....	11.15	11.20	11.15	11.19	11.28	11.40	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48
May.....	11.15	11.20	11.15	11.19	11.28	11.40	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48
June.....	11.15	11.20	11.15	11.19	11.28	11.40	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48

LIVERPOOL

Spot cotton moderate business, prices unchanged. Middlings 6.63d. Sales estimated 7000 bales, receipts 2000, including 1000 American. Futures closed quiet and easier, 4 to 5 off from previous close: July-August 6.40d., November 6.27d., December-January 6.24d., January-February 6.24d.

CLEARING HOUSE
New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.
Exchanges and balances for day and week compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in 1911 as follows:
Saturday..... 1912 1911
Exchanges..... \$27,214,100 \$36,511,320
Balances..... 1,225,263 1,378,014
For week.....
Exchanges..... \$136,028,001 \$184,435,002
Balances..... 10,734,974 13,870,917
United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$81,003.

PRODUCE

Arrivals

Str. Sommelstyk, from Rotterdam.
Str. Parisian, from Glasgow.
Str. H. F. Dimock, from New York, brought 94 bgs beans, 1250 bxs macaroni, 800 bxs macaroni 45 cts pineapples.
Str. Bunker Hill, from New York, brought 465 cts pineapples, 312 bxs macaroni.
Str. Howard, due here Sunday, June 23, afternoon, has 5520 bbls potatoes, 830 cts cabbage, 700 bks beans, 600 cts cucumbers, 240 miscellaneous truck, 1210 watermelons, 550 bgs peanuts.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Strawberries 3132 cts, other berries 150 cts, peaches 1037 cts, watermelons 12 cts, cantaloupes 3 cts, lemons 1632 bxs, California decid. fruit 1 car, pineapples 3413 cts, figs 3 pks, dates 25 bxs, potatoes 16,273 bush, onions 5144 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 1400 pks, last year 890 pks.
Boston Prices
Flour—Spring patents \$5.00@6.30, winter patents \$5.00@5.90, winter straights \$5.50@5.75, Kansas \$5.15@5.60, winter clears \$5.20@5.50, spring clears, in jute \$4.50@5.10.

Millfeed—Spring bran \$25.25@25.75, winter bran \$25.75@26.25, red dog \$33.25, middlings \$28.60 31, mixed feed \$27.50@30, cottonseed meal \$32.

Corn—Spot, No. 2 yellow \$7 1/2, No. 3 yellow \$6 1/2, steamer yellow \$7 1/2, ship No. 2 yellow \$6 1/2@7, yellow \$6@7 1/2.

Hay—Choice 35c, No. 1 New York \$27.50, No. 1 Canadian \$30@31, No. 2 \$28@30.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white 63c, No. 2 clipped white 62c, No. 3 clipped white 61c, ship 38 1/2@62 1/2, reg 36 1/2@61 1/2@62, reg 34 1/2@60 1/2.

Butter—Northern creamery, 28c; western, best, 27 1/2@28.

Eggs—Fancy, nearly henny, 23 1/2@24c; western, best, 19@19 1/2.

Beans—Pea, choice, per bu, \$2.95@3; medium, choice hand picked, \$2.95@3; California, small white, \$3@3.10; yellow eyes, best, \$2.65@2.75; red kidneys, choice, \$2.90@3.

Onions—Texas, 75c@81; Egyptian, per bag, \$1.75@2.25; Spanish, per case, \$2.25@2.50.

Potatoes—Maine, Green mountains, per 2-bu bag, \$2@2 1/2; new potatoes, per bbl, \$2.75@4; sweet potatoes, North Carolina, per bbl case, \$4.50@5.

Apples—Per bbl, \$1.50@5.5.

Fruit—Pineapples, per crate, \$2@2.75; strawberries, per qt, 5@13c; muskmelons, per crate, \$1.25@2.50 (standard); watermelons, Florida, per 100, \$20@32; blueberries, North Carolina, per qt, 13@14c; blackberries, North Carolina, per qt, 10@13c.

It is the intention of the general investment public is most interested in. Those were issued under a trust agreement by which the company "expressly agrees that it will not create any mortgage or pledge upon the whole or any part of its property without the consent of the holders of 75 per cent of the bonds outstanding."

This prohibition does not apply, however, to purchase money mortgages or to the extension or renewal of mortgages already existing.

Two-thirds of the property and earnings on which these bonds are a general charge is to be taken away from under them. The old company is to receive, in return for this two-thirds of the property, stock and income bonds in equal proportions of the two new companies.

The stock and one-half the bonds have to be distributed in accordance with the decree, to the stockholders of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company. Half the bonds will remain the property of the parent company.

It seems likely that these bonds will be deposited as collateral back of the present 4 1/2 per cent debentures to partly compensate for the loss of two-thirds of the business.

RECEIVERS' SALE OF CERTIFICATES HAS BEEN PLANNED

Receivers of Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic, the bankrupt southern road into which millions of New England money has been poured, have arranged to sell \$5,000,000 5 per cent receivers' certificates. It is understood the new securities have been taken by a New York syndicate of which Clark, Dodge, & Co. and White Weld & Co. are members. The new issue will probably be offered in the near future at about 90.

The proceeds from these new securities will enable the road to meet \$3,250,000 5 per cent receivers' certificates coming due July 1.

But most important of all they will provide about \$1,700,000 new cash for certain property improvements which it is believed will enable the company to save a much larger percentage of its really satisfactory gross income.

For one thing there is a stretch of 80 miles upon which it is imperative that heavier rails be laid in order to permit the company to increase its train loading to a point that will make possible economical operation.

This 80-mile stretch cripples the efficiency of the entire system and is costing the company probably not less than \$100,000 net per annum.

Further than that heavier locomotives must be purchased and it is possible a cotton storage warehouse will be erected at Brunswick.

Most of this \$1,700,000 improvement work was originally planned as part of the reorganization plan, but Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic net has not expanded to a point where reorganization is yet feasible even on the basis of the drastic scaling down in securities now contemplated. No plan of reorganization has been considered which reduces fixed charges below \$650,000 per annum and that will be just about the size of net for the 1911 year to end June 30. It was believed at one time that net this year would reach \$800,000 and it would have easily done so if a normal winter had prevailed in the South.

MAINE CORPORATIONS
AUGUSTA, Me.—New Maine corporations include the Edwards Motor Car Company, \$1,250,000 capital stock; Hazen Confectionery Company has changed its name to Loose-Wiles Co. Authorized stock is \$200,000.

THE SUGAR MARKET
NEW YORK—Domestic refined and raw sugar markets are unchanged. London beets are easier, June and July down 2 1/2d. to 11s. 6d. for both months; August down 2 1/2d. to 11s. 6 1/2d.

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

POLITICS CALMER IN EGYPT AND PEOPLE WORK FOR COUNTRY

Lord Kitchener Points Out That Future Will Depend on Improved Agriculture and Educational Advance

SUDAN PROSPERS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Viscount Kitchener's report on the finances, administration, and condition of Egypt and the Sudan during 1911 gives much cause for encouragement.

After expressing his pleasure at returning to Egypt and after paying a tribute to the work of his predecessors, Lord Cromer and Sir Eldon Gorst, he goes on to point out how, almost simultaneously with his arrival in Egypt, the whole political situation in the near east was rudely disturbed by the unexpected outbreak of the Turco-Italian conflict.

It was not surprising, he says, in view of the geographical proximity of Egypt to the invaded territory, and the bonds of common religion and ties of trade and commerce, that an extremely warm feeling of sympathy should have been aroused in Egypt for the Muhammadan combatants. In spite, however, of the deep and widespread excitement caused by the war and the mischievous effects of some of the more irresponsible native newspapers, the people of Egypt have displayed the most praiseworthy self-restraint, and strict neutrality has been preserved.

Feeling Is Calmer

With regard to internal matters, Lord Kitchener states that political feeling has been much calmer of late, and interest in practical reforms for the good of the country has apparently occupied the attention of the majority of the people more than discussions on abstract political questions. After referring to the disappearance of the strained relations which existed between Copts and Muhammadans in the early part of the year, Lord Kitchener points out that the future development of the vast mass of the inhabitants of Egypt depends upon improved conditions of agriculture, which, with educational progress, are the more essential steps towards the material and moral welfare of the people.

Good work is being done by the newly formed agricultural department of the government, and experimental farms have been established in various parts of the country to give ocular demonstration of the soundness of the methods the department is endeavoring to inculcate.

After regretting the fact that a considerable proportion of the irrigation water now supplied is not only wasted but does actual harm to the crops, he refers to the large scheme of drainage which is about to be started in lower Egypt, and which is expected to double the yield of the land in many parts. He also refers to the steps which are being taken to improve the condition of Egyptian cotton.

Education Step Praised

With regard to the question of education he points out that in 1910 an important experiment was commenced in the handing over of local education to the then recently constituted provincial councils. The result appears to have been most successful. The councils have taken up the work with enthusiasm, and there is no doubt that a great impulse has been given to education. Efforts are being made to evolve the best type of rural school, adapted to the special needs of the agricultural population.

Whilst deploring the clog to the progress of Egypt caused by the capitulations and the defects of the mixed tribunals, Lord Kitchener appears to see little prospect of the rectification of these troubles, owing to the difficulty of obtaining the consent to changes in these systems, of the various powers involved.

The finances of Egypt, his lordship points out, are in a prosperous condition, thanks largely to careful economies in past years, and the army is thoroughly efficient in every respect, while progress has been made in perfecting the mobilization and defense arrangements.

With regard to the Sudan, Lord Kitchener appears to be extremely hopeful. The experiment of growing cotton on the Gezira plain has proved entirely successful, the yield being good and the quality excellent. "We may therefore conclude," he says, "that it has been satisfactorily demonstrated that, during the months when the excess of Nile water is not required for cultivation in Egypt, much can be utilized in the Sudan for the production of good and valuable crops."

Sudan Steadily Growing

After referring to the steady growth in the population of the Sudan, thanks to the peaceful conditions now prevailing in that country, he points out that at the time Britain conquered the Sudan there was hardly a single inhabitant

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM IS GIVEN HIGH PRAISE

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—South Australians are justly proud of the state system of education, under which it is possible for a boy or girl, free of expense, to go from the kindergarten—by way of the primary and high schools—right through the university. The system has won high praise from many educational authorities, the latest to express his approbation being the Hon. Campbell Carmichael, minister of public instruction for New South Wales.

In the course of a press interview, Mr. Carmichael said: "I have spent three very interesting and instructive days investigating the school system. I am rather surprised and much delighted to find the high standard attained here, and the complete system of education from the primary to the university. The school buildings are not so large as on the other side, but those I visited, which are mostly new or remodeled, are as entirely up-to-date in the matter of ornamentation and arrangement as anything I have seen in Australia."

"I was especially impressed with my visit to the high school this morning; as a matter of fact, the two things that have impressed me most hold position practically at the beginning and end of the education department's efforts, viz.: the kindergarten and the high school work. The kindergarten work is very fine indeed; it is equal to anything I have seen anywhere."

"Another point I am taken with is the practical test the future teachers are put to. The system seems an excellent one, combining to an extent that is not done anywhere else in my experience, the practical test in instruction with the theoretical training, and the subsequent practical instruction prior to the receipt by the teacher of his certificate of competency."

In concluding Mr. Carmichael paid a high tribute to the director of education, A. Williams, for his fine grasp of educational matters, and stated that he doubted whether there was his equal—he was sure there was not his superior—in any of the states.

SUEZ CANAL SHOWS PROFIT AND RATE IS TO FALL IN JANUARY

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The affairs of the Suez Canal Company stand on a somewhat different footing to those of other companies, for not only is the British government the holder of a considerable amount of its shares but on its efficiency depends the convenience of the trade between the Mediterranean and the East. In these circumstances a general statement of its finances during the past year is a matter of interest to the world at large.

The total receipts for 1911 amounted to £1,338,038,224 (£5,521,529), an increase of £4,334,012 over the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to £331,171,192 (£1,326,848), an increase of £25,481 over 1910. The total cost of construction of the canal, inclusive of the improvements carried out from year to year, is given as £662,033,560 (£2,648,134).

Altogether 4969 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 18,324,794 passed through the canal during 1911, an increase of 436 vessels and 1,742,896 tons. The Suez canal board have decided to reduce the canal tariff from £6 75c. to £6 25c. per ton, starting from Jan. 1, 1912.

NAVAL AEROPLANE BASES PROPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The recent demonstration of the great possibilities of the hydroplane during the inspection of the fleet by King George at Weymouth, has, it is reported, resulted in a proposal of the admiralty to establish a chain of naval aeroplane bases, which will extend from the south, along the east coast as far as the Orkneys.

who possessed any money, and, with the exception of the fighting men, the whole population was practically starving. Nothing, he continues, strikes one more in visiting the Sudan today than the great increase which has taken place in the individual prosperity of its inhabitants, and indeed "it is not too much to say that there is now hardly a poor man in the Sudan."

A certain amount of trouble has taken place on the southern frontier, but the eastern frontier district has been comparatively undisturbed. Lord Kitchener concludes by stating that the progress of the administration and reforms has been highly satisfactory, and the prosperity of the people is increasing to an extent which is altogether remarkable.

GRAVING DOCK IS WORLD'S LARGEST REFORM FOR TURKISH PROVINCES OUTLINED



(Reproduced by permission of the Overhead railway, Liverpool)
The Gladstone dock, Liverpool, which is in course of construction, viewed from vantage point on the overhead railway line at Seaforth sands

CIRCULAR TELLS PUBLISHERS OF COMING WORLD CONGRESS

(Special to the Monitor)
LIVERPOOL, England—The Gladstone dock, which is in course of construction, is part of a scheme of the Mersey docks and harbor board, the cost of which is estimated at £3,000,000. The scheme is intended to meet the demand for vessels of increasing dimensions, and the dock is being constructed to accommodate, both for dry dock and wet dock purposes, vessels 1100 feet long, thus giving a margin of 200 feet beyond the length of the largest vessel now afloat, with a sill depth of 40 feet at high water neap tides.

The area of the half-tide dock is 14½ acres, and it will be known as the Gladstone dock. The Gladstone branch No. 1 will be 13 acres, and on its quays are to be erected double story sheds, having a total area of 77,610 square yards. The Gladstone branch No. 2 is to be 12½ acres, with double story sheds on the quays, having a total area of 56,888 square yards. The river entrance is to be used as a lock for vessels up to 800 feet long.

PARCELS OF LONDON MAY BE CARRIED IN UNDERGROUND TUBES
(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—A striking announcement was made in the House of Commons recently when Mr. Samuel, the postmaster-general, put forward a scheme for the carrying of mails and parcels by a system of underground tube railways.

Some relief to the traffic in London streets has become an imperative necessity, and Mr. Samuel's scheme would be welcomed if it had nothing but that consideration to recommend it. It will also put an end to the running of mail vans during the hours of the night and early morning, a practice which is a great cause of complaint to many of London's inhabitants. Congestion in the streets will be relieved by fully one third of the yearly traffic, he parcels delivered in London alone amounting to 200,000,000 yearly.

It is probable that the new electric railway will adopt the subway system in which small cars are sent either singly or in teams through the tunnel having space for two tracks and a passage way for attendants. The cars are controlled by electricity and carry no operators. They measure about two feet in width, with equal height, and a length of about six feet. They are capable of traveling at a rate of 30 miles an hour, though the average speed is somewhat less. The frequency of despatch is about one per minute, and 36,000 mails can be despatched per hour. These subways can be constructed at any depth and will afford space for pneumatic tubes and telephone and telegraph wires.

TRADE DISPUTES ARE CRITICIZED BY LORD FURNESS
(Special to the Monitor)
WEST HARTLEPOOL, Eng.—Speaking on a recent occasion Lord Furness, who is well known as an enthusiastic supporter of cooperation, said that it was difficult for those engaged in the trade and commerce of England to cope with the increasing number of disputes of one kind or another.

Ever since he had been an employer of labor, he said, his one desire had been to pay good wages, to provide good conditions of labor, and to work in harmony with his men, but this had become a difficult matter under the conditions which now prevailed. He complained that good employers were branded with bad employers and good workmen with bad workmen, the result being that great discouragement was given to good employers and good workmen.

IRISH LAND PURCHASE PLAN RECOMMENDED FOR ENGLAND
(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—A party of 16 British farmers, among whom both Conservatives and Liberals were represented, was sent recently to Ireland by the Rural League to report as to the applicability to England of the Irish land purchase acts. The party have now issued their report and as a result of what was seen during their tour in Ireland they have come to the conclusion that the principle of the Irish land purchase acts would tend to increase the prosperity of agriculture and they accordingly request the government to give facilities for the passing into law without delay of a similar bill for England.

The report states that the advantage of land purchase to the tenant purchasers in Ireland is apparent on all sides. Land formerly valueless has been transformed and become productive and a spirit of healthy activity and prosperity is evident. The quality and quantity of stock of all kinds have increased and a considerable area of land has been brought into cultivation. As a result of all this the unrest and agitation of past years are rapidly passing away and the desire of the people appears to be for time to develop the resources of their country. The report concludes with the following words:

CIRCULAR TELLS PUBLISHERS OF COMING WORLD CONGRESS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The Publishers' Circular has issued the following list of rules for the eighth international congress of Publishers, which is to be held at Budapest in 1913:

1. Only publishers of books, music, works on art, reviews, and other periodical publications, can take part in the congress. Every member is expected to contribute twenty-five crowns towards expenses of the congress.

2. The discussions will take place in the English, French, German and Hungarian languages. Interpreters for these different languages will attend every meeting.

3. The meetings of the congress will be held in Budapest in the month of May; the program and the order of the day will be published in time by the organizing committee of the congress.

4. Only such questions will be dealt with as are of international interest, or as bear upon the copyrights of authors and the publishers, the rights of the trade in literary, musical and artistic works, and of periodical publications.

5. The congress will be divided into three sections:
Section A will treat of the copyrights of authors, and of matters connected with the publication of literary works.
Section B will deal with the sale of books.
Section C will discuss matters bearing

IRISH LAND PURCHASE PLAN RECOMMENDED FOR ENGLAND

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—A party of 16 British farmers, among whom both Conservatives and Liberals were represented, was sent recently to Ireland by the Rural League to report as to the applicability to England of the Irish land purchase acts. The party have now issued their report and as a result of what was seen during their tour in Ireland they have come to the conclusion that the principle of the Irish land purchase acts would tend to increase the prosperity of agriculture and they accordingly request the government to give facilities for the passing into law without delay of a similar bill for England.

The report states that the advantage of land purchase to the tenant purchasers in Ireland is apparent on all sides. Land formerly valueless has been transformed and become productive and a spirit of healthy activity and prosperity is evident. The quality and quantity of stock of all kinds have increased and a considerable area of land has been brought into cultivation. As a result of all this the unrest and agitation of past years are rapidly passing away and the desire of the people appears to be for time to develop the resources of their country. The report concludes with the following words:

"Speaking generally, the Irish land acts and the laborers' (Ireland) cottages act have worked wonders. In many cases the fertility of the land has been increased by this 'magic of ownership'; and we record our conviction that no system of land occupation in England will be satisfactory which does not provide for a large increase of cultivating owners (large and small) on the principle which has proved so beneficial to Ireland."

ENGLAND'S DEBT TO GERMAN EDUCATION METHODS IS TOLD

(Special to the Monitor)
FRANKFURT, Germany—The meeting of the Allgemeiner Deutscher Neuophologen-Verband, held recently, was the occasion of an address by M. E. Sadler, vice-chancellor of the University of Leeds, on "England's Debt to German Education," delivered at the committee's invitation.

The permeating influence of German education on English methods, said the vice-chancellor, was seen in the most initial facts, such as compulsory attendance at school. The official definition of the purpose of the elementary school, now printed in the code of the English board of education, bore the impress of the ideas of Fichte and Herbart. The part now borne by the English government in the organizing of secondary schools and in the subsidizing of university studies was in large measure due to German precedent.

The encouragement of higher technical instruction of university rank was also the direct result of German example as were the methods of teaching modern languages. Dr. Reinhardt's reforms at the Goethe gymnasium at Frankfurt were responsible for the rearrangement of the course of language teaching in the classical schools, providing for the study of modern languages for all pupils up to

upon musical publications, and works of art.

6. The reports submitted to the congress will be published in the French language; the conclusions arrived at in those reports will be printed and distributed in English, French, German and Hungarian.

7. Only such matters can be submitted to the discussion, and to the vote of a full meeting of the congress, as have previously been examined by the sections, and sent in by them to the general meeting.

One of the men appointed as president by the Hungarian committee of organization at previous sessions, Victor Ranschburg of Budapest, has been charged with the management of next year's session of the congress, and the committee has fixed its date approximately for the end of May, 1913.

The committee invites members of the congress who wish to send in papers to be submitted to the congress to do so before Nov. 30, 1912. All contributions must be signed by the author, and when not written in French, must be accompanied by a translation in French, also signed by the author. The address of the secretariat office is:—Budapest, VII, Rakoczi-ut 54.

The previous congresses held were at Paris, 1896, Brussels, 1897, London 1899, Leipzig, 1901, Milan, 1905, Madrid, 1908, and Amsterdam, 1910.

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12 years of age, and the postponement of Latin till 12 and Greek till 14. The new conception of the continuation school, at once technical and humane, organized in direct relation to industry, but with a broad civic purpose was mainly derived from German sources and especially from the work of Dr. Kerschensteiner at Munich.

German educational methods had been inculcated in England to a great extent by a succession of her great writers, S. T. Coleridge, T. Carlyle, Charles Dickens, H. Spencer and Matthew Arnold. The influence of statesmen such as the prince consort, scholars such as Max Muller and teachers such as Miss Hemmings, M. Michale and Mr. Sommerstein had done very much in the same direction.

But perhaps the greatest debt of English education to Germany lay in having learned, though as yet imperfectly, from German thinkers, and especially from Fichte, Wilhelm von Humboldt, Hegel and Friedrich Paulsen, that the encouragement and intellectual guidance of all grades of national education is one of the highest functions of the state, provided that the state is enlightened enough to give freedom to the investigator and to the teacher, and to plan wisely for far-off returns, not with the narrow purpose of securing money profit, but with faith in the character-forming power of great ideas.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The commission, which for the past three or four months has been prosecuting inquiries throughout Macedonia and Albania as to the conditions obtaining in those provinces, has now issued its report, as far as regards the vilayets of Salonika, Kossovo and Scutari, in Albania.

As will be remembered, the commission is presided over by Hadji Adil Bey, Ottoman minister of the interior, whose energy and thoroughness in all that he undertakes is well known. The report is a very full one and deals exhaustively with all the questions which have for so long been matters of complaint, and causes of unrest in this unsettled part of the Ottoman dominion.

In the matter of public order and security, the commission has already established throughout the three vilayets with which the report deals, a system of guard houses, in telephonic communication with each other, the proposed number for the three vilayets being 104. The gendarmerie is to be strengthened, and the number of men increased by the addition of over 600, and arrangements have been made whereby military force will be immediately at the command of the gendarmerie in the event of invasion by armed bands, or in the case of open revolt.

The true statesmanship of the minister of the interior is nowhere better evidenced than in his formation of administrative councils, composed of members chosen from the Albanian and Balkan chieftains. The independence of the Albanian, his intense local loyalty, and his impatience of all restraint outside of the bondage of his own unwaveringly imposed traditions, which would be intolerable to any but an Albanian, has always presented a problem not clearly understood by the Turk, with his innate bias in the direction of submission to authority. Hadji Adil Bey has taken this into account, and turned, or at any rate, made an effort to turn it, in the direction of intelligent self-government, and the result of his experiment will be watched with interest. It is unquestionably the most statesmanlike step which has so far been taken towards the solution of a recognizedly difficult question.

One action of the commission which must do much to demonstrate to the people of Albania and Macedonia that the government is in earnest, is the summary removal of those public officials whose bad conduct has been proved. Amongst these has been the director of Uskub prison, who was found guilty of

maltreating prisoners, the judge d'instruction of Kiceva, and a judicial official at Yeni Bazar, found guilty of various corrupt practices.

Recognizing that roads, like railways, are great civilizing agents, the commission recommends the immediate construction of several very important high-roads, and urges the completion of those from Ipek to Ferizovic, from Scutari to Prezend, and from Mitrovitz to Ipek, within the present year. The commission also advises the establishment of agricultural schools, experimental farms, and a depot for agricultural machinery. The building of state banks at Mitrovitz and Voulchetsin has been begun, and their completion is expected during the present year.

In the matter of education, wide reforms are promised; it is proposed to establish primary boarding schools in different centers throughout the districts, to repair all the mosques, madrasahs and village schools, and everywhere to increase the grants to existing schools and other educational institutions.

If anything, the report of the commission errs on the side of being too comprehensive. To those who have already had experience of the old regime's consistent attitude of promise without practice, the value of such a report would be in inverse ratio to the fulness of its promises, and they find it hard to realize that the present government should differ very greatly in this respect from any that has preceded it. There is every reason, however, to suppose that the Ottoman government does recognize what is the simple fact, that the time has come when reforms in Macedonia and Albania must certainly be carried through, that this may prove to be their last chance, and that definite action can no longer be delayed.

The Turk is still too much of an oriental not to promise more than he can give, but he is dealing, it must be remembered, with a people who, accustomed as they have been for centuries to receive nothing, will joyfully accept in full settlement a tithe of the original bond.

LABOR NEEDS SPIRIT OF GOD IN ITS HEART IS LEADER'S TENET

(Special to the Monitor)
EDINBURGH, Scotland—In a speech made here recently Ramsay MacDonald, M. P., discussed the relation of the church to the labor movement.

The two, he said, must cooperate, but that did not mean that the church should be political. If the church were to become political it would have to abandon its claim to be enthroned in the hearts of all men. Personally he was thoroughly dissatisfied with politics, for nobody knew better than he how vain it often proved.

All movements that counted for anything today, he continued, were essentially spiritual movements, and if the labor movement was going to do anything at all it would have to develop a spiritual aristocracy, which would face the world with courage and strength because it had got the spirit of God in its heart.

BUILDING OF INDIAN CAPITAL INDORSED

(Special to the Monitor)
DELHI, India—In the Journal of Indian Art and Industry, Col. T. H. Hendley, who is the author of several works on Indian art, points out that in constructing a new capital at Delhi, the British are only following repeated ancient precedents. The various cities built from time to time each had an individuality of their own, and there is no reason why the new town should not have a characteristic and peculiar style of its own. While being in harmony with local surroundings and oriental traditions it should, first and foremost, be a permanent mark of British rule, character and influence.

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CAPSHEAF The Safety Pin Without a Coil

Since the first safety pins were invented many improvements have been made, but still no one has ever made a safety pin that is safe for the user. The safety of the fabric pinned was not considered until the inventor of the "Capsheaf" made a safety pin without the coil spring which catches and tears the clothing. Send postal to 101 Franklin St., New York City, for free samples. Use "Capsheaf" once and you will always use it. Made in all sizes. Still strong, sharp, and a delight to the touch. Judson Pin Co., Manufacturers, Rochester, N. Y.

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THE HOME FORUM

FRUGAL WIVES OF FRANCE

proposition that French soldiers shall receive 20 cents a day more if they are married than if they are bachelors is an interesting hint as to the esteem in which woman is held in that country. One would fancy that 20 cents a day would be enough to support a wife, even in a small town where almost anything can be made into soup, from willow twigs to shoe leather, provided the culinary skill of the French cooks is allowed its head.

But that a man with a woman beside him can establish a home on his soldier's pay with an increase so small is really a compliment to the famous managing powers of the French housewife. She is more than housewife, she is shopkeeper, too.

It is truly one of the amusing things of Paris to go into the charming little shops where bread or groceries, green and otherwise, or meats and milk or fruits are sold, and see in each one that Madame sits, at the cash desk, with her authoritative eye over the whole scene. The husband appears to be like a head clerk, taking hardly more initiative than an employee, and referring matters always to Madame.

The atmosphere of these places is very delightful to an American, used

to rather brusque treatment from sales people of this sort. There is a gentle courtesy, an apparent sincere interest in one's smallest purchase which is very comforting to the small buyer. In America if one asks for a quarter of a pound of butter one feels shy of obtruding so trifling a need on the busy salesfolk, though a quarter at a time is by far the best way to buy for a menage managed solus (or sola); but in Paris it is expected that one will buy frugally and turn every crumb to good account. Therefore 20 cents a day—one franc—is an appreciable addition to an income by no means to be scorned by the intending benedict.

The consideration in which small orders are held in Paris is proved by the fact that the bouchere at the corner was very ready to make a single order of ice cream—just enough for one. There appeared to be no place in the neighborhood—near the Etoile—where ices could be bought ready made; but what would be a 10 cent order here—it cost 15 cents there—would be frozen and brought to one's apartment in the hands of a hurrying maid just a very short half hour after one had ordered it. One tried it, just to see.

PLAY AS EDUCATIVE MEANS

THAT must be an enlivening sight which is described in a New York paper of the fun that goes on in Washington square of an afternoon when the young lady who has charge of the games played there comes to dance and jump rope with the girls and race and play ball with the boys. It seems that Washington square was a rendezvous for children inclined to be troublesome, to throw stones and break windows and jeer, and tease the better behaved children. This made the pleasant green breathing place no longer a pleasuring ground for the law-abiding element. So Miss Parker was appointed to play games with these unruly ones, and by keeping them amused and interested help them behave.

The thing has apparently worked amazingly well. She has been given police control over the park during the hours for her play class, and can expel any boy who refuses to be good. She has won them little by little to better

manners and to gentler speech. The influence of one who really understands a child and knows that he is just as ready to follow a good example as a bad and is quickly touched to desire better things by one who shows love and sympathy rather than harshness, is proved again in this pleasant land of play. Miss Parker is firm, too, but always just; and in the long run it is an absolute justice which gives the grown up his most enduring hold over a child.

Let there be love, indeed, but with it a clear perception of the real point involved in any questions; and the unruly boy is ready at once to agree to what is right. To be sure, he may forget the very next minute, but it is honest forgetfulness, not the intention to be defiant of authority. The teacher or companion who understands this finds her way to the childish heart and her severity when it does come is respected and never resented.

Words Versus Paint

One illustration of how modern material achievements tend to weaken the initiative of mankind by providing externally things which of old had to exist in the man himself, is seen in the elaboration of stage effects. Shakespeare's stage was bare of accessories, even; and of course there was no attempt at scene painting. The actors wore the most splendid garments they could muster, however inappropriate they might be, and this gorgeousness of apparel was part of the interest of the spectacle then as now. But wherever we find in Shakespeare's plays these superb descriptions of scenery, it is probable that the playwright intended them to set the scene vividly before his hearers, to do for them in words what the scenic marvels of the modern stage seek to do—and do, perhaps, not half so well.

Effect as modern scenery often is, its level is always of artifice, except, of course, in interiors, which are always man made. One is so moved to wonder at the triumph of the stage artist that the realism of the scene loses its point. The very emphasis of the thought, "how natural, how real, that is!" reminds one that after all the whole thing is made believe. Whereas, before the tide of a noble oratory in passages of descriptive and dramatic writing, every evocative thought may be swept away till one is immersed in the mood and the atmosphere of which the poet is thinking. This comes from the very evident fact that words are more compelling than paint.

Get an enthusiasm. You can't be enthusiastic and unhappy at the same time.—"Life."

Picture Puzzle



What kind of summer weather?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Moving pictures.

ALPINE JOYS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE Appalachian Mountain Club of Boston is one of the interesting organizations that seem to rouse increasing enthusiasm in their membership year by year. Therefore it is interesting to know that Vancouver, British Columbia, boasts an Alpine Club that flourishes with equal zeal, if as yet its researches have not carried it so far afield as the older organization has gone. In the immediate vicinity of Vancouver, however, are wild regions to be explored and mapped and useful discoveries of various sorts to be made by such a body of interested geographers as a club of this sort necessarily includes, albeit many may seek in it only companionship in tramping tours made for their own sake.

Writing of the vicinity of Vancouver in the British Columbia Magazine some one has said with pardonable pride and enthusiasm: Describe a circle 20 miles in diameter around Vancouver. Inside that circle you can get fishing, hunting, mountain climbing, yachting and all the outdoor pleasures that mean recreation. Inside that circle there are the most beautiful and most accessible mountain scenery in America, the best fishing in the world, the most splendid mountain forests in America, the most picturesque and romantic and perfectly sheltered waters available anywhere for yachting, and you can see grizzly and brown bear, sheep and goats, deer, grouse, pheasants and many kinds of wild fowl. Narrow the circle to 10 miles in width, a three-and-back-in-one-day radius, and you can still get good fishing and hunting, Alpine scenery more splendid than Switzerland's, coast scenery more romantic than Norway's, hundreds of miles of pleasant inlet and bay, mountain protected from the rough sea wind, the finest motor roads in Canada, miles of bathing



(Photo by Fleming Bros.)
'SUMMIT, MALAHAT DRIVE, VANCOUVER, B. C.

beaches, park-like camping grounds, and forest covered islands ideal for summer homes.

Narrow the circle to five miles diameter, and inside you will still have mountains massive and high, forests where you can conduct all your outdoor rites—you can roam the woods of the world without finding deeper and browner and cooler forests than these. The North

Vancouver trolley cars will take you within a short walk of two of the biggest and wildest and loveliest canyons in the world. If you want to, you can climb these mountains from July to December. In the folds of North Vancouver's green mountains you can draw very close to nature if you wish, and in the future this arboreal range will be a great mountain park.

PERMANENCE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE world passeth away," says St. John. And because of this he counsels that one "love not the world, neither the things that are in the world." In the heyday of earthly hopes and joys one is prone to impatiently with the wise admonition of the great apostle. The suggestion to "gather ye rosebuds while ye may," is more in accord with mortal desires and tendencies. But the underlying, though unheeded, consciousness of the unstable nature of all things mortal chills the fervor of human happiness and is the "Little pitted speck in garnered fruit," which rots inward, slowly moulders all.

Where then shall one look for permanence? To some vague Heaven with unfamiliar joys? "All that is beautiful and good in your individual consciousness is permanent" ("Unity of Good," page 10). There are none on earth without some consciousness of goodness and beauty. This may seem an extreme statement; it is nevertheless a true one, and capable of proof. And because this consciousness is consciousness it does not lie sleeping, waiting to be awakened by some touch from without. On the contrary its demand for freedom from the limitations of the imperfect goes on unceasingly. "Deep calleth unto deep;" it is not only necessary that one have a knowledge of good before one can impart it to another, but it is equally essential that the recipient have a keen desire for good that he may be able to receive. Evil never receives an iota of good. If it seems to gain anything it can be but a differing phase of evil. In other words, the impermanent never becomes permanent. Jesus said, "If the house be worthy, let your peace come upon it; but if it be not worthy, let your peace return to you," and, "Whosoever hath, but will not, his more shall be taken from him, and he shall have nothing, and he shall be deceived."

Philanthropy to be truly philanthropic must be based on this understanding of the eternality of good. It must be not a dispenser of alms, but an educator. It must nurture and coax the seemingly dead into lovely living, resolve the ugly into the radiant, the lily. And doing this must continually know that the loveliness which it calls forth is the great and beautiful fact, the everlastingness of existence. There is no death, no passing, no change for beauty and goodness where they are not, and so seem to lose them. But the revelation of Christ's resurrection is for every one, even for those who offered it today would turn from it in sadness or derision. The unnecessary, and hence unlasting, concepts of materiality are falling from humanity, and it is coming nearer to the perception that "everlasting spring abides, and never-fading flowers."

The stream that separates mankind from this perception is not death, not an ending, but the false sense of a beginning. One should remember, and remember, and remember, and ponder long these words of Jesus, "Before Abraham was, I am," until the glorious Truth contained therein bursts upon one. The prodigal returned to his father's house. When he remembered the home which he had left he at once realized the needlessness of his present miserable condition.

With this realization he "arose," and was no more a prodigal but a son on the way home. The Israelites journeyed from Egypt back to Canaan, the homeland. So Christ's follower, remembering his Father's house, journeys back to the home from which an erroneous sense of existence has seemed to shut him out. And he enters this home through the true sense of being, the understanding of man's infinite spirituality; the life which Christ Jesus came to give us "more abundantly."

The understanding that man is eternal and therefore need not and does not become so sets one at work to acquire a present valuation from the temporal and undesirable. This can be done only by being Christ-like. "Death," says Henry Drummond, "cannot change men, Christ cannot change men, Christ can, wherefore put on Christ." And the Scripture tells us that "if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature; old things are become new." To recognize one's true selfhood as Christ-like at once begins to remove the temporal from one's daily experience and to replace it with the eternal. Existence takes on a dignity and grandeur independent of material circumstances when one realizes that today one is achieving eternal good, that today one is thinking eternal thoughts derived from the eternal infinite Mind, God. And because the Father is perfect, His thoughts are infinitely beautiful. True Christianity possesses a charm, a radiance, and a delight beside which the pallid pleasures of mortality fade away, too insignificant in their uselessness to hold attention even by the shock of their ugliness. But only the courageous Christian is conscious of permanence. The timid follower of the Master comes like Nicodemus "by night," and cannot find the calm of the Christ-life until his thought basks in the glory of eternal light, undimmed by myth or mystery.

The analytical proclivities of modern mentality demand a clear and exact statement of whatever pertains to the practical welfare of mankind. Nor is the Christian religion exempt from this demand. For this reason the Science of Christianity, or, as it is usually called, Christian Science, has come to humanity's aid. The text-book of this Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy,

is what it claims to be, a key to the Scriptures. And for many, many happy people it has unlocked the divine ideal of the Bible. Through faithful work the earnest student learns to discern with ever-increasing clearness the beautiful and good in his own experience. And this enlarged understanding of permanence brings to him a sense of substance quite unlike that suggested by the perishing particles of matter. Then he is not only willing, but eager to obey the words of St. John, quoted at the beginning, for full well he knows that, "If any man love the world," the love of the Father is not in him."

Endeavor to be patient in bearing with the defects and infirmities of others, of what sort soever they be; for that thyself also hast many failings which must be borne with by others.—Thomas a Kempis.

LIBRARY BY SWAN BOAT

THE swan boats on the garden pond are one of the long established institutions that afford Bostonians a good deal of amusement in one way and another. To take a child swan boating is something like taking a child to the circus. No grown person would go swan boating by himself. This would too indicative of amiable weakness; but one may sail round with a child in charge and enjoy the panorama of Boston life and lend an ear to the chatter of the simple folk near one without loss of the precious dignity which is one of the chief solaces or illusions, which—of children of an older growth.

This swan boat story, however, was lately told by an attendant to a visitor who dared go boating for her own amusement. The man said that a stranger had stepped to the tiny landing one day and asked, "Do these boats run to the Boston public library?"

There is an idea now, for the city fathers to mull over. A slim canal running up the Commonwealth avenue mall, and turning to the left at the Vendome, perhaps set on a trestle like the L, would be a novelty and attract pilgrims from afar. Let the boats be the familiar

NOW THE TRANS-CUBA CANAL

THE approaching completion of the Panama canal has brought forward a project for a canal across the island of Cuba, designed to shorten the route between Panama and the principal North Atlantic ports, as well as to foster the internal commerce of Cuba. The Revista Municipal de Havana contains an article giving much interesting information in this matter, cited by the Review of Reviews.

As regards Cuban interests alone, this project is by no means of recent date, for a century and a half ago the building of such a canal was proposed to facilitate internal commerce between the ports on the southern and northern coasts of Cuba. As an illustration of the advantages to be attained in this way, we are told that the distance by water between Havana and Cienfuegos would be reduced from 953 miles to about 120 miles.

As far back as 1767, a royal decree notes the receipt by the Spanish government of "new special charts and also a general chart of the north coast of Cuba," relating to the matter of the Cuban canal, and in 1776, the cost of

a navigable canal between Havana and the Matanzas river was estimated at \$1,200,000, a figure that naturally refers to other times and conditions. An old chart in the archives of the Sociedad Economica de Amigos del Pais, shows the proposed course of a canal along this route, as planned by Francisco and Felix Lemaur in 1798. By order of a royal commission appointed to provide new means for the economic development of the island. Three years earlier, in 1795, the Real Junta de Fomento y Navegacion, the department charged with the maintenance and improvement of communications by land and water, advocated the execution of what was even then termed "the old project of the Conde de Macuriges," regarding the construction of "a navigable canal to unite the Guines and Almendares rivers." It provided for the avilization of the tract between these rivers and the dock yard of Havana, traversing the heights of the Cerro near the Puente de la Zanja.

The proposed Cuban canal received the approval of Alexander von Humboldt early in the last century.

CORRECTING TELEPHONE SOUNDS

DISCUSSING the usefulness of the phonograph in making records of the doings of primitive peoples who have no notation of their own, Charles S. Myers says in the Musical Antiquary:

Even highly musical persons make mistakes if they trust only to transcriptions taken down at the moment the song is being sung by the natives.

It must repeatedly happen that important features are overlooked. The most accomplished European musician is only human. We are only too apt to be guided by our previous experiences, and to interpret what we hear in the light of them. Just as with our ear to the telephone we "read" what is really a false meaning into its sounds (inasmuch as this instrument actually transmits an exceedingly distorted and defective rendering of what is being spoken at the other end) and realize what ought to be there, thus unconsciously supplying the omissions and neglecting the errors of distortion, so in listening to primitive music, we are only too apt to hear an air as we think from past experience it ought to sound. Even with the assistance of a phonograph, it has repeatedly happened to me that my attention has been called to errors of transcription (due to the inevitable dangers of habituation to European music just mentioned) only after I have heard the air a considerable number of times.

America

MY COUNTRY, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring.

My native country thee
Land of the noble free—
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills,
My heart with rapture thrills,
Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze
And ring from all the trees
Sweet freedom's song;
Let mortal tongues awake,
Let all that breathe partake,
Let rocks their silence break,
The sound prolong.

Our father's God to Thee,
Author of liberty,
To Thee I sing:
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God our King.
—Samuel Francis Smith (1832).

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And
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Scriptures

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Allison V. Stewart
PUBLISHER

Falmouth and
St. Paul Sts.
BOSTON, MASS.

The
Christian
Science
Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science
Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian
Science Journal," "Christian Science
Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian
Science," and other publications pertaining
to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-
in-Chief.
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing
Editor.

All communications pertaining to
the conduct of this paper and articles
for publication must be addressed to
the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Post-
office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier
in the Greater Boston newspaper
district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL
PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and
Mexico:

Daily, one year.....\$5.00
Daily, six months.....3.00
In all other countries additional
postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly
is required.

All checks, money orders, etc.,
should be made payable to The
Christian Science Publishing Society,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor
will be found on sale at all news-
stands in New England, and in
Christian Science Reading Rooms
throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be
furnished upon application to the
business department.

The publishers reserve the right to
reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330.
Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites
2092 and 2093 Metropolitan Building,
1 Madison Ave., New York City.

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750, People's Gas Building, Michigan
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European Bureau, Amberley House,
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, June 22, 1912

The Business Situation

BUSINESS has come through the first half of the year victorious although handicapped by many trials and vicissitudes. In the circumstances it is therefore natural and consistent that hopeful expectations should be entertained for the latter half of the period. Favorable anticipations are based on something more tangible than sentiment, too. There are orders on the books of the big corporations sufficient to keep the wheels humming for some months to come. Stocks of goods are low, the demand is insistent and there is no likelihood that any of these orders will be rescinded. In fact they are multiplying faster than they can be taken care of to the satisfaction of both manufacturer and consumer.

Business has been gathering momentum to such an extent that production records are being broken in some lines of trade. Transportation companies are confronted with the problem of traffic congestion, and are striving earnestly to effect a solution. Recently the Canadian Pacific Railway Company determined to expend the sum of \$19,000,000 for cars. This week the general manager informed the Canadian railway commission that the company could not find car manufacturers in Canada to take the orders, as they were already far behind in their deliveries. Other Canadian roads are in a similar position. The Canadian Pacific consequently has been obliged to place orders for more than one half of the new equipment with manufacturers of the United States. Car manufacturers of the United States are likewise crowded with orders. The last report issued by the American Railway Association showed another large decrease in surplus freight cars. Traffic is heavy. The general merchandise movement is particularly large. The crops are yet to be hauled to market. When the crop movement starts in the fall the roads will be put to the most severe test they have ever been called upon to experience. The iron and steel mills are operating close to capacity. Various large steel corporations have undertaken new construction to meet the increasing consuming demand. It is not more than a year or so ago that opinion was expressed that steel mills had built five or six years ahead of their requirements. There was considerable criticism at the time regarding the policy of tying up so much money in unused steel mill capacity.

The universal complaint is that profits are small. It is hard for consumers to reconcile this with the fact that the cost of living never was so high. The question asked is, who is getting the money? Many may answer that the farmer and middleman are the greatest beneficiaries. Granting this is true it also is a fact that they are paying more for everything they buy. In the last analysis it will be found that a great need at present is to increase the world's agricultural production. It will bring down the cost of living like nothing else. It likewise will bring greater prosperity to mankind in general.

Sod Houses and that Sort of Thing

AS AN illustration of the rapidity with which time is fleeting in the West, it is worth noting that a woman in La Cygne, Linn county, Kan., writes to the Kansas City Star with an air of protest, saying that she has lived in Kansas nearly forty years and has never seen a sod house. In her part of the state, as the Star points out, there was some timber along the streams forty years ago and earlier, and with this the pioneers "raised" log cabins. Out West forty or fifty years ago, a "log raising" was a neighborhood event, and many of the cabins built by the good-natured settlers for each other as far back as that are still standing, the only difference between the ruins and the original structures being that the chinks in the former are, perhaps, a little more open. But the cabins were always celebrated for their ventilation. In them, however, were born and bred many men and women to whom the West and the country today stand indebted beyond measure.

About the same time in middle and northwestern Kansas and southern Nebraska, in the valleys of the Republican and the Big and Little Blue, the settlers, having no timber within reach, were building sod houses or constructing dugouts. The sod house and the dugouts were exactly what their names imply, except that there was less difference between the two styles of architecture than might be supposed, since nearly all the sod houses were partly dugouts and nearly all the dugouts were sod houses in their upper parts. Forty or fifty years ago the prairies of large areas in Kansas and Nebraska were dotted with these dwellings. At a distance a group of them looked like a prairie-dog village of a larger growth. They were occupied by people who for the most part had moved with all of their household belongings from the East, and it was no rare thing to find the sod or clay homes of the western wilds furnished handsomely. Travelers frequently brought back to the towns and cities stories of mahogany tables and chairs, antique clocks, old silverware, pianos and melodeons distributed generously through the infant settlements. There were tales afloat that the living rooms of some of the dugouts were carpeted in Brussels and Axminster, and that the occupants had been seen to use napkins at the table and to hesitate to follow the prevalent pioneer custom of eating with their knives.

Traces of these architectural beginnings in Kansas and Nebraska have not wholly disappeared, even in our day. At a recent meeting of the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs in Larned, one of the delegates reported that a flourishing woman's club occupied a sod house in the extreme western part of the state. This house, she said, was furnished in modern style, with a piano, upholstered furniture, and all the conveniences of a costly home. Lumber is high in far western Kansas even to the present day, and in remote parts the sod house and dugout have lost none of their charms for those who like to be snug in winter and cool in summer. But the children and the grandchildren of the pioneers are content now, as a rule, with nothing less than something in the Queen Anne style, paneled and plastered, with piazza, porte cochere and garage attachments, and foliage in the front lawn. So the old family sod house or dugout, when preserved at all, is used as a cellar for the cooling of meats, milk and butter or other things ordered by telephone from the grocer in town.

TO BE a "domestic," laboring in a home, is not the goal of the ambition of many American women, native or foreign-born. Even when born to the status, with customary discontent and desire to change, the girl so started in life seldom continues therein any longer than indigence and enforced celibacy require. There is a transfer to factory or store, with their fixed hours of labor and definite time for recreation, or marriage and homekeeping follow. Of course, occasionally, the wires carry broadcast a touching tale of servants' careers extending over generations and duly honored by employers who have profited by loyal servitors' fidelity. But taking the country by and large, considering society in all its gradations, the impeachment must be admitted that Miss Tarbell has recently drawn for the American Magazine, namely that American women have not shown conspicuous success in adjusting issues of labor and democracy where they intermingle most decisively for their sex, namely in the relation of home employer and domestic employee.

Solution of the problem, so far as it is a matter of conscious and conscientious adjustment, is not one of those affairs that lend themselves to statutory regulation or control through endowment of either servant or mistress with franchise rights. Nor is it to be met by abdication of the functions of homemaking and housekeeping on the part of women of means and leisure, and the setting up of domiciles in structures where service, food, heat and shelter are to be had at the expense of other persons' care.

Like the older—that is longer-displayed—strifes of men in the field of labor, this "domestic" problem of the American housewife awaits its settlement on the basis of cooperation and democracy. Each party to the dispute must view the matter from the other's standpoint more than in the past. Altered attitude toward the work as such would do much to rectify conditions. So would more definite understandings as to hours of labor and times of recreation and extra compensation for extra toil.

The root trouble in many cases is a disdain for the servitor on the part of the person served, and a contempt for labor as such on the part of the person employed. Women create the problem, and women must solve it; and in doing it they will acquire experience useful to society at large as they take on duties involved in municipal and national housekeeping. Yet the lesser task precedes the greater.

Butter in the United States

PEOPLE unfamiliar with production and consumption figures have been surprised, lately by statistics from the census bureau with relation to the nation's output of eggs and its enormous value. Only by considering that eggs, when at all within reach, are eaten by everybody does it become conceivable that the production and consumption of this one article in the United States amounts to 1,293,662,433 dozen annually. Yet such a figure prepares one for the information that 1,620,766,000 pounds of butter are produced in this country every year. This is the total output; its value is \$405,000,000. Of this amount 996,000,000 pounds are produced on the farms of the country, with a value of \$225,544,000, while factories produce 624,765,000 pounds, with a value of \$179,510,000. Strange to say, while the great butter market of the country has for years been in Illinois, Wisconsin is the greatest of the producing states, its output being 131,049,000 pounds, valued at \$36,628,000. Of this, its farm production is 27,165,000. Iowa comes second, Minnesota third, Pennsylvania fourth, Michigan fifth, Ohio sixth, Illinois seventh, New York eighth and Texas ninth.

It is still a matter of regret that the South, so admirably adapted to pasturing and dairying, should make comparatively so poor a showing. Only Texas appears among the leading producers. Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Virginia, the Carolinas and northern Mississippi and Louisiana should produce many times the quantity of butter they are credited with at present. The same is true of poultry and eggs. The South has the advantage of climate and could obtain an earlier and a higher market than northern states for its poultry yard and dairy products.

The remarkable thing about the latest statistics in relation to butter is the fact that the higher prices do not, apparently, affect the volume of consumption. Demand for the best butter was seemingly as great when the article was selling between 60 and 70 cents in some localities during the last winter as when it was down to 40 and 35 cents. The constantly increasing call for butter may be put forward as another incentive to the man looking toward the soil.

NO MIGRATION of humanity the world has ever known has equalled that which set in in 1832, and still continues, with North America as its objective point. Previous to the year named the number of immigrants to the United States annually had not exceeded 27,000. In 1830 and 1831 the number each year was below 24,000. In 1832 it rose to 60,000. It rose and fell from this on until, in 1854, it passed the 400,000 mark. In the early years of the civil war it fell to less than 90,000, but from this on its general tendency was upward until it reached 623,000 in 1892. After that there was some decline, but in 1900 it began to climb again and the number of foreigners arriving in 1907 was 1,285,349. The total from the year first named to last year was more than 28,500,000 for the United States alone. Canada is receiving now from European countries at the rate of over 200,000 immigrants a year. In round figures, the immigrants to the United States and Canada will average at present over 1,000,000 a year.

It is something of a task to provide for these strangers materially, but the two English-speaking nations of the continent are doing it, and where proper distribution of the new arrivals takes place, they are doing it well. Even in the congested districts of the great cities there has been no serious lack of employment in recent years, and nothing bordering upon abject poverty among those willing and able to work. Generally speaking, the industries of the United States and Canada have absorbed the immigrants as fast as they have arrived.

There is another side of the question, however, and one of very great importance. The later immigrants have not fallen in as readily as the earlier with American ways, with American standards of living, with American ideals. There has been a greater tendency toward racial grouping, racial colonization. In efforts to

Women and Their Servants

break this up and to give greater freedom to the native leaven, social settlements have been established in practically all the larger towns and cities, and these, reinforced by the public schools, are accomplishing a great deal in the right direction. Only where the tide flows too strongly is there apparent failure of the melting-pot process. It is only apparent, however, as one may see by comparing any "foreign" district of any American city of today with what it was ten or even five years ago. Manifestly "Americanization" is at work and, in many instances, performing wonders.

It is pleasant to read of the success achieved by what are known as the reading camps in the Canadian west. Out in the prairie provinces immigrants from southern and eastern Europe have been settling in large numbers during the last few years. The reading camps aim to do for these what the social settlement is doing for the "foreign" quarters of the large cities. Native Canadians mingle with these people, become their comrades, win their confidence and immediately set to work to enlighten them as to the obligations involved in Canadian citizenship. There is a reading camp instructor, for instance, who enters into all of the affairs of the newly arrived, eats with them, bunks with them, reads to them, teaches them the English language; in short, sets them going in the right direction, and enables them to help the next brethren to arrive.

This work reaches the adult rather than the child; the latter is provided for in the public schools. It is carried on by a private organization called the Reading Camp Association and thus far it has been found most effective. Such movements, perhaps, ought to have the support of the government, but that point of progress seems distant at present. In the absence of government aid on either side of the line, private philanthropy has been doing its part, and the degree to which opportunities of service are taken advantage of in the social settlement and reading camp work shows that young men capable of useful employment in a brother's behalf, for the welfare of the nation and the uplift of humanity, may be easily found as the need for them presents itself.

AT A TIME when judges of national and state courts are undergoing criticism not equaled in vigor since the early days of the nation, it seems to many especially necessary that the federal supreme court should not become involved in partizan or class disputes. Convinced of this, Justice Hughes, through his friend Rabbi S. S. Wise, has made it clear that he would not be party to any effort of the Republican managers assembled in Chicago to name him as the presidential candidate in the current campaign. It has been said that no man ever has refused or ever will decline a presidential nomination. Justice Hughes announced that he would decline it, even if it were given him against his expressed will.

And his reasons were more than personal. He went on to point out what his assent would mean. At once all judicial decisions that he has shared in voicing would become capital to be disputed over during the campaign. The precedent established of a judge leaving the bench to run for elective office might conceivably lead to decisions being rendered "with a view to the contingency of such public and necessarily partizan review." In short, higher than his personal ambitions or interests, higher than any alleged necessity of the party, are the claims of a great tribunal. "The supreme court must not be dragged into politics, and no man is as essential to his country's well-being as is the unstained integrity of the courts." Persons who have long admired Justice Hughes were not surprised at his position. It conforms to their ideal of him tested by his acts as Governor of the state of New York.

Justice Hughes as President could hardly serve the nation more than eight years. As a justice he may have many years of serviceable tenure ahead of him, exercising final power on the profoundest issues of democracy and constitutional government, and doing it in the clear atmosphere of a high court, not in the turgid air of party strife and popular, passionate clamor.

THE special committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce, commissioned early last winter to inquire into the conduct of cold storage warehouses and report upon the same, has reached some conclusions that are valuable because they are less critical than constructive. The fact is recognized by investigators, as it must be by all intelligent and thoughtful people, that the cold storage system of our times is at once a luxury and a necessity, and in either case an invaluable acquisition. If it has been commercialized to an extreme, and if it has been employed in many instances to the injury rather than to the benefit of the public, this is due mainly to the fact that the public has not taken the precaution to regulate it. The committee favors strict surveillance and regulation. Among other things it recommends that monthly reports be required from all public establishments engaged in operating cold storage houses, to show what their contents are and the length of time these contents have been in storage.

An important phase of the food question is touched upon when the committee holds that much of the criticism directed against the cold storage establishments properly belongs to the retailers who handle the products after they leave the warehouses. Here carelessness, exposure, neglect of proper precautions in various ways, leads to the rapid deterioration of foodstuffs that were, perhaps, in a perfect state of preservation when withdrawn from storage. Attention to the equipment of the retailer for handling articles to be used as food is called for rather more urgently than are some of the drastic regulations that thoughtless persons would impose upon the cold storage concerns.

What seems to be most needed, and on this the committee's report lays emphasis, is uniformity of food inspection all along the line, from the first handler to the last. This can be carried on efficiently only under federal law and jurisdiction. Left to the states and to municipalities it meets innumerable possibilities for the clashing of authority and numerous temptations for the display of favoritism. Some time may elapse before federal control in this regard will be recognized as the nearest road to a satisfactory solution, but when it is considered that the food products of a dozen or a score of states may find their way regularly into one central market, bearing either no evidence of home inspection or evidence that the time consumed in transit has rendered them worthless, it must ultimately be seen that there is great need here of the employment and exercise of an authority that knows no jurisdictional limitations within the nation's boundaries.

Eligible but Not Available

Regulation of Cold Storage

Immigrant and Melting Pot